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Tuesday, December 03, 2024
Agrahayana 12, 1946 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Third Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. IV contains Nos.1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 03, 2024/ Agrahayana 12, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या – 101.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप शून्य काल में बोलियेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गिरिधारी यादव जी।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष जी … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप शून्य काल में बोलियेगा। बात हो गई है। नो, आप शून्य काल में बोलियेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। आप शून्य काल में बोलियेगा।

… (व्यवधान) …*

11.00½ hrs

At this stage Shri Zia Ur Rehman, Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गिरिधारी यादव जी।

… (व्यवधान)

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* Not recorded.

राष्ट्रीय बुनकर आयोग

***101. श्री गिरिधारी यादवः**

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बुनकरों के उत्थान के संबंध में आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए बुनकर आयोग का गठन नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय बुनकर आयोग गठित करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) उक्त आयोग का गठन कब तक होने की संभावना है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): (क) से (ग): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय बुनकर आयोग के गठन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

वस्त्र मंत्रालय, विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा) कार्यालय देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है:

(i) राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम;

(ii) कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना;

उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पात्र हथकरघा एजेंसियों/बुनकरों को कच्चा माल, उन्नत करघे एवं सहायक उपकरणों की खरीद, सोलर लाइटिंग यूनिट्स, वर्कशेड का निर्माण, कौशल विकास, उत्पाद एवं डिजाइन विकास, तकनीकी एवं सामान्य बुनियादी ढ़ांचा, घरेलू/विदेशी बाजारों में हथकरघा उत्पादों की मार्केटिंग, बुनकर मुद्रा योजना के अंतर्गत रियायती ऋण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

वस्त्र मंत्रालय, विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा) कार्यालय और इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, वस्त्र मंत्रालय के अन्य प्रभागों और राज्य हथकरघा विभागों के साथ अच्छे तालमेल से कार्य कर रहे हैं और हथकरघा क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास और हथकरघा बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। चूंकि मौजूदा सरकारी तंत्र पहले से ही हथकरघा बुनकरों की सभी समस्याओं का समाधान और आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर रहा है, इसलिए हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिए एक अलग राष्ट्रीय आयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री गिरिधारी यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा जो उत्तर दिया गया है, इसमें अलग से कोई योजना का जिक्र नहीं है।… (व्यवधान) सरकार चाहती है कि कलाकारों को भी प्रोत्साहन मिले, जो हस्तशिल्प हैं, वे भी कलाकार हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि सरकार अलग से उनके लिए व्यवस्था करें, जिससे वे जीवित रह सके। … (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के पास कोई डेटा है कि किस-किस जिले में बुनकरों की संख्या क्या है? उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति क्या है, खासकर बिहार के मामले में? … (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महोदय, आप मुझे इजाजत दें और इन्होंने बिहार के विषय में पूछा है, बिहार में हथकरघा जनगणना (2019-20) के अनुसार 12847 हथकरघा श्रमिक हैं, जिनमें से 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक महिलाएं हैं।… (व्यवधान) मुख्य हथकरघा उत्पाद भागलपुर का तसर सिल्क, साड़ी और कपड़ों को जीआई अधिनियम, 1999 के तहत जीआई टैग प्राप्त है।… (व्यवधान) इसके कुल 8 अधिकृत उपयोगकर्ता हैं। इसके अलावा राज्य में अन्य प्रसिद्ध उत्पाद भी हैं, जैसे तसर सिल्क, दुपट्टा, ड्रेस मटैरियल, सिगोरी, पटना, मानपुर और गया के सूती कपड़े भी हैं।… (व्यवधान) हथकरघा क्षेत्र में कई योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं।… (व्यवधान) बिहार सहित तमाम देश में स्मॉल कलस्टर डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम,

हैंडलूम मार्केटिंग असिस्टेंस, स्पेशल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोजेक्ट, मेगा कलस्टर डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम, कंसल्टेशन क्रेडिट विवर्स मुद्रा लोन, हैंडलूम विवर्स वेलफेयर आदि हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरिधारी यादव : महोदय, उद्योग बनाने का जो प्रस्ताव सदन में आया है, सरकार एक छाते के नीचे पूरी योजना को क्यों नहीं लाना चाहती है? ... (व्यवधान) सरकार बुनकरों के लिए सर्वेक्षण करवा कर क्या विशेष पैकेज देने का विचार रखती है? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारा सर्वेक्षण होता रहता है ।... (व्यवधान) अभी देश के अंदर 35.22 लाख कारीगर हैं, 26.74 लाख बुनकर हैं, 8.48 लाख संबंधित पुरुष हैं, महिलाओं की संख्या भी लगभग 72 प्रतिशत है, ट्रांसजेंडर की संख्या 494 हैं। फुल टाइम वर्कर्स की संख्या लगभग 17.89 लाख है, पार्ट टाइम वर्कर्स की संख्या 17.33 लाख है।... (व्यवधान) अनुसूचित जाति कामगारों की संख्या 4 लाख 84 हजार 184 हैं, यह लगभग 14 प्रतिशत है।... (व्यवधान)

<u>11.05 hrs</u>

At this stage, Shri Akhilesh Yadav*and some other hon. Members left the House.*

अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या 6,28,768 है, जो 19 प्रतिशत है, पिछड़े वर्ग के कामगारों की संख्या 12,67,308 है, जो 33 प्रतिशत है, अन्य कामगारों की संख्या 11, 42,292 है।

महोदय, बुनकर आयोग बनाने के संबंध में, मैंने स्पष्ट जवाब दिया है कि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार बुनकरों के संरक्षण के लिए सारे काम कर रही है, उनके वित्तीय पोषण, जीवनयापन के लिए काम कर रही है। एक बार अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड बना था, जो एडवाइज़री के रूप में था। लेकिन वह एडवाइज़री बोर्ड भी केवल दो वर्षों के लिए बना था, उसके बाद वर्ष 2020 में इसकी उपयोगिता साबित न होने पर उसे हटा दिया गया।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जब सरकार बुनकरों के लिए सारी चीजें कर रही हैं, चाहे उनके जीवनयापन की बात हो, अपग्रेडेशन हो, शेड बनाने या अन्य कामों की बात हो, जैसे मार्केटिंग, डिज़ाइनिंग, आदि। ऐसी स्थिति में, मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि बुनकर आयोग के स्थान पर, आपकी जो भी सलाह होगी, वह मानते रहेंगे। हम बुनकरों के लिए ही काम कर रहे हैं। अगर आप बिहार का देखेंगे, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1 लाख 4 हजार वीवर्स इम्प्रूव्ड लूम एसेसिरीज हथकरघा संवर्धन सहायता की तरह दी गई, उसमें बिहार को भी लगभग 400 एसेसिरीज दी गईं। अगर आप दखें, तो 86,445 हैंडलूम वर्कर्स को स्किल अपग्रेडेशन ट्रेनिंग दी गई। उनमें बिहार में 2,382 हैंडलूम वर्कर्स को ट्रेनिंग दी गई। आप देखें कि 6,546 हैंडलूम वर्कर्स को वर्कशेड्स दिए गए। उनमें बिहार में 265 हैंडलूम वर्कर्स को भी वर्कशेड्स दिए गए। 14,717 वीवर्स को लाइटिंग यूनिट्स दिए गए, जिनमें से बिहार में 581 दिए गए। अभी तक 2,443 मार्केटिंग इवेंट्स किए गए, जिनमें से बिहार में भी उसके अनुपात में इवेंट्स हुए। इस तरह से, हम हर तरह के काम करते रहे हैं। इसलिए इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI: Thank you, hon. Speaker Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, we have about 4.3 million weavers in our country. They face various issues and challenges like accessibility to loans, upgradation of design, access to markets, and so on and so forth. So, I would seek to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry would consider developing a technology-driven platform that will provide one-stop solution to all the challenges that the weaver community faces.

Alongside, I would also seek to know from the hon. Minister, how the proposed Rashtriya Bunkar Aayog would actually protect our traditional craftsmanship, alongside enhancing the global competitiveness of our weavers. Thank you.

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न किया गया है। आज टेक्नोलॉजी का जमाना है। हम टेक्नोलॉजी से अछूते नहीं रह सकते हैं। टेक्नोलॉजी के बगैर हम दुनिया से कम्पीट नहीं कर पाते। आने वाले समय में ग्रीन टेक्नोलॉजी की माँग बढ़ रही है। आने वाले समय में, हैंडलूम से ज्यादा ग्रीन टेक्नोलॉजी भारत में कुछ नहीं हो सकता। हम उनको टेक्नोलॉजी दे रहे हैं, जैक्वार्ड दे रहे हैं, डिजाइन बनाने के लिए कम्प्यूटर की व्यवस्था करा रहे हैं। एक ई-प्लेटफॉर्म की व्यवस्था की गई है। मार्केटिंग में भी हमने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आदि की व्यवस्था की है।

हमने मार्केटिंग के साथ डिज़ाइनिंग में भी इसे रखा है। हम सारे प्लेटफॉर्म्स पर उनको टैक्नोलॉजी के साथ जोड़ रहे हैं। अभी हमने निफ्ट के साथ मिलकर 'भारत विज़न नेक्स्ट' बनाया है। हैंडलूम को भी हम उसमें जोड़ रहे हैं। निफ्ट के 19 इंस्टिट्यूशंस हैं। हमारे जो 574 छोटे क्लस्टर्स हैं, उन क्लस्टर्स में और मेगा-क्लस्टर्स में सबको जोड़ने का काम हम करते हैं। निफ्ट के बच्चे वहां जाते हैं। अत: टैक्नोलॉजी के बगैर यह सेक्टर अधूरा रहेगा। इसीलिए, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हम टैक्नोलॉजी का पूरा प्रयोग कर रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर – 102, श्री टी. आर. बालू जी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वैश्चन नंबर 108 को भी इस क्वैश्चन के साथ क्लब किया जाता है।

ALLOCATION OF FUND UNDER MGNREGS

***102. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

(a) whether allocation of fund to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been reduced considerably in recent years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds actually released under the scheme to States since 2019;

(c) whether there is under-utilisation of funds by various States, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the details of claims of States for release of funds pending upto March 2024?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): For the financial year 2024-25, budget allocation of Rs. 86,000 crores has been made at Budget Estimate (BE) stage, which is the highest ever allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) at the Budget Estimate (BE) stage since inception. The details of funds allocation at the Budget Estimate stage and Revised Estimate stage under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 27.11.2024) are given below:

		(Rs. in crore)
Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
2019-20	60,000.00	71,001.81
2020-21	61,500.00	1,11,500.00
2021-22	73,000.00	98,000.00
2022-23	73,000.00	89,400.00
2023-24	60,000.00	86,000.00

2024-25 (As on 27.11.2024)	86,000.00	--

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from financial years 2019-20 to the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 27.11.2024) are given in the enclosed **Annexure.**

(c) and (d): Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme. Under the scheme, States/UTs furnish fund release proposals to Government of India. The Ministry releases funds periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more installments, keeping in view the "Agreed to Labour Budget", demand for works, opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities, overall performance and subject to submission of relevant documents by the States/UTs.

As per the provisions of the Act, States/UTs send the proposal of the annual action plan after following due process, to the Central Government. An Empowered Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary (Rural Development) decides the projected Labour Budget in consultation with the State Government for the new financial year. This "Agreed to Labour Budget" is an indicative number for better planning so that work can be provided against demand on time. During course of the year, the "Agreed to Labour Budget" is revised depending upon demand for employment by enrolled households.

There is no pending liability for the wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for the financial year 2023-24. As per NREGASoft, an amount of Rs. 16,300 crore was pending liability for wage, material and Admin component for financial year 2023-24, which has already been released in the first quarter of FY 2024-25.

ANNEXURE

Central funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA FY 2019-20 to 2023-24 and 2024-25 as on 27.11.2024 (Rs. in crore)							
Sl. No.	States/UTs	FY 2024-25		FY 2023-24		FY 2022-23	
		Wages	Mat and admin	Wages	Mat and admin	Wages	Mat and admin
1	Andhra Pradesh	5495.13	1542.51	5629.31	1703.32	5118.93	2870.16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	310.62	118.53	283.19	142.91	352.14	225.44
3	Assam	1225.62	366.82	1943.17	278.22	1831.4	222.16
4	Bihar	4474.59	1911.97	4284.17	1915.87	5024.83	1369.62
5	Chhattisgarh	2259.77	527.39	2088.35	800.2	2381.67	1025.34
6	Goa	1.50	1.4	0.88	0	3.75	1.29
7	Gujarat	824.71	391.01	1000.81	800.81	1011.03	683.57
8	Haryana	332.24	185.98	357.77	118.95	306.35	67.63
9	Himachal Pradesh	737.41	392.77	597.66	399.47	656.13	503.37
10	Jammu and Kashmir	703.94	188	725.61	194.83	704.37	346.25
11	Jharkhand	1722.63	280.64	2249.64	667.12	2196.3	518.46
12	Karnataka	3504.03	1447.81	3794.71	1621.03	3793.51	2417.52
13	Kerala	2144.66	582.67	2953.63	559.85	2935.75	881.21
14	Madhya Pradesh	3173.68	1953.23	3640.64	2230.51	4541.45	1156.39
15	Maharashtra	2838.69	1028.21	1947.47	1086.97	1744.29	799.32
16	Manipur	276.35	39.7	0	0	757	1086.63
17	Meghalaya	484.48	384.5	577.41	334.92	670.25	446.68
18	Mizoram	389.05	16.12	447.58	58.48	420.13	118.59
19	Nagaland	91.50	144.7	422.93	215.03	573.06	264.39
20	Odisha	1938.39	1093.1	3930.67	961.22	3743.86	956.29
21	Punjab	729.67	376.43	928.24	238.31	883.11	299.03
22	Rajasthan	5778.69	1259.8	6490.07	2181.55	6757.26	2891.39
23	Sikkim	63.08	21.02	75.7	36.26	70.46	22.09

24	Tamil Nadu	5518.24	1444.64	10191.64	2411.72	7469.9	2238.92
25	Telangana	2723.30	1024.67	1785.29	1723.3	2027.44	954.34
26	Tripura	597.92	288.07	724.3	319.29	672.17	250.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	6225.96	2803	7176.97	2631.58	6551.57	4075.85
28	Uttarakhand	344.73	147.63	384.98	166.67	433.61	357.17
29	West Bengal	**	**	**	**	**	**
30	Andaman and Nicobar	2.31	0	0	0	8	9.6
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
32	Puducherry	38.27	1.77	50.39	8.38	20.65	4.3
33	Ladakh	43.42	13.79	44.66	17.98	42.3	26.7
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4.16	0.18	0	2.21	1	1.62
Total		54998.78	19978.06	64727.83	23826.93	63703.68	27091.92

** As per provisions under Section 27 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 due to non-compliance of directives of Central Government, funds to the State of West Bengal have been stopped since 09th March, 2022.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	FY 2021-22		FY 2020-21		FY 2019-20	
		Wages	Mat and admin	Wages	Mat and admin	Wages	Mat and admin
1	Andhra Pradesh	5270.54	1943.88	6273.13	4031.97	4510.63	2694.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	326.09	130.19	224.89	115.39	84.81	210.2
3	Assam	2126.41	256.84	2154.95	447.38	1222.02	465.5
4	Bihar	3539.93	1900	4756.87	2527.36	2305.56	945.38
5	Chhattisgarh	2849.06	1057.14	3362.94	580.54	2033.52	606.8
6	Goa	0.24	0	2.34	3.57	0.85	2.17
7	Gujarat	1159.92	455.69	1066.02	412.1	565.32	182.26
8	Haryana	461.95	265.58	600.89	162.67	242.58	95.55
9	Himachal Pradesh	743.4	241.31	736.75	211.58	423.71	173.77

10	Jammu and Kashmir	867.93	95.24	810.49	341.83	691.02	1183.7
11	Jharkhand	2238.73	837.91	2399.42	1024.67	945.79	327.14
12	Karnataka	4680.81	1383.21	4251.44	1249.55	2690.96	2771.75
13	Kerala	3030.03	438.98	3356.22	930.55	3173.83	346.34
14	Madhya Pradesh	5569.66	2930.25	6419.71	2667.01	3495.46	1223.48
15	Maharashtra	1670.9	405.07	1351.62	248.63	1098.01	572.65
16	Manipur	553.65	563.11	596.26	1306.74	252.08	610.75
17	Meghalaya	897.76	239.89	974.97	309.2	602.69	421.75
18	Mizoram	464.11	86.08	501.75	88.7	469.54	55.54
19	Nagaland	311.26	263.75	263.61	483.82	414.5	330.45
20	Odisha	4321.9	1391.42	4219.2	996.09	1604.74	828.05
21	Punjab	913.08	358.38	1021.25	217.89	603.02	145.84
22	Rajasthan	7793.29	2093.27	8097.76	823	5158.53	2108.95
23	Sikkim	74.38	38.29	80.75	29.42	56.56	26.13
24	Tamil Nadu	7358.88	2283.32	6958.79	1830.02	4503.88	1055.82
25	Telangana	2680.23	1557.86	2634.34	1476.87	1693.05	528.27
26	Tripura	822.16	174.28	904.4	290.58	579.41	151.73
27	Uttar Pradesh	6644.45	1906.89	7817.58	4196.52	4337.6	1679.41
28	Uttarakhand	503.45	142.68	713.17	173.09	306.85	148.95
29	West Bengal	5645.91	1900	9397.68	2056.37	6215.73	2291.88
30	Andaman and Nicobar	5.62	7.63	5.81	4.86	3.09	5.84
31	Lakshadweep	0.1	0.3	0.5	0	0.9	0.24
32	Puducherry	14.11	0	24.44	2.4	13.55	3.37
33	Ladakh	42.48	16.57	22.49	0	0	0
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		73582.42	25365.02	82002.45	29240.38	50299.81	22193.73

WAGE DISBURSEMENT UNDER MGNREGS

***108. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocations for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have consistently fallen short of the demand projected by the Government, if so, the reasons for these budgetary shortfalls;

(b) the details of the budget allocations, revised estimates and actual expenditures for MGNREGS during the last five years in the country;

(c) the total amount of pending wage payments under MGNREGS, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(d) the reasons for delay in wage disbursement under MGNREGS and the average duration of these delays during the past year; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure timely payment of wages of MGNREGS workers and to address the funding gaps in MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI): A **Statement** is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): For the financial year 2024-25, budget allocation of Rs. 86,000 crores has been made at Budget Estimate (BE) stage, which is the highest ever allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) at the Budget Estimate (BE) stage since inception. The details of funds allocation at the Budget Estimate stage, Revised Estimate stage and fund released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 27.11.2024) are given below:

			(Rs. in crore)
Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Release
2019-20	60,000.00	71,001.81	71,687.71
2020-21	61,500.00	1,11,500.00	1,11,170.86
2021-22	73,000.00	98,000.00	98,467.84
2022-23	73,000.00	89,400.00	90,810.99
2023-24	60,000.00	86,000.00	89,268.30
2024-25 (As on 27.11.2024)	86,000.00	--	74,976.84

(c): State/Union Territory-wise details of pending liabilities for wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 27.11.2024 are given in the enclosed **Annexure.** There is no pending liabilities for the wage component in respect of the State of Jharkhand as on 27.11.2024.

(d): Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme. Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, States/UTs furnish funds proposals to the Government of India. The Ministry releases funds periodically in two tranches with

each tranche consisting of one or more installments, keeping in view the "Agreed to Labour Budget", demand for works, opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities, overall performance and subject to submission of relevant documents by the States/UTs.

Details of the Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) generated within 15 days from the closure of muster rolls under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last financial years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 27.11.2024) are given below:

Financial Year	2023-24	2024-25
% Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) generated within 15 days	97.98	98.91

(e): The Ministry has made concerted efforts to reduce delays in the payment of wages. A Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on the timely payment process for direct payment into the account of beneficiaries was issued and its implementation by the States/ UTs is being monitored on a regular basis. In addition, use of platforms such as Public Financial Management System (PFMS)/ National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) has enabled real-time monitoring of the payments. The Ministry has taken following steps to ensure timely payment of wages to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS:

(i) Implementation of National Electronic Fund Management System. It has been implemented in all States and 3 Union Territories.

(ii) Intensive consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders to ensure timely payment of wages, verification of pending compensation claims and so on.

(iii) Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment of wages and payment of delay compensation.

(iv) States/UTs are regularly requested to ensure the timely regeneration of rejected transactions and correction of invalid accounts as per information provided by PFMS.

(v) Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS) has been made mandatory since January 1, 2024, to ensure faster, safer, and timely wage disbursement to beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(vi) Capturing of real-time attendance through the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS).

Annexure

State-wise pending FTOs for wages under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during 2024-25 (as on 27.11.2024) (Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	States/UTs	Pending FTO
1	Andhra Pradesh	13767.05
2	Assam	6572.52
3	Goa	0.05
4	Gujarat	3942.01
5	Jammu and Kashmir	3610.19
6	Kerala	1504.74
7	Maharashtra	10317.26
8	Manipur	3715.25
9	Mizoram	4422.68
10	Nagaland	539.42
11	Odisha	13904.09
12	Uttarakhand	3750.02
13	Puducherry	105.01
	Total	66,150.28

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Speaker, Sir, MGNREGA programme is one of the flagship programmes of the UPA Government. Dr. Manmohan Singh has brought this programme to help the poorest of the poorer, especially the farm labourers when there are no farming activities out there.

Sir, I want to point out some of the figures which the Government has given so that the rest of the nation could understand how the Government has been very reluctant to introduce and go ahead with this programme.

Sir, the number of persondays in 2020-21 were 389 crores. In 2021-22, it got reduced to 363 crore persondays. In 2022-23, it again reduced to 248 crore persondays. Not only this, the allocation made in 2021-22 was Rs.98,467 crore. The allocation made in 2022-23 got reduced to Rs.90,805 crore. In 2023-24, it was Rs.86,000 crore only. The same amount has been allocated in 2024-25 also, that is, Rs.86,000 crore. So, the allocation under MGNREGA has been reduced year on year, and the number of working days also reduced year on year. Keeping this in view, I want to know how the Government is going ahead with this programme. Moreover, some of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Gujarat are not even extending the minimum wages. The minimum wages for farmers are even reduced to Rs.106 per day in Uttarakhand, and Rs.110 per day in Madhya Pradesh. In such a situation, how will the Government ensure that the labourers who are working hard are given proper justice under this programme? Is there any programme to curb this practice?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : बालू जी, क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, गुजरात में अपनी पार्टी का विस्तार करना चाह रहे हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, let me explain what has happened between 2006 and 2025 ever since the programme was started. In 2006-07, when the UPA Government had started, the budget allocation under this programme was Rs.11,000 crore, and by the time you retired, it was Rs.33,000 crore. After the NDA Government came, the budget allocation has been increased to Rs.87,000 crore, which is the figure of this year. *....(Interruptions)* Please let me answer. *....(Interruptions)* During COVID-19 period, the Government of India under Modi ji increased it. *....(Interruptions)* You asked a question. *....(Interruptions)* Let me answer it. Listen to me. *....(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sorry, Sir. This is my first time.

During COVID time, in 2021, the Budget estimate was Rs. 61,000 crore. However, this estimate was made during February-March. At the end of March, COVID happened and the Government of India spent Rs. 1,10,000 crore, Rs. 50,000 crore more than ever spent in the history of India and that too within few months because of Modi ji’s big heart and the Government policies. … (*Interruptions*)

Please listen to me. If you want to have an intellectual discussion, I am happy to answer all of your questions. … (*Interruptions*)

Secondly, since then, every year the Budget estimate is Rs. 70,000 crore, and the revised estimate and the released amount has been more than Rs. 98,000 crore. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कृपया एक मिनट रुक जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : बालू जी, जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं और पूरे आंकड़ों के साथ, तथ्यों के साथ अपनी बात कह रहे हैं, तो आपको ऑब्जेक्शन नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर वे गलत आंकड़े दे रहे हैं तो आप मुझे लिखकर दें। यदि वे सही आंकड़े दे रहे हैं तो आप ऑब्जेक्शन मत कीजिए और बीच में मत बोलिए। मंत्री जी को पूरा उत्तर देने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, let me continue. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, compared to the Budget estimates, the revised estimates were more - it means that the States asked for more money – by at least Rs. 10,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore in any given year. Despite those revised estimates, we released another Rs. 3,000 crore to Rs. 5,000 crore also. In a sense, we are releasing close to Rs. 90,000 crore right now. The reason behind its going down from Rs. 1,10,000 crore to Rs. 90,000 crore is the COVID anomaly. That cannot be considered as the consistent pattern. If you look at any given year from 2019 to 2024, every year at least Rs. 10,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore of more budget was allocated.

Secondly, the hon. Member asked about the average wages. The wages at the time of UPA Government were fixed at the minimum wage of Rs. 100 per day. In the NDA Government, we adjusted the wages based on the CPI, Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. Over the last five years, on an average, we increased the wages by seven per cent and cumulatively by 43 per cent. In States like Karnataka and Kerala, right now the average wage is Rs. 350 and this is a fact. So, what the hon. Member said that the wages are going down to Rs. 100 or so, is factually incorrect because there is a formula for inflation adjustment. He mentioned that the funding is going down. That is also incorrect.

Thank you.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : The hon. Minister is very much correct that in 2020-21, the allocation made by this Government was Rs. 61,500 crore. Finally, at the fag end of the financial year, they increased it to Rs. 1,11,500 crore. It is correct. But what for was it done? When the labour had to work from April onwards, the money supply was not there from the Government of India. The State Government had to face a lot of burden because of shortage of money outflow from the Central Government. They did not release the money. At the fag end of the year, they extended the money, and the money could not be spent at that particular time. This is very bad. What the Minister says is very much incorrect because the money has to go in time to see that a particular programme is a successful programme.

Now, I come to my second supplementary. Is it a fact that most of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttarakhand pay a significantly lower wages than the notified minimum wages of Rs. 110, which are lower than even the minimum wages for agricultural labour? Will the Central Government ensure that the labourers working under the MGNREGS get proper wages?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, there are two questions. Firstly, they said we are not giving the money on time. That is factually incorrect. The way this programme works is like this. It is a dynamic programme. Every time the work is done, automatically the FTOs would be generated. In any given day, the Government of India will spend Rs. 230 crore, which is directly getting deposited into the nodal accounts or agricultural labourers' accounts. So far, we only have Rs. 700 crore pending, which is two-days' worth of money. So, the money is continuously flowing at instalments. That is the first point.

Secondly, they mentioned the wages were low in certain areas, which again is not true. As I said earlier, the wages are adjusted based on the inflation, and, on an average, it is around, between Rs. 250 and Rs. 350. If they think that is insufficient, then the States can always add additional wages. Three States are doing that.

श्री बी. मणिक्कम टैगोर : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी को उत्तर देने दीजिए। वे बैठ गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : किसको कितना उत्तर देना है, यह आप माननीय मंत्री जी को गाइड नहीं कर सकते।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL: Thank you, Speaker Sir.

This programme is a very good example of how blind the Government is. In fact, the Minister himself accepted the fact that in spite of the Revised Estimates every year, they keep reducing the budget. I wanted to know the reason because this is a demand-driven programme. In spite of you budgeting Rs. 60,000 crore, the people of this country are telling you every time that this is not the demand. What is stopping the Government from actually going with the Revised Estimate every year? Every year you reduce the budget back to Rs. 60,000 crore. If at all your intention was not to scrap this programme, why would you do this? This is a demand-driven programme.

I just wanted to add one more question. You have brought all methods to stop this programme. You have introduced an App in which every farm labourer will have to go and register their attendance. Do you have an idea how many people are not able to register their attendance in that App? You have deleted cards left, right, and centre. Do you have an account of how many cards you have reduced? How many cards you have reduced? Why do you keep reducing the budget in spite of the people of this country telling you this programme is important? Every year you have to revise the budget by more than Rs. 20-30 crore. Is the Government so blind? Is the Government so insensitive to the people of this country?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Firstly, you said the budget has been reduced. As I said earlier, the budget has not been reduced. In fact, every year there

is Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 crore more budget being allocated. That is one point. … (*Interruptions*) You asked me. … (*Interruptions*) Let me answer.

Secondly, every year the way the budget is done, it is a consultative process. The Secretary of the RD and all the States' Secretaries sit together. They estimate this budget based on the previous year's work. There are some States that will do differently. For example, in 2022, the State of Uttar Pradesh with 20 crore population has asked for Rs. 10,000 crore. The State of Tamil Nadu with a population of seven crores has asked for Rs. 10,000 crore. In the next year, 2023-2024, similarly, the State of Uttar Pradesh asked, maybe, Rs. 500 crore more, whereas Tamil Nadu asked for Rs. 2,500 crore more, which is 25 per cent more. … (*Interruptions*) So, when these things happen, there will be anomalies. They will be corrected. But at the same time, despite them asking for Rs. 2,500 crore, the Government of India under Modiji, has given this extra money of Rs. 2,500 crore. … (*Interruptions*)

So, it is not true that we are not giving.

Secondly, you asked me about deletion of job cards. The deletion of job cards is a function of the State Government. The Central Government has no role in deletion of job cards.

How does deletion of job cards happen? If there are fake or duplicate applicants or if the village becomes urbanised or if the person moves from one Gram Panchayat to another Gram Panchayat, that is when the job cards will be updated

and deleted. And again, it is the responsibility of the State and it is not the Centre's responsibility.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, इतनी लंबी सूची है। 20 से ज्यादा प्रश्न हैं। इसलिए संक्षिप्त में प्रश्न पूछें, और संक्षिप्त में ही मंत्री जी जवाब दें। वह ठीक रहेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN: Sir, the Minister has agreed for an interactive discussion. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, everywhere in the Constituency we are facing this problem. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आपको अभी इजाजत भी दी है। प्लीज़ अब आप बैठ जाएं। आपके नेता, बालू जी बोल लिए हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कल्याण बनर्जी जी।

कल्याण बाबू, थोड़ा कानों को ठीक रखो।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Thank you, Sir.

In the last paragraph of the answer it has been said that : "There is no pending liability for the wage component under MGNREGS for the Financial Year 2023-2024". So far as 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 are concerned, nothing has come from the Central Government as far as West Bengal is concerned. … (*Interruptions*) Please have patience. … (*Interruptions*)

Since the past one year we have been hearing that some illegality or irregularity is there. We are saying that if there is any illegality or irregularity, then you detect and arrest. You do not do it. How can you discriminate the people of the State of West Bengal? Does it not violate Article 14 of the Constitution?

Further, in the answer it is mentioned that : “An Empowered Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary decides the projected Labour Budget in consultation with the State Government …”. Why has the West Bengal Government been left out? Why is there no consultation with it? If you do not like Bengali, does it mean that you will not give money to West Bengal? What is this? … (*Interruptions*) Yes, you do not have anything to do there. … (*Interruptions*) This is not proper. … (*Interruptions*)

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऑब्जेक्शनेबल है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बीच में नहीं बोलें।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Every time, West Bengal is being deprived of … (*Interruptions*) I know that the Cabinet Minister will now rise. … (*Interruptions*) Why have you not taken any major steps? … (*Interruptions*) आप तो पूरे एंटी-बंगाल हैं। … (व्यवधान) आप तो पूरे एंटी-बंगाल हैं। … (व्यवधान) इसीलिए तो बंगाल को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी।

… (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह राशि एक निश्चित उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए है और इसी एक्ट में इसका प्रावधान है। अगर यह राशि निश्चित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में खर्च नहीं की जाती है तो इसको रोका जा सकता है। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने बड़े-बड़े कामों को छोटा कर के कुछ निश्चित लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने का अपराध किया है। … (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस योजना के अंतर्गत अपात्रों को पात्र कर दिया गया और पात्रों को अपात्र कर दिया गया। … (व्यवधान) यह प्रमाणित हुआ है। … (व्यवधान) यह सिद्ध हुआ है। … (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाओं के नाम बदल दिए गए। … (व्यवधान) नाम बदला नहीं जा सकता है। … (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना का नाम बदल कर अपना नाम इन्होंने रखने का अपराध किया है। … (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस योजना के अंतर्गत भी अपात्रों को लाभ दे दिया और पात्रों को बाहर कर दिया गया। … (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह राशि दुरुपयोग के लिए नहीं है, अपात्रों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए नहीं है। … (व्यवधान)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA : Sir, kindly give us the details. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान: जो गड़बड़ की गई, वह सिद्ध पाई गई। उस पर भी पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने कोई प्रभावी कार्रवाई नहीं की। … (व्यवधान) हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी का कहना है कि सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास होगा। लेकिन राशि का दुरुपयोग नहीं होने देंगे। … (व्यवधान) जब से एनडीए की सरकार आई है, तब से ऐसा होने लगा है। उधर की सरकार जब थी, तब इस राशि का दुरुपयोग होता था, बंदरबांट होती थी। लेकिन मोदी जी का कहना है कि न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा। … (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह राशि खाने देने के लिए नहीं है। … (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से सवाल है, जैसे इस योजना को लाया गया, तो इसके पीछे यही भावना थी कि ग्रामीण स्तर पर विकास हो।

सर, कोविड का जो सबसे बड़ा संकट आया, जहां तक मुझे याद है कि उस समय भारत सरकार ने एक लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की राशि मनरेगा योजना में दी, जो आज से पहले कभी संभव नहीं हुआ था। उसके बाद भी डिमांड ड्रिवन जितना बजट रखा गया, उससे ज्यादा ही भारत सरकार ने उन राज्यों को दिया, जिन्होंने पैसा मांगा। जिस तरह से माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया, मैं दोनों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और बधाई भी देता हूं।

सर, यहां पर मेरा एक सवाल है। जब पूर्व में यूपीए की सरकार थी, उस समय जो माननीय मंत्री जी लाये थे, उनके अपने ही क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे घोटाले हुए। इतने पैसे का साइफन होता था, बहुत पैसा ले लिया जाता था, क्योंकि मास्टर रोल बनता था।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सच्चाई है कि जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल में घटा, पैसे का दुरुपयोग हुआ, पात्र को अपात्र और अपात्र को पात्र कर दिया गया, यह पश्चिम बंगाल वाला मॉडल कहीं अन्य राज्यों में तो नहीं चल रहा है? इसके ऊपर सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है? मोदी सरकार आने के बाद बैंक खाते खुले और जियो टैगिंग की गई।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अगर आपके पास किसी राज्य का प्रमाण है तो उसके बारे में पूछिए। सभी राज्य सरकारों के बारे में क्यों पूछते हैं?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश पर ही आता हूं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी काफी राशि दी गई और आपदा के समय बहुत मदद की गई। उसके लिए मैं केंद्र सरकार का बहुत आभारी हूं। वहां मनरेगा में काफी मदद दी गई।

सर, मेरा सवाल थोड़ा बड़ा है। यह किसी राज्य को लेकर नहीं है। क्या बैंक खाते खोलने से, जियो टैगिंग करने से, टेक्नोलॉजी लाने से, इसमें जो त्रुटियाँ थीं, जैसे पैसा निकाला जाता था, क्या उसमें काफी हद तक रोक लगी है? अलग-अलग राज्यों में ऐसे कौन से माध्यम ढूंढे गए हैं? क्या आज भी इसमें

से पैसा निकाल कर पात्र को नहीं मिलता है? पंचायत के जो प्रधान और अन्य लोग होते हैं, वे भी पैसा खाने का काम करते हैं। इसके ऊपर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार क्या करने वाली है?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: We have implemented several schemes to stop the corruption. When the worker goes to the site, there are two timestamps. First, geotagged pictures will be taken. Then we have JANMAN app where users can report all the irregularities.

Whether it is West Bengal or any other State, they must take this responsibility because implementation and monitoring are the responsibility of the State. The funds that we had given was to help the unskilled people. It is a fallback mechanism. When they do not have any employment, this is their lifeline. This money should not be used for corruption or subversion. There are programmes that they were supposed to do but they are implementing them through contractors. If there are big projects, that cannot be split because for the big projects, with the material that is used, there is a proper tendering process they have to follow. But when the big work is split into small blocks, they can nominate. In West Bengal, such things are happening. We have asked them to look into who have been involved in such activities and tell us what action they have taken against them. They have given us a report and we are reviewing it. We will come back to that.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: ...*

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज बैठिए। कोई भी माननीय सदस्य संसद की कार्य व्यवस्था पर कभी भी सदन में सवाल नहीं उठाएं। आपको कोई परेशानी है, कोई आपत्ति है तो आप चेंबर में मिलें, संसदीय कार्यालय में लिखें। मैं सभी माननीय सांसदों से आग्रह करता हूं कि यह परम्परा, परिपाटी और नियम प्रक्रिया भी रही है।

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me some time. The answer given by the hon. Minister is very proper. My question is regarding only Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, some pending liabilities are there. Even though the hon. Minister is also from Andhra Pradesh, I would like to ask him when all those things will be cleared.

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, there are not that many pending liabilities for any given State. For the entire country, what I see is Rs.700 crore of liability is there. For Andhra Pradesh, it is coming around Rs.150 crore. Again, as I said earlier, this is a dynamic process. Every day, the money will be going to the respective State, depending on the State, whether it is Rs.10 crore, or Rs.20 crore. So, there is nothing that is pending. But whatever is pending will be cleared usually within two to three days. Thank you.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Thank you, Speaker Sir for giving me an opportunity for intervening in this Question Hour. I am very happy that while replying, the hon. Minister spoke about the good heart of the hon. Prime Minister. But the country knows that the same Prime Minister told that MGNREGA is a clear memorial of the UPA corruption in the other House. My question is this. You are talking about the

allocation. The scheme was initiated in 2006. Now, 18 years are over. After 18 years, our entire budget outlay has been increased several times. Then, you are telling that every day we are increasing Rs. 5000 crore or Rs.6000 crore. Here, I have the statistics. It is shocking that in the last four years, names of 10.43 crore MGNREGA workers across India have been deleted. Then, in 2021-22, 1.49 crore workers were deleted which surged to 5.53 crore in 2022-23 resulting in a 247 per cent increase in deletion. I have a specific question. The surge in deletion in 2022-23 coincided with the period when the Union Government had several circulars making Aadhaar-based payment system mandatory in MGNREGA. My question to the Minister is this. I would like to know whether the Ministry has gone through this issue; whether you have found out that Aadhaar-linked direction and circulars have affected the deletion of the workers.

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Thank you. Your first question was that we are not increasing the budget. I just want to quote that during your Government, in 2009-10 … (*Interruptions*) I will come to you. In 2009-10, the Budget Estimate was Rs.39,000 crore. You released Rs.33,000 crore. So, it is Rs.6000 crore less. … (*Interruptions*) Let me come back to you. Again in 2011-12, the Budget Estimate was Rs.40,000 crore and you released Rs.29,000 crore. Again in 2012-13, the Budget Estimate was revised lower to Rs.33,000 crore and you released Rs.30,000 crore. I gave you examples of three years where you could not even meet your own

Budget Estimates. I have given that during the last five years, every year we increased Rs.20,000 crore. That is the first point.

Secondly, regarding Aadhaar seeding, 99 per cent of all job card holders have Aadhaar seeding and there are no issues. Aadhaar seeding is nothing but increasing the transparency. This is a means to deliver the amount directly into the bank. It has no intervention whatsoever and it is not an obstacle. The job deletions again, as I said, are based on five factors: if there is a fake card, duplicate card, if the person moves from one panchayat to another panchayat, or if the person expired, if the person does not want to work any more, or if that area becomes urbanised from rural area. These are the criteria for the job deletion.

And again, this is the responsibility of the State. The Central Government does not have any role whatsoever in job deletion.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister is again misleading the House. I am sorry to say that. My question is this. Compared to the total budget outlay, how much are you providing for MGNREGA? We are asking about the percentage of the same.

Now, the hon. Minister is talking about deletion. This is completely for five parameters. Only through these five parameters, the names of 10.43 crore people are going to be deleted. We cannot understand that. The names of 10.43 crore labours are deleted. You are telling about these parameters like double entry. You are indirectly insulting the labourers through this thing.

I attend DISHA meetings every three months. I know the facts on the ground. This is not matching with your arguments. The ground reality does not match with your arguments. In your reply itself, you have told that an amount of Rs. 16,300 crore was the pending liability for wage, material and admission through common entry. App-based payment is not happening. The MGNREGA workers are very poor. You are giving them salary after one year, after eight months. I am agreeing to it. But give salary in a direct way. Basically, you are defeating the purpose.

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: No, we are not defeating the purpose. I am happy to answer the questions one by one. Fifty-seven per cent of rural development budget is being allocated to MGNREGA. That is number one. And you have asked about the deletion and update of job cards. If you take consistently the average job cards, every year, sixty lakh new job cards are being issued. On an average, around 30 lakh job cards are being deleted due to various reasons. The total number of job cards is around 13 crore to 14 crore, and this is a static number. The total number of active job cards is around 9.2 crore. If you want the exact number, I am happy to give it to you. The number of new job cards which were issued in 2022-23 was 65 lakh, and in 2023-24, the number of new job cards which were issued was 50 lakh. So, the total number of active job cards in 2021 was 9.58 crore; in 2022, the number went down by 10 lakh to 9.49 crore; and again in 2023, it went up by 20 lakh. So, 9.79 crore is the number of active job cards. So, where is the

number that you are talking about that two crore job cards are being deleted? These are the actual facts.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री के. सुधाकरन – उपस्थित नहीं।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न झारखंड का भी है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने पश्चिम बंगाल के आधार पर पात्र और कुपात्र की बात कही। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना में मनरेगा का फंड लेबर कम्पोनेंट के आधार पर जाता है। मुझे लगता है कि भारत सरकार ने इसकी इजाज़त दी हुई है। क्या राज्य सरकार की अबुआ आवास योजना में मनरेगा के फंड लेबर कम्पोनेंट में जाते हैं, क्या इसकी इजाज़त है, यदि इसकी इजाज़त है तो बताएं। यदि इजाज़त नहीं है तो आपने क्या कार्रवाई की यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनरेगा का पैसा मजदूरों को मजदूरी देने के लिए है और प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत भी उस परिवार के सदस्य, जिसका मकान बनता है, को मजदूरी दी जा सकती है। अबुआ आवास योजना में अगर यह पैसा गया है तो हम उसकी जांच कराएंगे और दुरुपयोग हुआ है तो उस पर कार्रवाई करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 103.

मेरठ में इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना

***103. श्री अरुण गोविल:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का मेरठ में इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए जा सकें और क्षेत्र के युवाओं को औद्योगिक विकास से लाभ मिल सके; और

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY): (a) and (b): A **Statement** is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): Steel is a deregulated sector and Ministry of Steel acts as a facilitator. The decision regarding setting up of a steel plant is taken by industry based on techno-commercial consideration including raw material availability, distance from port, logistics etc.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अरुण गोविल जी आपकी किस्मत अच्छी है।

श्री अरुण गोविल : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मेरठ और हापुड़ के विकास के बारे में माननीय इस्पात मंत्री जी से एक जानकारी चाहता हूं। क्या सरकार का मेरठ में इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए जा सकें। क्या इससे इस क्षेत्र के युवाओं को लाभ मिलेगा? यदि ऐसा है तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, steel is a deregulated sector and Ministry of Steel acts as a facilitator. The decision regarding setting up of a steel plant is taken by industry based on techno-commercial consideration. Industry takes into account raw material availability, logistics etc. for deciding it. We are working as a facilitator. By getting raw material, logistics, and all those things, actually we are going to take a decision about setting up of the industry.

श्री अरुण गोविल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से समझ नहीं पाया। मेरा प्रश्न है कि वहां संयंत्र स्थापित करने का कोई विचार है या नहीं? यदि है तो माननीय मंत्री जी इस परियोजना की क्षमता, निर्धारित समय सीमा और अनुमानित बजट के बारे में बताएं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप हां या न में उत्तर दें।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY: There is no question of this at present.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपका विचार है या नहीं, हां या न में जवाब दें।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी: नहीं है।

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस्पात क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के तहत आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY: May I request the hon. Member to repeat the question once again? I cannot understand Hindi properly.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप एक बार दोबारा प्रश्न बोल दें।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले : इस्पात क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के तहत आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY: Hon. Speaker, our hon. Prime Minister’s vision for steel production in Atmanirbhar programme is that by 2030, we have to reach the

production of 300 million tons of steel. For that, we are working out to reach to the level of self-sufficiency in steel production in this Atmanirbhar programme.

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : My question is with regard to setting up of a steel plant at Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh. According to the AP Reorganization Act, the Central Government is supposed to set up a steel plant at Kadapa. Even after 10 years, nothing has happened. I want to know whether the Minister is going to take this issue because it was a promise made in the AP Reorganization Act. So, I want to know whether he is going to consider it or not.

SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, at present, that issue is not under the consideration of the Ministry. If that issue comes up, we will try to consider it.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 104.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-KISAN

104. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) the status of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and other agricultural schemes;

(b) the details and number of farmers who have benefited from the said schemes so far; and

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure timely payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी): (क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और **(ख):** पीएम-किसान योजना एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है जिसे फरवरी 2019 में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा भूमि-धारक किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए शुरू किया गया था। इस योजना के तहत, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) मोड के माध्यम से किसानों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में तीन समान किस्तों में प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये का वित्तीय लाभ अंतरित किया जाता है।

किसान-केंद्रित डिजिटल इंफास्ट्रक्चर ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि योजना का लाभ बिना किसी बिचौलिए की भागीदारी के देश भर के सभी किसानों तक पहुंचे। लाभार्थियों के पंजीकरण और सत्यापन में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता बनाए रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक 18 किस्तों में किसानों को 3.46 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का वितरण किया है। पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों का किस्तवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-I** में दिया गया है।

विभिन्न अन्य कृषि योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति संलग्न **अनुबंध-II** में दी गई है।

(ग): भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के विचारों पर विचार करने के बाद कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 22 अनिवार्य कृषि फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) तय करती है। किसानों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:-

(i) भारतीय कपास निगम (सीसीआई) ने वास्तविक कपास किसानों को एमएसपी का लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मौके पर ही आधार-आधारित किसान पंजीकरण लागू किया है। कपास किसानों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एक ऑनलाइन बिलिंग प्रणाली शुरू की गई है, जो भुगतान प्रक्रिया

में तेजी लाने के लिए खरीद केंद्र से शाखा तक बिलों को ऑनलाइन जमा करने की सुविधा प्रदान करती है। भुगतान आमतौर पर नेशनल पेमेंट्स कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया (एनपीसीआई) के नेशनल आटोमेटेड क्लीयरिंग हाउस (एनएसीएच) के माध्यम से सीधे कपास किसानों के आधार-लिंक्ड बैंक खातों में 3 से 5 दिनों के भीतर किया जाता है।

(ii) अधिसूचित दलहन, तिलहन और खोपरा के मामले में, खरीद एजेंसी को वास्तविक डिलीवरी के तीन दिनों के भीतर आरटीजीएस या एनईएफटी के माध्यम से किसानों के व्यक्तिगत बैंक खाते में भुगतान रिलीज किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, खरीद एजेंसी यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि भुगतान सीधे पंजीकरण के समय दिए गए किसान के बैंक खाते में किया गया है। एक बैंक खाते का उपयोग केवल एक किसान के लिए किया जा सकता है।

(iii) एमएसपी नीति के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए, सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) और राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से धान और गेहूं के लिए मूल्य समर्थन प्रदान करती है। भारत सरकार ने धान/गेहूं की खरीद के लिए खरीद करने वाले राज्यों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं क्योंकि किसानों से खाद्यान्न की खरीद मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों द्वारा की जाती है। समझौता ज्ञापन में इस बात पर विशेष रूप से जोर दिया गया है कि "एमएसपी और बोनस का भुगतान, यदि कोई हो, सरकारी खरीद एजेंसियों द्वारा ऑनलाइन खरीद प्रणाली के माध्यम से, अधिमानतः धान/गेहूं की खरीद के 48 घंटों के भीतर" सीधे किसानों के बैंक खातों में किया जाना है। किसानों से खाद्यान्न की पूरी खरीद ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से की जाती है और एमएसपी का ऑनलाइन भुगतान भी सीधे किसानों के खाते में किया जाता है। एमएसपी में डीबीटी ने प्रणाली में जिम्मेदारी, पारदर्शिता और वास्तविक समय की निगरानी को मजबूत किया है।

देश के किसान बढ़े हुए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के सफल कार्यान्वयन से लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 से 2023-24 के दौरान कुल 3 करोड़ 20 लाख किसानों को 5.10 लाख करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया।

अनुबंध-I

पीएम-किसान योजना के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक लाभान्वित होने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या, किस्तवार

क्र.सं.	किस्त अवधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रूपए करोड़ में)
1	दिसंबर, 2018 - मार्च, 2019	3,16,19,876	6,323.98
2	अप्रैल, 2019 - जुलाई, 2019	6,00,34,451	13,271.93
3	अगस्त, 2019 - नवंबर, 2019	7,65,99,700	17,526.86
4	दिसंबर, 2019- मार्च, 2020	8,20,90,050	17,942.66
5	अप्रैल, 2020- जुलाई, 2020	9,26,93,619	20,989.37
6	अगस्त, 2020- नवंबर, 2020	9,72,25,907	20,475.94
7	दिसंबर, 2020- मार्च, 2021	9,84,73,258	20,474.54
8	अप्रैल, 2021- जुलाई, 2021	9,99,10,514	22,413.21
9	अगस्त, 2021- नवंबर, 2021	10,34,41,242	22,394.51
10	दिसंबर, 2021- मार्च, 2022	10,41,66,702	22,342.93
11	अप्रैल, 2022 - जुलाई, 2022	10,48,38,981	22,616.31
12	अगस्त, 2022 - नवंबर, 2022	8,57,30,472	18,039.81
13	दिसंबर, 2022 - मार्च, 2023	8,12,34,383	17,649.42
14	अप्रैल, 2023 - जुलाई, 2023	8,56,76,569	19,202.49
15	अगस्त, 2023 - नवंबर, 2023	8,12,16,250	19,596.60
16	दिसंबर, 2023 - मार्च, 2024	9,04,27,479	23,087.44
17	अप्रैल, 2024 - जुलाई, 2024	9,37,67,395	21,029.96
18	अगस्त, 2024 - नवंबर, 2024	9,58,97,635	20,657.36

अनुबंध-II

विभिन्न कृषि योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति

क्र. सं.	योजना का नाम	उद्देश्य
I.	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना	
1.	प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)	प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएमकेएमवाई), 18 से 40 वर्ष की आयु के किसानों के लिए एक स्वैच्छिक और अंशदायी पेंशन योजना है, जिसमें 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर न्यूनतम मासिक सुनिश्चित पेंशन 3000/- रुपए का प्रावधान है, जो बहिष्करण मानदंडों के अध्यधीन है। योजना में किसानों के प्रवेश की आयु के आधार पर मासिक अंशदान की राशि 55 रुपये से 200 रुपये प्रति माह के बीच है। भारत सरकार भी किसानों के पेंशन खाते में समान अंशदान प्रदान करती है। योजना में अब तक, 24.66 लाख किसान पंजीकृत हुये है।
2.	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) को 2016 में शुरू किया गया था, ताकि किसानों को बुवाई से पहले से कटाई के बाद तक फसलों के लिए सभी गैर-रोकथाम योग्य प्राकृतिक जोखिमों के खिलाफ व्यापक जोखिम कवर सुनिश्चित करने और पर्याप्त दावा राशि प्रदान करने के लिए एक सरल और सस्ती फसल बीमा उत्पाद प्रदान किया जा सके। वर्ष 2016-17 से इस योजना के तहत कुल 68.85 करोड़ किसान आवेदनों का बीमा किया गया और दावे के रूप में 1,65,966 करोड़ रुपए का भुगतान किया गया।
3.	संशोधित ब्याज सब्वेन्शन योजना (आईएसएस)	ब्याज सब्वेन्शन योजना (आईएसएस) फसल पालन और पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन जैसी अन्य संबद्ध गतिविधियों में लगे किसानों को रियायती अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण प्रदान करती है। आईएसएस उन किसानों के लिए उपलब्ध है जो एक वर्ष के लिए 7% प्रति वर्ष की ब्याज दर पर 3.00 लाख रुपये तक के अल्पावधि फसल ऋण का लाभ उठाते हैं। किसानों को ऋण का शीघ्र और समय पर पुनर्भुगतान करने पर अतिरिक्त 3% की छूट भी दी जाती है, जिससे प्रभावी ब्याज दर घटकर 4% प्रति वर्ष हो जाती है। आईएसएस का लाभ किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) रखने वाले छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को फसल कटाई के बाद छह महीने की अतिरिक्त अवधि के लिए नेगोसिएबल वेयर हाउस रसीदों (एनडब्ल्यूआर) के विरुद्ध फसल ऋण के लिए भी उपलब्ध है, जो प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और गंभीर प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में उपलब्ध है।

		कृषि का संस्थागत ऋण प्रवाह 2014-15 से लगभग तीन गुना बढ़कर 8.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये से 2023-24 में 25.48 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। संस्थागत स्रोत से अल्पकालिक कृषि ऋण प्राप्त करने में किसानों की मदद करने के लिए आसान और रियायती फसल ऋण का वितरण 2014-15 से दो गुना से अधिक बढ़कर 6.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये से 2023-24 में 15.07 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। केसीसी के माध्यम से किसानों को दी जाने वाली ब्याज सब्सिडी 2014-15 से 2.4 गुना बढ़कर 6000 करोड़ रुपये से 2023-24 में 14252 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है।
4.	एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ)	आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज के तहत 2020 में शुरू की गई एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड योजना, पूरे भारत में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करके स्थायी कृषि का समर्थन करती है। 2 करोड़ तक के ऋण पर 9% की अधिकतम ब्याज दर, 3% वार्षिक ब्याज छूट और सात वर्षों तक क्रेडिट गारंटी शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति की सुविधा है, जिससे लाभार्थियों के लिए वहनीयता सुनिश्चित होती है। दिनांक 24.11.2024 तक, एआईएफ के तहत 84,333 परियोजनाओं के लिए 51,448 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
5.	नए 10,000 एफपीओ का गठन और संवर्धन	भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2020 में "10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) के गठन और संवर्धन" के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना (सीएसएस) शुरू की। इस योजना का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 6865 करोड़ रुपये है। एफपीओ का गठन और संवर्धन कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (आईए) के माध्यम से किया जाना है, जो आगे 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एफपीओ को बनाने और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए क्लस्टर आधारित व्यवसाय संगठनों (सीबीबीओ) को शामिल करते हैं। अब तक इस योजना के तहत कुल 9204 एफपीओ पंजीकृत किए गए हैं।
6.	राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)	मधुमक्खी पालन के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वैज्ञानिक मधुमक्खी पालन के समग्र प्रचार और विकास तथा "मीठी क्रांति" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए 2020 में आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के तहत राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम) नामक एक नई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना शुरू की गई थी। मधुमक्खी पालकों/शहद समितियों/फर्मों/कंपनियों के ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण के लिए मधुक्रांति पोर्टल शुरू किया गया है। पोर्टल पर लगभग 14,822 मधुमक्खी

		पालकों/मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद समितियों/फर्मों/कंपनियों के साथ 23 लाख मधुमक्खी कॉलोनियाँ पंजीकृत हैं।
7.	बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना और मूल्य समर्थन योजना (एमआईएस-पीएसएस)	कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय दलहन, तिलहन और खोपरा की खरीद के लिए मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) लागू करता है। कृषि और बागवानी वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) जो प्राकृतिक रूप से शीघ्र खराब होने वाली हैं और मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) के अंतर्गत नहीं आती हैं। हस्तक्षेप का उद्देश्य इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादकों को चरम आवक अवधि के दौरान बम्पर फसल की स्थिति में संकटपूर्ण बिक्री से बचाना है, जब कीमतें आर्थिक स्तर और उत्पादन लागत से नीचे गिर जाती हैं।
8.	नमो ड्रोन दीदी	सरकार ने हाल ही में 2024-25 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 1261 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को ड्रोन प्रदान करने के लिए एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना को मंजूरी दी है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य कृषि उद्देश्य (उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के उपयोग) के लिए किसानों को किराये की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 15000 चयनित महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को ड्रोन प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के तहत, ड्रोन की खरीद के लिए महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ड्रोन और सहायक उपकरण/सहायक शुल्क की लागत का 80% (अधिकतम 8.0 लाख रुपये तक) केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। अब तक किसान ड्रोन प्रोत्साहन के लिए 141.41 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की जा चुकी है।
	केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं	
9.	प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना	प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) एक केंद्र प्रायोजित (राज्य योजना) योजना है। राज्य स्तरीय मंजूरी समिति की बैठक (एसएलएससी) में मंजूर परियोजनाओं के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को सब्वेन्शन के रूप में धनराशि जारी की जाती है।
10.	मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड (एसएचसी)	मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड किसानों को उनकी मिट्टी की पोषक स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करता है, साथ ही मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उसकी उर्वरता में सुधार के लिए पोषक तत्वों की उचित खुराक पर सिफारिश करता है। संकेतक आमतौर पर किसानों के व्यावहारिक अनुभव और स्थानीय प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के ज्ञान पर आधारित होते हैं। मृदा उर्वरता मानचित्र विकसित करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 के दौरान पूरे देश में 5 करोड़ मृदा नमूने लेने का निर्णय लिया है। वर्ष 2023-24 में किसानों को 36.61 लाख मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं।
11.	वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)	आरएडी को 2014-15 से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। आरएडी एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (आईएफएस) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्लस्टर मोड में क्षेत्र

		आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाता है, जो बहु-फसल, चक्रीय फसल, अंतर-फसल, मिश्रित फसल पद्धतियों के साथ-साथ बागवानी, पशुधन, मत्स्य पालन, मधुमक्खी पालन आदि जैसी संबद्ध गतिविधियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, ताकि किसान न केवल आजीविका को बनाए रखने के लिए कृषि रिटर्न को अधिकतम कर सकें, बल्कि सूखे, बाढ़ या अन्य चरम मौसम की घटनाओं के प्रभावों को भी कम कर सकें। वर्ष 2014-15 से अब तक 1859.4 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रिलीज की गई है तथा 7.80 लाख हेक्टेयर से अधिक क्षेत्र को आरएडी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है।
12.	प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीक अर्थात ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणाली के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए, प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) योजना 2015-16 के दौरान शुरू की गई थी। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई से पानी की बचत के साथ-साथ उर्वरक के उपयोग में कमी, श्रम व्यय, अन्य इनपुट लागत और किसानों की समग्र आय में वृद्धि में मदद मिलती है। शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक पीडीएमसी योजना के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के तहत 94.35 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है और केंद्रीय सहायता के तहत 21640.07 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।
13.	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई कोष (एमआईएफ)	नाबार्ड के साथ मिलकर 5000 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक राशि का एक सूक्ष्म सिंचाई कोष (एमआईएफ) बनाया गया है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के कवरेज का विस्तार करने के लिए संसाधन जुटाने में राज्यों की सहायता करना है। वित्तपोषण व्यवस्था के तहत, नाबार्ड राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को बाजार से नाबार्ड द्वारा जुटाए गए कोष की लागत से 3% कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण देता है। एमआईएफ के तहत ऋण पर ब्याज सहायता पीडीएमसी के तहत केंद्र द्वारा वहन की जाती है। अब तक एमआईएफ के तहत 4724.74 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण वाली परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। राज्यों को 3387.80 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण वितरित किए गए हैं।
14.	परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)	परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) का उद्देश्य मिट्टी की उर्वरता बढ़ाना है और इस प्रकार कृषि-रसायनों के उपयोग के बिना जैविक पद्धतियों के माध्यम से स्वस्थ भोजन के उत्पादन में मदद करना है। यह योजना 20 हेक्टेयर के यूनिट क्लस्टर आकार के साथ क्लस्टर मोड में कार्यान्वित की जाती है। एक समूह में कम से कम 20 किसान शामिल होंगे (यदि व्यक्तिगत जोत कम है तो अधिक हो सकते हैं)। पीकेवीवाई के प्रावधान के अनुसार एक समूह में किसान अधिकतम 2 हेक्टेयर का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। पीकेवीवाई योजना के तहत 42,738 क्लस्टर (20 हेक्टेयर प्रत्येक) बनाए गए, 10.95 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया (एलएसी सहित)। 2015-16 से कुल निधि 2168.63 करोड़ रुपये जारी की गई (05.11.2024 तक)

15.	कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप मिशन (एसएमएएम)	कृषि मशीनीकरण उप मिशन (एसएमएएम) अप्रैल, 2014 से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य भारत में कृषि मशीनीकरण के त्वरित किन्तु समावेशी विकास को उत्प्रेरित करना है। इसका उद्देश्य छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों तथा उन क्षेत्रों तक कृषि मशीनीकरण की पहुंच बढ़ाना है जहां कृषि बिजली की उपलब्धता कम है, छोटे जोत वाले किसानों तथा व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व की उच्च लागत के कारण होने वाले पैमाने की प्रतिकूल अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की भरपाई के लिए 'कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों' को बढ़ावा देना, उच्च तकनीक एवं उच्च मूल्य वाले कृषि उपकरणों के लिए केंद्र बनाना, प्रदर्शन एवं क्षमता निर्माण गतिविधियों के माध्यम से हितधारकों के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करना तथा देश भर में स्थित निर्दिष्ट परीक्षण केंद्रों पर प्रदर्शन परीक्षण एवं प्रमाणन सुनिश्चित करना है। एसएमएएम की स्थापना के बाद से विभिन्न राज्यों को 7854.97 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की गई है। राज्यों ने व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व के आधार पर किसानों को 18.91 लाख से अधिक मशीनें एवं उपकरण आपूर्ति किए हैं तथा विभिन्न राज्यों में 50198 से अधिक सीएचसी/हाई-टेक हब/एफएमबी स्थापित किए गए हैं।
16.	कृषि वानिकी	कृषि वानिकी की परिकल्पना राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति 2014 की संस्तुति पर की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य कृषि भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण को बढ़ावा देना था। आरकेवीवाई के तहत पुनर्गठित कृषि वानिकी का उद्देश्य किसानों की आजीविका में सुधार के लिए कृषि भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री (क्यूपीएम) और प्रमाणन प्रदान करना है।
17.	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) को 28 राज्यों और 2 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा लद्दाख) के चिन्हित जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य स्थायी तरीके से क्षेत्र विस्तार और उत्पादकता वृद्धि के माध्यम से चावल, गेहूं, दलहन, मोटे अनाजों (मक्का और जौ) और पोषक अनाजों (श्री अन्न) का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। एनएफएसएनएम के तहत, राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश सरकारों के माध्यम से किसानों को उन्नत पद्धतियों पर क्लस्टर प्रदर्शन, फसल प्रणाली पर प्रदर्शन, अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों (एचवाईवी)/हाईब्रिड के बीजों का वितरण, उन्नत कृषि मशीनरी/संसाधन संरक्षण मशीनरी/उपकरण, कुशल जल अनुप्रयोग उपकरण, पौध संरक्षण उपाय, पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन/मृदा सुधारक, प्रसंस्करण और कटाई के बाद के उपकरण, किसानों को फसल प्रणाली आधारित प्रशिक्षण आदि जैसे हस्तक्षेपों के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। मिशन भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) और राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू)/कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) को विषय

		विशेषज्ञों/वैज्ञानिकों की देखरेख में प्रौद्योगिकी बैक स्टॉपिंग और किसान को प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान करता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, देश में कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 297.50 मिलियन टन (2019-20) से बढ़कर 332.30 मिलियन टन (2023-24) हो गया है और उत्पादकता 2343 किलोग्राम/हेक्टेयर (2019-20) से बढ़कर 2515 किलोग्राम/हेक्टेयर (2023-24) हो गई है।
18.	बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एसएमएसपी)	एसएमएसपी बीज उत्पादन श्रृंखला के पूरे दायरे को कवर करता है, न्यूक्लियस बीज के उत्पादन से लेकर किसानों को प्रमाणित बीजों की आपूर्ति तक, बीज क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनुकूल बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए समर्थन प्रदान करना, सार्वजनिक बीज उत्पादक संगठनों को उनकी क्षमता और बीज उत्पादन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए समर्थन देना, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की अप्रत्याशित परिस्थितियों से निपटने के लिए समर्पित बीज बैंक बनाना आदि। न्यूक्लियस-ब्रीडर-फाउंडेशन-प्रमाणित बीज से बीज श्रृंखला को कवर करने वाली प्रभावी निगरानी, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता के लिए, बीज प्रमाणीकरण, ट्रेसिबिलिटी और होलिस्टिक इन्वेंटरी (एसएटीएचआई) पोर्टल का पहला चरण 19 अप्रैल, 2023 को शुरू किया गया था। एसएमएसपी को अब एनएफएसएम में मिला दिया गया है। 28.11.2024 तक वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक कुल राशि 875.14 करोड़ रुपए (बीज ग्राम कार्यक्रम सहित) रिलीज किए गए हैं।
19.	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-ऑयल पाम	भारत सरकार ने 2021 में इसे एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में प्रारम्भ किया है। इसका उद्देश्य देश को खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है। इसका खास ध्यान पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह पर है। इस मिशन के तहत 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक अगले 5 वर्षों में 11040 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में 3.28 लाख हेक्टेयर और शेष भारत में 3.22 लाख हेक्टेयर के साथ 6.5 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र को ऑयल पाम के रोपण के अंतर्गत लाया जाएगा।
20.	समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)	समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना 2014-15 के दौरान फल, सब्जियां, जड़ और कंद फसलों, मशरूम, मसाले, फूल, सुगंधित पौधे, नारियल, काजू, कोको और बांस आदि को कवर करते हुए बागवानी क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए शुरू की गई थी। एमआईडीएच के तहत 2014-15 से 2023-24 तक (01.10.2024 तक) 13.96 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र की पहचान की गई बागवानी फसलों को कवर किया गया है, गुणवत्ता वाले रोपण सामग्री के उत्पादन के लिए 908 नर्सरियां स्थापित की गई हैं, 1.52 लाख हेक्टेयर पुराने और जीर्ण बागों का कायाकल्प किया गया है, 52459 हेक्टेयर को जैविक पद्धतियों के तहत कवर

		किया गया है और 3.08 लाख हेक्टेयर को संरक्षित खेती के तहत कवर किया गया है।
21.	राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन (एनबीएम)	यह योजना राज्य बांस मिशन (एसबीएम)/राज्य बांस विकास एजेंसी (एसबीडीए) के माध्यम से 23 राज्यों और 1 केंद्र शासित प्रदेश (जम्मू-कश्मीर) में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। एनबीएम मुख्य रूप से बांस क्षेत्र की संपूर्ण मूल्य श्रृंखला के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। इसमें क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण मोड के साथ उत्पादकों को उपभोक्ताओं से जोड़ने की परिकल्पना की गई है। एनबीएम के तहत 404 बांस नर्सरी स्थापित की गई हैं, गैर-वन सरकारी और निजी भूमि पर 58981 हेक्टेयर बांस के बागान स्थापित किए गए हैं, 104 बांस उपचार और संरक्षण इकाइयाँ स्थापित की गई हैं, उत्पाद विकास और प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की 516 इकाइयाँ और किसानों, कारीगरों और उद्यमियों सहित 23,708 व्यक्तियों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण किया गया है। एनबीएम का अब एमआईडीएच में विलय हो गया है।
22.	कृषि विपणन के लिए एकीकृत योजना (आईएसएएम)	आईएसएएम राज्य सरकारों को बाजार संरचनाओं के निर्माण और सुधार, क्षमता निर्माण और बाजार की जानकारी तक पहुँच बनाने के माध्यम से कृषि उपज विपणन को नियंत्रित करने में सहायता करता है। 2017-18 के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार योजना जिसे ई-एनएएम योजना के रूप में जाना जाता है, को भी इसका हिस्सा बनाया गया है। राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) एक अखिल भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रेडिंग पोर्टल है जो कृषि वस्तुओं के लिए एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय बाजार बनाने के लिए मौजूदा एपीएमसी मंडियों को नेटवर्क करता है। 23 राज्यों और 04 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की 1389 मंडियों को ई-एनएएम प्लेटफॉर्म पर एकीकृत किया गया है और 1.78 करोड़ से अधिक किसान और 2.62 लाख व्यापारी ई-एनएएम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत हैं।
23.	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन	एमओवीसीडीएनईआर का उद्देश्य मूल्य श्रृंखला मोड में वस्तु-विशिष्ट, संकेंद्रित, प्रमाणित जैविक उत्पादन क्लस्टरों का विकास करना है, ताकि उत्पादकों को उपभोक्ताओं से जोड़ा जा सके और इनपुट, बीज, प्रमाणीकरण से लेकर संग्रहण, एकत्रीकरण, प्रसंस्करण, विपणन और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा) में ब्रांड निर्माण पहल के लिए सुविधाओं के निर्माण तक संपूर्ण मूल्य श्रृंखला के विकास का समर्थन किया जा सके। 2015-16 से (05.11.2024 तक), 1217.41 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं, 189039 किसानों और 172966 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 379 एफपीओ/एफपीसी बनाए गए हैं।
24.	कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमएई)	मई, 2005 में एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना 'विस्तार सुधारों के लिए राज्य विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को समर्थन' शुरू की गई थी, जिसे एटीएमए योजना के नाम

		से जाना जाता है। वर्तमान में, यह योजना 28 राज्यों और 5 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के 739 जिलों में लागू की जा रही है। यह योजना देश में विकेंद्रीकृत किसान-अनुकूल विस्तार प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देती है। इस योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों को सब्वेन्शन सहायता जारी की जाती है, जिसका उद्देश्य किसानों को प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विषयगत क्षेत्रों में नवीनतम कृषि तकनीकों और अच्छी कृषि पद्धतियों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों का समर्थन करना है। शुरुआत से अर्थात 2005-06 से लेकर अब तक, एटीएमए योजना के तहत की गई विभिन्न विस्तार गतिविधियों के माध्यम से 7.04 करोड़ से अधिक किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं
25.	डिजिटल कृषि	इस योजना का उद्देश्य कृषि के लिए एक डिजिटल सार्वजनिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकसित करके कृषि में मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय ई-गवर्नेंस योजना (एनईजीपीए) में सुधार करना है, जिसे एक खुले स्रोत, खुले मानक और अंतर-संचालन योग्य सार्वजनिक वस्तु के रूप में बनाया जाएगा, ताकि फसल नियोजन और स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्रासंगिक सूचना सेवाओं, कृषि इनपुट, ऋण और बीमा तक बेहतर पहुंच, फसल आकलन में सहायता, बाजार की जानकारी और कृषि तकनीक उद्योग और स्टार्ट-अप के विकास के लिए समर्थन के माध्यम से समावेशी, किसान-केंद्रित समाधान सक्षम हो सकें। एग्रीस्टैक आर्किटेक्चर में निम्नलिखित आधारभूत परतें हैं: - • कोर रजिस्ट्री • बेस डेटाबेस • किसान डेटाबेस: भूमि रिकॉर्ड से जुड़े किसान आईडी • भूखंडों का भू-संदर्भ • फसल सर्वेक्षण, फसल योजना और • मृदा मानचित्रण, मृदा उर्वरता • राज्य, निजी प्लेयर्स के लिए एकीकृत किसान सेवा इंटरफ़ेस • डेटा एक्सचेंज

डॉ. नामदेव किरसान : सर, प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जो रिप्लाई दिया है, उसमें यह मेंशन किया गया है कि सरकार 22 अनिवार्य कृषि फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय करती है, लेकिन आज जो न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है। जिस तरह से वायदा किया गया था कि जितना उत्पादन खर्च होता है, उसका डेढ़ गुना वे न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय करेंगे, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ। किसानों की

आय डबल करने की सोची थी, लेकिन वह भी डबल नहीं हुई। मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में बढ़ोत्तरी करने का विचार सरकार कर रही है?

दूसरा, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में वर्ष 2016-17 में 1,65,966 करोड़ रुपये का डिसबर्समेंट हुआ है, लेकिन वर्ष 2023-24 में हुए डिसबर्समेंट का उल्लेख उसमें नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ सभी किसानों को नहीं मिल पाता, क्योंकि उन्हें अनेक अड़चनें आती हैं। उनका सामना करने के लिए कंपनी का प्रतिनिधि वहां नहीं होता है। जिला स्तर पर भी कंपनी का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं होता है। काफी किसान इस फसल बीमा योजना से वंचित रहते हैं। वे वंचित न रहें, सभी प्रकार का नुकसान उसमें कवर होना चाहिए। कुछ बोलते हैं कि यदि बाहर से हो गया, तो नहीं मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार कंपनी के एग्रीमेंट में यह सब इनक्लूड करे कि सभी तरह के नुकसान में किसानों को बीमा मिलेगा।

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि व अन्य कृषि योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में प्रश्न पूछा है। उक्त योजनाओं से लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या के बारे में भी उन्होंने पूछा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, इन्होंने जो पूछा, उसका जवाब दीजिए।

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी : महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार, दोनों मिलकर मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 22 फसलों का समर्थन मूल्य तय करती हैं। एमएसपी बाजार को नियंत्रित करने के लिए है, ताकि बाजार इतना नीचे न आ जाए, जिससे इस देश के अन्नदाता किसानों को तकलीफ हो। यह इतना भी न बढ़ जाए, जिससे बहुतों को परेशानी हो, इसलिए एमएसपी लागू की गई है। केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों ने मिलकर मूल्य आयोग से सिफारिश करके इन 22 फसलों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य तय किया है। किसानों को समर्थन मूल्य, समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए गए हैं।

पहला कदम है, भारतीय कपास निगम ने वास्तविक कपास किसानों को एमएसपी का लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसको आधार आधारित किया है, ताकि किसान पंजीकरण कराकर ऑनलाइन बिलिंग प्रणाली शुरू कर सकें। इसके माध्यम से भुगतान सीधे किसानों के बैंक खातों में 3 से 5 दिनों के भीतर किए जाने का प्रावधान है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, आप बहुत बड़े किसान नेता हैं। इन्होंने जो पूछा है, आप केवल उसका जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी : महोदय, इन्होंने किसान सम्मान निधि की बात की है। इन्होंने फसल मुआवजे की बात की है। इसके लिए नीचे गिरदावरी की जाती है। राज्य सरकारें और केंद्र सरकार, दोनों की इसमें सहभागिता है। राज्य सरकार की इसमें महत्वपूर्ण भागीदारी होती है। गिरदावरी के आधार पर केंद्र सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा उसका भुगतान किया जाता है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य एजेंसियां मिलकर यह काम करती हैं। मेरे पास सारे विवरण हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप विवरण बताइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ये किसान नेता हैं। ये प्रैक्टिकली रूप से जानते हैं। ये खुद किसानी करते हैं। आप लोग इनको बोलने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये किसान सम्मान निधि की बात करते हैं। … (व्यवधान) मैं गोल-मोल क्यों बोलूंगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह सकता हूं कि वर्ष 2014 से लेकर वर्ष 2024 तक प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी ने किसान सम्मान निधि लागू की हो या एमएसपी बढ़ाने का काम किया हो, अगर मैं वर्ष 2014 से लेकर वर्ष 2024 तक एमएसपी बढ़ाने की बात करूं तो दोगुना, ढाई गुना और तीन गुना तक एमएसपी

बढ़ाई गई है। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया है। इन्होंने सिर्फ नारे दिए। नारे के अलावा कुछ नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में बाजरा सबसे ज्यादा होता है। वर्ष 2014 से पहले उसकी एमएसपी 1225 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थी। आज उसकी कीमत 2625 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। आपको पता होगा कि खरीफ फसल की 14 जीन्सों की एमएसपी बढ़ाई गई है। रबी फसल की भी एमएसपी बढ़ाई गई है। इन्होंने सिर्फ नारे दिए हैं। इन्होंने किसानों को लूटा है। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमारे किसानों के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण और माननीय मंत्री जी, सदन में जो प्रश्न पूछ जाते हैं, आप उनके जवाब दीजिए। आप आरोप-प्रत्यारोप से बचिए।

डॉ. नामदेव किरसान : सर, ये कपास के मूल्य की बात कर रहे हैं। कपास का कितना मूल्य निश्चित किया गया है, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है। एमएसपी के जो परचेजिंग सेंटर्स हैं, वे समय पर शुरू नहीं होते हैं। उसके बारे में आप क्या उपाय करेंगे? आप उसके बारे में भी बताइए। ... (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमान नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार है, जिसने लागत पर 50 परसेंट लाभ जोड़कर मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की है। ... (व्यवधान) सामने जो मित्र बैठे हैं, इन्होंने तो स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिश मानने से ही इंकार कर दिया था और यह कहा था कि बाजार विकृत हो जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) इस सरकार ने लागत पर 50 परसेंट लाभ तय करके न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बानगी दिखाना चाहता हूं। ये एमएसपी की बात कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जब माननीय मंत्री जी बता रहे थे, उस समय आप लोग हल्ला कर रहे थे। धान का एमएसपी, जब उधर की सरकार थी तो 1310 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। उसको बढ़ाकर 2300 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया तो नरेंद्र

मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया। ज्वार का एमएसपी 1500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, उसको बढ़ाकर 3371 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया। … (व्यवधान) बाजरा का एमएसपी 1250 प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 2625 प्रति क्विंटल किया तो मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया। रागी का एमएसपी 1500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 4290 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया तो नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया। मक्का का एमएसपी 1310 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 2225 प्रति क्विंटल किया तो नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया। तूर का एमएसपी 4300 प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 7550 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया तो नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया। … (व्यवधान) मूंग का एमएसपी 4500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 8682 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया तो मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया। … (व्यवधान) आप सुनकर तो जाइए। … (व्यवधान)

11.59 hrs

At this stage, Shri Gaurav Gogoi *and some other hon. Members left the House.*

उड़द का एमएसपी 4300 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 7600 प्रति क्विंटल किया। मूंगफली का एमएसपी 4000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 6783 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये कम से कम सुनकर तो जाएं। मेरे पास पूरी सूची है। ढाई गुना और तीन गुना एमएसपी बढ़ाया है तो नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने बढ़ाया है। … (व्यवधान)

12.00 hrs

मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जब उनकी सरकार थी, तो ये खरीदते नहीं थे, केवल एमएसपी घोषित करते थे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये मेरी बात सुनकर जाएं। इन्होंने 6,29,000 मीट्रिक टन दलहन की खरीद की थी, लेकिन मोदी जी की सरकार ने 1,71,00,000 मीट्रिक टन खरीद की है। हम खरीद भी रहे हैं, दाम भी दे रहे हैं तथा एमएसपी भी बढ़ा रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DAMAGES CAUSED DUE TO NATURAL CALAMITIES

***105. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:**

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether huge damages were caused by natural calamities like floods, land slides etc. in different parts of the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Central teams were sent to the affected areas to assess the magnitude of the calamities and the extent of the damages caused;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of immediate relief in terms of financial assistance given to the concerned States and grants provided after receipt of the assessment reports?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry does not centrally maintain the data of damages due to any disasters including floods and landslides. However, as per the information received from the various State Governments/UTs, the details of damages caused due to hydro-meteorological disasters during the year 2024-25 (as on 27.11.2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) to (e): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursal of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

As on 27.11.2024, a total of 12 IMCTs have been constituted for the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Kerala, Nagaland, Tripura, Gujarat, Telangana, West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha for on-the-spot assessment of damages caused due to natural calamities during 2024. The reports of IMCT are considered by the Central Government, as per the established procedure. Besides, the details of funds allocated and released under SDRF/ NDRF during the current financial year i.e. 2024-25 (as on 27.11.2024) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of damages as reported by State/UT due to hydro-meteorological disasters during the year 2024-25

Provisional (as on 27.11.2024)

S. No.	State	Human Lives lost (No.)	Cattle Lost (No.)	Houses/huts damaged (No.)	Cropped Area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	93	1310	0.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	175	771	-
3	Assam	128	16207	156691	1.38
4	Bihar	64	-	191	-
5	Chhattisgarh	125	289	2154	-
6	Goa	4	2	696	-
7	Gujarat	230	7222	20741	-
8	Haryana	1	-	16	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	358	7088	1004	-
10	Karnataka	182	1199	21967	2.86
11	Kerala	322	-	7780	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	373	1204	8147	-
13	Maharashtra	203	551	98	-
14	Manipur	11	233	29639	0.01
15	Meghalaya	43	241	4028	-
16	Mizoram	44	7	440	0.21
17	Nagaland	27	1	2229	0.03
18	Odisha	30	2	1941	0.22
19	Punjab	23	10	114	-
20	Rajasthan	131	492	1863	-
21	Sikkim	13	4241	1668	-
22	Tamil Nadu	37	5521	870	0.09
23	Telangana	29	13412	8690	-
24	Tripura	78	15	67487	-
25	Uttar Pradesh	88	33	2644	3.95
26	Uttarakhand	80	524	3484	0.05
27	West Bengal	14	-	-	1.38

28	Delhi	68	-	8	-
29	Jammu and Kashmir	28	73	1069	-
30	Puducherry	1	-	30	-
Total		**2803**	**58835**	**347770**	**10.23**

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing State-wise details of allocation and releases of Funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the year 2024-25 (As on 27.11.2024)

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Release from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	Ist Installment	2nd Installment	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1036.00	344.80	1380.80	518.00	518.00	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	231.20	25.60	256.80	115.60	--	--
3.	Assam	716.00	79.20	795.20	358.00	358.00	--
4.	Bihar	1311.20	436.80	1748.00	655.60	655.60	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	133.60	533.60	--	--	--
6.	Goa	10.40	3.20	13.60	5.20	--	--
7.	Gujarat	1226.40	408.80	1635.20	600.00#	--	--
8.	Haryana	455.20	151.20	606.40	227.60	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	378.40	41.60	420.00	189.20	189.20	66.924
10.	Jharkhand	526.40	175.20	701.60	500.80#	--	--
11.	Karnataka	732.00	244.00	976.00	366.00	--	3454.22
12.	Kerala	291.20	96.80	388.00	145.60	145.60	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1686.40	561.60	2248.00	843.20	--	--
14.	Maharashtra	2984.00	994.40	3978.40	1492.00	1492.00	--
15.	Manipur	40.00	4.00	44.00	38.80#	11.20	--
16.	Meghalaya	60.80	6.40	67.20	59.60#	--	--

17.	Mizoram	43.20	4.80	48.00	21.60	21.60	--
18.	Nagaland	38.40	4.00	42.40	19.20	19.20	--
19.	Odisha	1485.60	495.20	1980.80	742.80	--	--
20.	Punjab	458.40	152.80	611.20	229.20	--	--
21.	Rajasthan	1372.00	456.80	1828.80	686.00	--	--
22.	Sikkim	47.20	4.80	52.00	23.60	23.60	221.122
23.	Tamil Nadu	944.80	315.20	1260.00	--	--	276.10
24.	Telangana	416.80	138.40	555.20	208.40	208.40	--
25.	Tripura	63.20	7.20	70.40	31.60	40.00	25.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1791.20	596.80	2388.00	1748.40#	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	868.00	96.00	964.00	434.00	--	--
28.	West Bengal	936.00	312.00	1248.00	468.00	468.00	--
TOTAL		**20550.40**	**6291.20**	**26841.60**	**10728.00**	**4150.40**	**4043.37**

= includes arrears of previous year.

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पहल

***106. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरीः**

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई संबंधी पहल का ब्यौरा और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में दुधी और चिंकी बोरास बैराज सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की प्रगति तथा इनके पूर्ण होने का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) जिले में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के कवरेज क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त परियोजनाओं से कितने किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं तथा फसल उपज/सिंचाई दक्षता में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ङ) उक्त जिले में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पहल के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान आने वाली चुनौतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) होशंगाबाद जिले में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और सिंचाई दक्षता का विस्तार करने की भविष्य की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार जल संरक्षण और उसके प्रबंधन को उच्च प्राथमिकता देती है। इस उद्देश्य से, देश में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य खेतों तक जल की वास्तविक पहुंच बढ़ाना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत खेती योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेतों में जल के उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करना, स्थायी जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों को अपनाना आदि है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के होशंगाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीडीएमसी को वर्ष 2015-16 से 2021-22 के दौरान पीएमकेएसवाई के एक घटक के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया गया था। वर्ष 2022-23 से पीडीएमसी को प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के तहत कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। पीडीएमसी सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, अर्थात् ड्रिप एवं स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणाली के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने पर फोकस करती है।

होशंगाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के तीन जिलों नर्मदापुरम, नरसिंहपुर और रायसेन को कवर करता है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 2015-16 से 2024-25 (अब तक) तक इन जिलों में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के तहत क्षेत्र कवरेज और पीडीएमसी के माध्यम से लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के तहत कवर किया गया क्षेत्र (हेक्टे.)	लाभार्थियों की सं.

1	नर्मदापुरम	8917	6047
2	नरसिंहपुर	6748	4503
3	रायसेन	12897	9162

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को अपनाने से जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार, फसल की पैदावार और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होती है। नीति आयोग ने वर्ष 2021 में पीडीएमसी योजना के संबंध में मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया था। इस अध्ययन से पता चला कि यह योजना राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं जैसे कि खेत में जल उपयोग दक्षता में काफी सुधार करने, फसल उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने, रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने आदि को प्राप्त करने में प्रासंगिक है। इस अध्ययन से यह भी पता चला कि सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को अपनाने से विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न फसलों के लिए जल उपयोग दक्षता में लगभग 30% से 70% तक सुधार हुआ है और उत्पादकता 9% से 100% तक बढ़ी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में दुधी और चिंकी बोरास बैराज सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को राज्य सरकार द्वारा नर्मदा घाटी विकास प्राधिकरण (एनवीडीए) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित और वित्तपोषित किया जा रहा है, जो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की एजेंसी है। परियोजनाओं में प्रेशराइज्ड पाइप्ड इरिगेशन कमांड (पीपीआईसी) सिस्टम के माध्यम से खेत में माइक्रो इरिगेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपलब्ध कराने की परिकल्पना की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने दिसंबर, 2021 को इन परियोजनाओं की शुरुआत की और परियोजना की अवधि छह साल है। इन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गांवों की संख्या, परियोजना लागत, लक्षित कमांड क्षेत्र और प्रगति का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	ज़िला	गांवों की संख्या	अनुमानित कमांड क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	कुल परियोजना लागत (रुपये करोड़ में)	वित्तीय प्रगति (रुपये करोड़ में)

1	दूधी परियोजना	नर्मदापुरम और छिंदवाड़ा	184	55410	1774.0	44.0
2	चिंकी बोरास बैराज	नर्मदापुरम, नरसिंहपुर और रायसेन	446	131925	5162.49	896.0

(ङ) और (च): किसान जल उपयोग दक्षता और फसल उपज में वृद्धि जैसे लाभों के कारण सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को अपनाने के इच्छुक हैं। हालांकि, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों में पर्याप्त पूंजी निवेश शामिल है। किसानों को सूक्ष्म सिंचाई अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु, पीडीएमसी योजना के तहत छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए 55% और अन्य किसानों के लिए 45% की दर से सब्सिडी प्रदान की जा रही है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को अपनाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु वन अधिकार अधिनियम (एफआरए) के तहत पट्टा धारकों को 90% की दर से सब्सिडी प्रदान करने के लिए भी इस योजना के प्रचालनात्मक दिशानिर्देशों में प्रावधान किया गया है। पीडीएमसी मानदंडों के अलावा, अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी के टॉप-अप के लिए संसाधन जुटाने और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई कवरेज के लिए अभिनव परियोजनाएं शुरू करने में राज्यों की सुविधा के लिए, सरकार ने नाबार्ड के साथ एक सूक्ष्म सिंचाई कोष (एमआईएफ) बनाया है। राज्य एमआईएफ से ऋण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जिस पर भारत सरकार राज्यों को 2% की दर से ब्याज में छूट प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, पीडीएमसी योजना के प्रचालनात्मक दिशा-निर्देशों में कमांड क्षेत्रों में जल उपयोग दक्षता को बढ़ावा देने के प्रावधान किए गए हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के तहत बनाए गए प्रेशराइज्ड पाइप्ड इरिगेशन कमांड (पीपीआईसी) को पीडीएमसी योजना के साथ जोड़ने का निर्देश दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, बेहतर दक्षता हासिल करने के लिए इस योजना के माध्यम से फर्टिगेशन और ऑटोमेशन को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

पीडीएमसी एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसे पीएम-आरकेवीवाई के तहत कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार, इस योजना के तहत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए अपनी राज्य वार्षिक कार्य योजना तैयार करते हैं जिसे राज्य स्तरीय संस्वीकृति समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाता है। तदनुसार, केंद्र सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनकी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में सहायता प्रदान करती है।

पीएमकेएसवाई के तीन घटक हैं- त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी), हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) और पनधारा विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी)। एआईबीपी और एचकेकेपी घटकों को जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है तथा डब्ल्यूडीसी घटक को ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के भूमि संसाधन विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। एआईबीपी और एचकेकेपी नर्मदापुरम (होशंगाबाद) जिलें में कार्यान्वित नहीं हैं। डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 1.0 के तहत, जिलें में 23.94 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत के साथ 19953 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए चार परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं। वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान, जिलें में डब्ल्यूडीसी-2.0 के तहत दो परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जो मार्च 2026 तक कार्यान्वयन के लिए 22.73 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत के साथ 10,330 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करेंगी। इस प्रकार राज्य ने जिलें में डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान किसी भी चुनौती की सूचना नहीं दी है।

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SCs AND STs

***107. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

(a) whether discrimination against Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) have increased in the country during the last ten years, if so, the details thereof and

the reasons therefor particularly in Central Universities and Public Sector Units and IITs/AIIMS;

(b) the details and the number of cases found in Central Universities, IITs/AIIMS and other Public Sector Units; and

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government to prevent discrimination at Central Offices and Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):

(a) and (b): National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2022. As per the NCRB data, the details of number of cases registered under crime/atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes during the year 2013 to 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Growing awareness, wider publicity and Capacity Building of Police Personnel are some of the reasons for more cases being registered under the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989. Data regarding discrimination against SCs/STs in the Educational Institutions and Public sector Units is not centrally maintained.

(c): Two Acts were enacted *i.e.* the Protection of Civil Rights {PCR} Act, 1955, which prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from practice of 'untouchability' and The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities

against members of Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes(STs). For the effective implementation of these Acts, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is running Centrally Sponsored Scheme and National Helpline Against Atrocities (NHAA) to facilitate the members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The provisions of the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 are applicable in Central Offices/Institutions also.

National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) provide safeguards against the exploitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests respectively.

In order to reduce the discrimination against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Central Universities, various steps have been taken which inter-alia include setting up of SC/ST students' cells, Equal Opportunity Cell, Student Grievance Cell, Student Grievance Redressal Committee, Liaison Officers, etc. in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) and issuance of regulations to safeguard the interest of students including SC/ST students. The All India Council of Technical Education has also framed strict norms to prohibit such incidents in the institutions, managed by it.

STATEMENT

Cases registered under crime against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes during the year 2013-2022

Year	Number of Cases registered		
	SC	ST	Total
2013	39408	6793	46201
2014	40401	6827	47228
2015	38670	6276	44946
2016	40801	6568	47369
2017	43203	7125	50328
2018	42793	6528	49321
2019	45961	7570	53531
2020	50291	8272	58563
2021	50900	8802	59702
2022	57582	10064	67646
Source:- ***National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs***			

SHORTFALL IN COLD STORAGE CAPACITY

***109. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:**

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

(a) the details of current shortfall in the cold storage capacity nationwide relative to the production of perishables and the regions most affected by this shortage;

(b) the details of the total number of cold storage facilities built under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) during the last five years in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to address the challenges of single-product cold storage, with over 33 per cent lying in the Uttar Pradesh and plans to diversify these facilities across the States?

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

(a): A study was conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) in 2015 on "All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC-2015)". The study assessed the required capacity of cold storages at that time as 351.00 lakh MT against the existing capacity of 318.23 lakh MT in 2014. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Standalone cold storages are not covered under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). However, as per the available information, the state-wise number of total cold storage facilities sanctioned as part of integrated cold chain projects under PMKSY and cold storages sanctioned under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) during the last five years in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and **Statement-III** respectively.

(c): Government is implementing various schemes under which financial assistance is available for setting up of cold storage for perishable horticultural produce throughout the country.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) under which financial assistance is

provided for various horticulture activities including Construction/Expansion/ Modernization of multi-commodity, multi-chamber cold storages of capacity up to 5000 MT in the country on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) received from States/UTs. AAPs are prepared by the States/UTs based on their requirement, capacity and availability of resources. The component of Cold Storage is demand/entrepreneur driven for which Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy is available at the rate of 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% of the project cost in hilly and scheduled areas through respective State Horticulture Missions.

Under the scheme, assistance is available to individuals, Groups of farmers/ growers/ consumers, Partnership/ Proprietary firms, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs), Companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, Cooperative Marketing Federations, Local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and Marketing Boards and State Governments.

Besides, National Horticulture Board (NHB) is implementing a scheme namely “Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion /Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products”. Under the scheme, credit linked back-ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, hilly and scheduled areas for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storage and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage of capacity above 5000 MT and up to 10000 MT is available. In case

of North East region, the units with capacity above 1000 MT are also eligible for assistance.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) implements a Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain, Food Processing and Preservation Infrastructure as one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid at the rate of 35% for general areas and 50% for North East and Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and at the rate of 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.00 crore per project for setting up of integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility. Standalone cold storages are not covered under the Scheme.

All the above schemes are demand/entrepreneur driven through commercial ventures for which government assistance is provided based on the proposals received from the States/entrepreneur.

Further, to strengthen agriculture infrastructure in the country, Government has launched Agriculture Infrastructure Funds (AIF) of Rs. 1.00 lakh crore. Under AIF, there is provision for collateral free term loan upto Rs. 2.00 crore and interest

subvention of 3% on the term loan availed for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages.

STATEMENT- I

State wise required Cold Storage capacity (as per NABCONS report - 2015) in the Country

S. No.	State	Capacity Required (In MT)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530925
2.	Arunachal	7508
3.	Assam	71996
4.	Bihar	5123982
5.	Chhattisgarh	513830
6.	Delhi	40122
7.	Goa	2271
8.	Gujarat	2239476
9.	Haryana	240395
10.	HP	306147
11.	JandK	907842
12.	Jharkhand	24951
13.	Karnataka	210313
14.	Kerala	45874
15.	MP	1867179
16.	Maharashtra	157709
17.	Manipur	5062
18.	Meghalaya	18704
19.	Mizoram	8920
20.	Nagaland	8675
21.	Odisha	305500
22.	Punjab	1693408
23.	Rajasthan	53395
24.	Sikkim	2621

25.	Tamil Nadu	194640
26.	Telangana	277129
27.	Tripura	8554
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10675137
29.	Uttarakhand	72931
30.	West Bengal	9480929
31.	UT andOthers	4539
	Total	**35100664**

(Source: NABCONS Report)

STATEMENT– II

Details of Cold Storages built under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) during last five year

S. No.	Name of the State	No of Projects
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1
2	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	24
3	Bihar	4
4	Chhattisgarh	3
5	Gujarat	9
6	Haryana	10
7	Himachal Pradesh	4
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9	Karnataka	5
10	Kerala	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	7
12	Maharashtra	6
13	Nagaland	2
14	Orissa	5
15	Pondicherry (UT)	1
16	Punjab	6
17	Rajasthan	4
18	Tamil Nadu	6
19	Telangana	4
20	Uttar Pradesh	5

21	Uttrakhand	5
22	West Bengal	3
	Total	**117**

(Source: Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI))

STATEMENT– III

Details of Cold Storages built under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) during last five year

S. No.	Name of the State	No of Projects
1	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	56
2	Assam	4
3	Bihar	4
4	Chhattisgarh	25
5	Gujarat	59
6	Haryana	11
7	Himachal Pradesh	9
8	Jammu and Kashmir	27
9	Jharkhand	1
10	Karnataka	43
11	Kerala	1
12	Madhya Pradesh	8
13	Maharashtra	33
14	Punjab	68
15	Rajasthan	8
16	Tamil Nadu	5
17	Telangana	39
18	Uttar Pradesh	81
19	Uttrakhand	1
20	West Bengal	2
	Total	**485**

(Source: National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH))

वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम

***110. श्री दिलीप शइकीयाः**

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गीः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा उत्तरी सीमाओं पर गांवों के विकास के लिए शुरु किए गए वाईब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम (वीवीपी) के उद्वेश्य और मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के तहत शुरु किए गए कार्यकलापों और इसके तहत व्यापक विकास के लिए अनुमोदित गांवों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सीमा पर स्थित गांवों के लिए सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) से (ग): केन्द्र सरकार ने अरुणाचल प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, उत्तराखण्ड और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख के 19 जिलों की उत्तरी सीमा से सटे 46 ब्लॉकों के चुनिंदा गांवों के व्यापक विकास के लिए 15 फरवरी, 2023 को केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के रुप में वाइब्रेंट विलेजेज प्रोग्राम (वीवीपी) को मंजूरी दी है।

कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत फोकस्ड क्षेत्रों में हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से चिन्हित गांवों में पर्यटन एवं सांस्कृतिक विरासत के प्रचार-प्रसार, कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता क्षमता का निर्माण एवं कृषि/बागवानी, औषधीय पौधों/जड़ी-बूटियों की खेती आदि सहित सहकारी समितियों के विकास द्वारा जीविकोपार्जन के

अवसर निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है। हस्तक्षेप के क्षेत्रों में असंबंध गांवों को सम्पर्क प्रदान करने हेतु सड़क निर्माण, ग्रामीण अवसंरचना, नवीकरणीय उर्जा सहित उर्जा की उपलब्धता, टेलीविजन एवं दूरसंचार संपर्क भी सम्मिलित है। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य लोगों को चयनित गांवों में रहने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन देना है।

कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित गांवों का ब्यौरा निम्नवत हैः

राज्य / संघ शासित राज्य	गांवों की संख्या
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	455
सिक्किम	46
उत्तराखंड	51
हिमाचल प्रदेश	75
लद्दाख (यूटी)	35

कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, 6800 से अधिक गतिविधियां आयोजित की गई हैं, जिनमें जागरुकता अभियान, सेवा वितरण शिविर, प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण गतिविधियां, स्वास्थ्य और पशु चिकित्सा शिविर, मेले एवं महोत्सव तथा पर्यटन गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देना आदि शामिल है।

कार्यक्रम के लिए कुल अनुमोदित वित्तीय आवंटन रुपये 4800 करोड़ है।

अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों हेतु आरक्षण

***111. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादवः**

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमारः

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या अन्य पिछडा वर्ग आरक्षण के तहत क्रीमी लेयर के लिए आय की ऊपरी सीमा छह/आठ लाख रुपये तय की गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सामान्य श्रेणी आरक्षण कोटा के तहत क्रीमी लेयर के लिए आय की ऊपरी सीमा छह/आठ लाख रुपये तय की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और सामान्य श्रेणी के आरक्षण कोटा के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों में उक्त असमानता के क्या कारण हैं और इसका आधार क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का क्रीमी लेयर मानदंड में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और सामान्य श्रेणी के आरक्षण में उक्त विसंगति को दूर करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (ओबीसी) और सामान्य श्रेणी के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) दोनों में क्रीमी लेयर के निर्धारण के लिए वार्षिक आय सीमा 8.00 लाख रुपये है। अतः, ओबीसी और ईडब्ल्यूएस आरक्षण कोटे के लिए निर्धारित आय मानदंडों में कोई असमानता नहीं है।

SPREADING AWARENESS THROUGH COMMUNITY RADIO PROGRAMME

***112. SHRI TAPIR GAO:**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to spread awareness about various issues including “Sarpanch Pati" practice and promotion of digital initiatives;

(b) the significance of the Community Radio Programme Series 'Jan Jan Tak Jankari' for disseminating information regarding various initiatives of the Government; and

(c) the details of the States where this pilot project is currently being implemented through various community radio stations and the initial response received from local communities?

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

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been undertaking various modes of information, education and communication (IEC) activities, media engagement, including social media, organization of and participation in conferences, seminars, workshops, campaigns, exhibition and screening of Public Service Awareness (PSA) films, broadcasting of programmes through community radio to spread awareness on issues like practice of Sarpanch Pati, flagship SVAMITVA scheme of the Ministry and digital initiatives such as digital applications and portals like e-GramSwaraj, Meri Panchayat, Panchayat Nirnay, AuditOnline, Gram Manchitra for the benefit of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and general public. The PSA film on SVAMITVA scheme was screened in Cinema Halls throughout the country during 2nd to 15th August, 2024 and other PSA film on People's Plan Campaign (PPC) has been referred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for its screening. The

Ministry put up a Pavilion at the 43rd International Trade Fair at Bharat Mandapam Complex, New Delhi during 14th to 27th November to showcase its digital intervention for the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and general public. It had also put up a Pavilion at the Vibrant Gujarat Trade Show during 9th to 13th January, 2024 for the same purpose and exhibited Smart Panchayat model showcasing the digital interventions.

(b) and (c) The Community Radio Stations (CRS), with a broadcasting range of 5–10 kilometers radius, is an effective media for dissemination of information and spreading of awareness among the people on various issues as CRS broadcast the programmes in local language, dialect taking into account the local custom and culture. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has recently entrusted the Community Radio Association (CRA) to conduct and broadcast programmes series 'Jan Jan Tak Jankari' on recent initiatives of the Ministry and create awareness on issues of practice of proxy-Sarpanch or Sarpanch Pati through 15 community radio stations in Bihar, Karnataka and Maharashtra on pilot basis. In addition to the Sarpanch Pati issue, other nine episodes were covered that included mobilization of own sources of revenue by the PRIs, issues and prospects of sustainable development goals in the areas of water, infrastructure, health, women and child development, good governance etc.. The list of 15 Community Radio Stations in these States that broadcasted the programme series 'Jan Jan Tak Jankari' is given in the enclosed

Statement-I and the list of subject-wise episodes broadcasted is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

List of 15 Community Radio Stations Through Which Jan Jan Tak Jankari Programme Series has been Broadcasted

Sl. No.	State	Radio Name	Address
1.	Bihar	**Radio Snehi**	Snehi Lokotthan Sansthan Community Radio Station Radio Snehi Nai Basti, Fatehpur, Shivajee Nagar, Siwan, Bihar–841226.
2.		**Radio Active**	Radio Active, Bhaglpur 2nd Floor Sumrit Mandal Complex, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Road, Tilkamanjhi, Bhagalpur, Bihar–812001.
3.		**Radio Rimjhim**	Ayodhya Lal Kalyan Niketan Village Sapha, PO Semra Bazaar via Nechuyayalalpur, Gopalganj 841503, Bihar
4.		**Radio Mayur**	Mayur Kala Kendra, Arya Nagar, Imamganj, Chapra, Saran District- 841301.
5.		**Radio Risarach**	Sri Radha Krishna Samajik Vikas Samiti Sansthan, Kankarghot Mor, Lallu Pokhar, Munger, Bihar–811201.
6.	Maharashtra	**Radio Manbhavan**	In front of Ekalavya Krida Sankul, KCE Society M. J. College, Jalgaon–425001, Maharashtra.
7.		**Guruwani CRS**	Gurukrupa College of Education and Research, Gurwani Community Radio S.S.P.Meducational Complex, Near Shubham Complex YogiDham Gauripada Road Kalyan Maharashtra 421301

8.		**Radio Vishwas**	Vishwas Dnyan Probodhini and Research Institute Radio Vishwas 90.8 CRS Vishwajyoti Apartment Basement of Vishwas Co-op Bank Ltd, Mumbai Naka Branch, Behind Prakash Petrol Pump Govind Nagar, Mumbai Naka, Nashik–422009, Maharashtra
9.		**Radio Wardha**	Nisarg Mitra Gram Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Gokuldham, Sai Nagar Road, Ram Nagar, Wardha–442001, Maharashtra
10.		**Radio Nagar**	Radio Nagar, Snehalaya, Dr Adkar Balkalyan Sankul, Lendkar Mala, Balikashram Road, Ahmednagar–414001, Maharashtra
11.	Karnataka	**Radio Sarang**	Radio Sarang – 107.8 MHzCommunity Radio Station St. Aloysius College St Aloysius College Road Kodialbail, P B 720 Mangalore–575003, Karnataka
12.		**Radio Manipal**	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Madhav Nagar Manipal -576104 Udupi Distt. Karnataka
13.		**Radio Shivamogga**	Kodachadri Integrated Development Society No. 70/1 Rathnakara Nagara , Opposite to University of Agricultral and Horticultural Science, Sivamogga–577204
14.		**Nammadhwani Radio**	MYRADA Nammadhwani Community Radio 166, Santhe Gate, Budikote, Bangarapete Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka–563114
15.		**Antarvani Radio**	Antarvani CRS Sharanbasaveshwara Vodya Vardhaka Sangha Kalaburagi (Gulbarga), Karnataka–585103.

Note: Due to a technical issue at Risarach Radio, a Community Radio Station in Munger, Bihar, the broadcast of community radio programmes is currently underway. All other radio stations have completed their broadcasting.

STATEMENT-II

List of 10 Episodes Broadcasted Through Community Radio Stations under Jan Jan Tak Jankari Programme Series

Sl. No.	Episode	Focus Theme
1.	Episode 1	Own Source of Revenue
2.	Episode 2	Sarpanch Pati
3.	Episode 3	Healthy Village
4.	Episode 4	Women Friendly Village
5.	Episode 5	Child Friendly Village
6.	Episode 6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure
7.	Episode 7	Water Sufficient Village
8.	Episode 8	Poverty Free Village
9.	Episode 9	Clean and Green Village
10.	Episode 10	Village with Good Governance

GRAM MANCHITRA APPLICATION

*** 113. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

(a) Whether the Government has outlined the key objectives and initiatives of the Gram Manchitra Application and its impact on spatial planning and transparency in

rural governance, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, State-wise/District-wise particularly UP;

(b) Whether the Gram Manchitra initiative integrates disaster management planning and natural resource management into local governance and if so, the details thereof along with outcomes achieved; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to enhance public access to this digital tool and improve its effectiveness in rural areas and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes. The Ministry has launched this portal to increase awareness among people about the assets created in their Gram Panchayats (GPs) and to plan for utilizing the funds. The key objectives/Initiatives of Gram Manchitra application are as follows:

1) Provide a visualization platform for Gram Panchayat development planning.
2) Promote Spatial Planning among Gram Panchayats (GPs) by utilizing geo-spatial technology: Spatial development plans have been developed for Bakkas and Kalonda Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Lucknow and Gautam Buddh Nagar districts, respectively of Uttar Pradesh on pilot basis, in addition to 32 other plans are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

3) Support Formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs): The application aids in the formulation and execution of GPDPs by providing tools for decision-making with regard to locating asset sites in most efficient manner.

4) Enhance Transparency and Accountability: By integrating geo-tagging information of assets, Gram Manchitra shows where the developmental works are located.

5) Integration of the 1:500 scale, 5 cm accuracy maps produced under SVAMITVA scheme: These maps are available for Abadi areas for all villages in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The details regarding integration of disaster management planning and natural resource management into local governance using Gram Manchitra are: -

I. Various assets such as roads, police stations, hospitals, schools have been integrated into the application. These help in planning and preparedness for exigencies in the Gram Panchayat (GP), which leads to prevention and mitigation of damage to the natural disasters.

II. Through integration with Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), weather forecasts for Gram Panchayats (GPs) are available to everyone, which provide alerts for imminent disasters. Launched on 24th October 2024, the functionality provides for the first time, weather forecasts for Gram Panchayats for 5 days.

Therefore, forecasts regarding temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind speed, wind direction and cloud cover are available and updated every hour.

(c) The details of steps taken by the Government to enhance public access to this digital tool and improve its effectiveness in rural areas are: -

1) The application is openly accessible to everyone.
2) Training and capacity building of the master trainers among Panchayat functionaries is done through National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj.
3) A tool has been developed that can assess the rooftop solarization potential of houses in village Abadi areas. This is of great utility for the individuals and Panchayats.

STATEMENT

List of 34 Pilot Gram Panchayats for which Spatial Plans were prepared

S.No.	State	District	Block	GP Name	Partner Institute Name
1	**Jharkhand**	Ranchi	Kanke	**Neori**	BIT, Mesra, Ranchi
2		Bokaro	Chas	**Kandra**	
3	**Haryana**	Ambala	Shahzadpur	**Pathrehri**	Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh
4		Ambala	Barara	**Mullana**	
5		Pune	Junnar	**Rajuri**	

S.No.	State	District	Block	GP Name	Partner Institute Name
6	**Maharashtra**	Pune	Junnar	**Belhe**	Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Architecture, Pune
7		Nagpur	Ramtek	**Mansar**	NIT, Nagpur
8		Nagpur	Kamleshwar	**Gondkhairi**	
9		Ahmednagar	Rahuri	**Guha**	Sir J. J. College of Architecture, Mumbai
10		Kolhapur	Panhala	**Borwade**	
11	**Assam**	Kamrup	Sualkuchi	**Bongshar**	IIT Guwahati
12		Kamrup	Bezera	**Saraighat**	
13	**Uttarakhand**	Haridwar	Roorkee	**Belada**	IIT Roorkee
14		Dehradun	Sahaspur	**Chharba**	
15	**Madhya Pradesh**	Vidisha	Lateri	**Murvas**	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal
16		Sehori	Sehore	**Bilkisganj**	
17	**Chhattisgarh**	Durg	Patan	**Jheet**	NIT, Raipur (Architecture Department)
18		Saraguja	Udaipur	**Udaipur**	
19	**Andhra Pradesh**	Krishna	Unguturu	**Telaprolu**	School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada
20		Krishna	Kanchikacherla	**Paritala**	
21	**Tamil Nadu**	Tiruchirappalli	Manikandam	**Navalur Kottapattu**	NIT, Trichy (D/o Architecture)
22		Tiruchirappalli	Thiruverambur	**Gundur**	
23		Thiruvaluvar	Villivakkam	**Morai**	

S.No.	State	District	Block	GP Name	Partner Institute Name
24		Thiruvaluvar	Poonamallee	**Chembarabakkam**	School of Architecture and Planning, Anna University, Chennai
25	**Gujarat**	Anand	Tarapur	**Tarapur**	CEPT University Ahmedabad
26		Mehsana	Kadi	**Nandasan**	
27	**Uttar Pradesh**	Lucknow	Gosaiganj	**Bakkas**	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow
28		Gautam Buddh Nagar	Dadri	**Kalonda**	Apeejay School of Architecture and Planning, Greater Noida, UP
29	**Karnataka**	Udupi	Kundapura	**Shankarnarayana**	Manipal School of Architecture and Planning, MAHE, Manipal
30		Udupi	Bynduru	**Uppunda**	
31	**Odisha**	Khordha	Balianta	**Pratapsasan**	

S.No.	State	District	Block	GP Name	Partner Institute Name
32		Cuttack	Narasinghpur	**Nuapatna**	School of Planning and Architecture, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneshwar
33	**West Bengal**	Jhargram	Jhargram	**Aguibani**	IIT, Kharagpur
34		Paschim Madnipur	Narayangarh	**Mokrampur**	

DIGITIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

***114. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to modernise the management of land ownership in rural areas and if so, the details thereof, State/District-wise including Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi;

(b) the role of digitized records in simplifying dispute resolution, reducing the burden of courts and empowering the marginalised communities in the country along with the salient features thereof;

(c) the details and total number of land records which have been fully digitized in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, NCT of Delhi, Palghar District in Maharashtra and Amroha Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether the Government has made any efforts for providing the ownership rights for the agriculture land provided to landless people of rural villages of Delhi State in 1975 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Land governance is a State subject listed at SI. No.18 and 45 of State List (List II) and at SI. No.6 and 42 of Concurrent list (List III) of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution wherein land revenue governance system is governed by State specific Acts/Rules/Regulations and certain Acts and Rules/Regulations of Central Government.

Government of India has been implementing a comprehensive programme for digitization/computerization of land records/registration process in the country by the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100%

financial assistance from Central Government since 2016-17. The objective of the programme is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land record management system which will inter alia: (i) improve real-time information on land; (ii) optimize use of land resources; (iii) benefit both landowners and prospectors; (iv) assist in policy and planning; (v)reduce land disputes; (vi) check fraudulent / benami transactions; (vii) obviate need of physical visits to Revenue/Registration offices; (viii) enable sharing of information with various organizations/agencies. It has been implemented by all the States/UTs including Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi**.**

(b) DILRMP is a digital initiative to integrate land information and management systems, to empower and benefit the citizens of India, irrespective of caste, creed, religion, region, rural or urban, poor or rich, farmers or labourers or entrepreneurs, so on and so forth, through the benefits of computerization and digitization of land records. The digitized land records of States/UTs aims to inter alia provide error-free, transparent and tamper-proof land records, reduce land disputes, simplify procedure of transfer of property title, assist in policy / planning, etc.

(c) Status of land records which are fully digitized in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, NCT of Delhi, Palghar District in Maharashtra and Amroha Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) No Sir.

STATEMENT

Computerization of Land Records (CLR)					
			Total No.	Villages of	
			of	CLR	CLR
Sl.No.	State/ UT Name	Total RORs	Villages	Completed(No.)	Completed(%)
1	A and N ISLANDS	1,20,449	205	205	100.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,72,94,315	17,564	17,344	98.75
3	ASSAM	43,78,822	23,033	19,687	85.47
4	BIHAR	4,25,33,351	45,949	45,743	99.55
5	CHANDIGARH	5,392	25	25	100.00
6	CHHATTISGARH	2,21,54,450	19,818	19,672	99.26
7	GOA	7,89,875	425	425	100.00
8	GUJARAT	1,19,40,832	18,389	18,387	99.99
9	HARYANA	49,29,960	7,100	6,885	96.97
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	11,87,349	21,067	20,922	99.31
11	JAMMU and KASHMIR	65,91,042	6,850	6,828	99.68
12	JHARKHAND	24,14,830	32,945	32,707	99.28
13	KARNATAKA	1,68,45,472	30,715	29,404	95.73
14	KERALA	1,42,81,074	1,674	1,674	100.00
15	LADAKH	249	247	71	28.51
16	LAKSHADWEEP	72,425	24	24	100.00
17	MADHYA PRADESH	4,56,42,133	55,693	55,678	99.97
18	MAHARASHTRA	2,40,07,776	44,798	44,781	99.96
19	MANIPUR	6,11,343	2,715	548	20.18
20	MIZORAM	3,56,587	911	495	54.34
21	NAGALAND	1,07,830	1,600	512	32.00
22	NCT OF DELHI	67,010	207	196	94.69
23	ODISHA	1,45,62,018	51,788	51,726	99.88
24	PUDUCHERRY	2,98,219	130	130	100.00

25	PUNJAB	56,71,959	13,016	12,731	97.81
26	RAJASTHAN	1,22,28,999	48,719	47,417	97.33
27	SIKKIM	1,82,596	421	413	98.10
28	TAMILNADU	2,32,01,068	16,810	16,797	99.92
29	TELANGANA	1,29,19,557	10,947	10,190	93.08
30	DNH and DD	96,352	100	98	98.00
31	TRIPURA	13,06,362	897	897	100.00
32	UTTARAKHAND	15,22,960	16,691	15,820	94.78
33	UTTAR PRADESH	2,25,66,485	1,09,096	1,05,593	96.79
34	WEST BENGAL	4,85,93,416	42,423	42,240	99.57

Note: Most of the NE States do not have land records like other States due to community ownership issue and Ladakh has started digitization in last couple of years. The above data is for digitization carried out of existing land records and does not include the areas where the land records are not there.

Sl.No.	State/ UT Name	Total No. of Villages	No of Villages	
			CLR Completed(No.)	CLR Completed(%)
STATUS OF AMROHA LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY				
	AMROHA, UTTAR PRADESH	1280	1274	99.53%
STATUS OF PALGHAR LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY				
	PALGHAR, MAHARASHTRA	1013	1013	100%

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN STEEL PRODUCTION

***115. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down a road map towards achieving self-sufficiency in steel production, if so, the details thereof and the timeline fixed in this regard;

(b) whether PSUs are instrumental in meeting self-sufficiency in steel production, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any PSU under the Ministry of Steel is currently being planned for strategic disinvestment/minority sale and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a) India is self-sufficient in most grades of steel, with imports contributing a very small percentage of the country's steel production. The details regarding steel production, imports and consumption are as under:-

Year	Finished Steel (in million tonne)	
	Production	Consumption
2019-20	102.62	100.17
2020-21	96.2	94.89
2021-22	113.6	105.75
2022-23	123.2	119.89
2023-24	139.15	136.29

April-October 2024-25*	82.81	85.7
Source: Joint Plant Committee(JPC); *provisional		

(b) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), NMDC Steel Limited (NSL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are the Public Sector Undertakings which contribute 17% of crude steel production in the country, with a production of 24 million tonnes out of a total crude steel production of 144 million tonnes in FY 2023-24.

(c) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has given in-principle approval for the strategic disinvestment of steel CPSEs and units of SAIL which are at various stages of processing, the details of which are as follows: -

S.No.	Name of PSE	Date of CCEA approval	Status
1.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited	27.10.2016	Share purchase agreement signed
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	27.01.2021	Ongoing Transaction
3.	NMDC Steel Limited (NSL)	27.10.2016	
4.	Units of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)		
	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	27.10.2016	Current transaction annulled due to insufficient bidders
	Salem Steel Plant, Salem		
	Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant, Bhadrawati		

दुग्ध उत्पादन

***116. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोरः**

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) दुग्ध उत्पादकों को प्रदान की जा रही सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या देश में दूध की आपूर्ति में कमी है; और

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

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

(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दूध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा प्रयासों को पूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए, भारत सरकार पूरे देश में बोवाईन पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन को लागू कर रही है:

(i) राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम: राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग देशी नस्लों सहित बोवाईन पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज का विस्तार कर रहा है। आज की तिथि तक, 7.3 करोड़ पशुओं को कवर किया गया है, 10.17 करोड़ कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए गए हैं, जिससे 4.58 करोड़ किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

(ii) संतति परीक्षण और नस्ल चयन: इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य देशी नस्लों के सांडो सहित उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों का उत्पादन करना है। संतति परीक्षण को गोपशु की गिर, साहीवाल नस्लों तथा भैंसों की मुर्राह, मेहसाणा की नस्लों के लिउए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। नस्ल चयन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गोपशु की राठी, थारपारकर, हरियाना, कांकरेज की नस्ल और भैंस की जाफराबादी, नीली रवि, पंढारपुरी और बन्नी नस्लों को शामिल किया गया है। अब तक 3,988 उच्च

आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों का उत्पादन किया गया है और उन्हें वीर्य उत्पादन के लिए शामिल किया गया है।

(iii) सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य उत्पादन: विभाग ने गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित 5 सरकारी वीर्य स्टेशनों पर सेक्स सॉर्टेड वीर्य उत्पादन सुविधाएं स्थापित की हैं। 3 निजी वीर्य स्टेशन भी सेक्स सॉर्टेड वीर्य खुराक का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। अब तक उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों से 1.12 करोड़ सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य खुराकों का उत्पादन किया गया है और उसे कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

(iv) इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन (आईवीएफ) तकनीक का कार्यान्वयन: देशी नस्लों के उत्कृष्ट पशुओं का प्रसार करने के लिए, विभाग ने 22 आईवीएफ प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की हैं और 22,896 व्यवहार्य भ्रूणों का उत्पादन किया है, जिनमें से 12,846 भ्रूण स्थानांतरित किए गए हैं और 2019 बछड़े-बछड़ियों का जन्म हुआ है।

(v) जीनोमिक चयन: गोपशु और भैंसों के आनुवंशिक सुधार में तेजी लाने के लिए, विभाग ने देश में जीनोमिक चयन शुरू करने के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार की गई एकीकृत जीनोमिक चिप्स विकसित की हैं- देशी गोपशुओं के लिए गौ चिप और भैंसों के लिए महिष चिप।

(vi) ग्रामीण भारत में बहुउद्देश्यीय कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तकनीशियन (मैत्री): इस योजना के तहत मैत्री को किसानों के द्वार पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया जाता है। पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत 38,736 मैत्री को प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया गया है।

(ख) पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग द्वारा लागू की जा रहीं विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत दुग्ध उत्पादकों को निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं:

(i) राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं:

1. राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम: इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सेवाएं किसानों के द्वार पर निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं और इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लगभग 4.58 करोड़ किसान लाभान्वित हुए।
2. सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य का उपयोग करके त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम: इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य 90% तक सटीकता के साथ बछियों का उत्पादन करना है, जिससे नस्ल सुधार और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो। किसानों को सुनिश्चित गर्भधारण के लिए सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य की लागत के 50% तक सहायता मिलती है। अब तक, इस कार्यक्रम से 341,998 किसान लाभान्वित हो चुके हैं।
3. इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन (आईवीएफ) तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम: इस तकनीक का उपयोग बोवाईन पशुओं के तीव्र आनुवंशिक उन्नयन के लिए किया जाता है और आईवीएफ तकनीक अपनाने में रुचि रखने वाले किसानों को प्रत्येक सुनिश्चित गर्भावस्था पर 5,000 रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(ii) राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन: इस मिशन का उद्देश्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण आहार एवं चारे की उपलब्धता में सुधार करना, पशुधन (डेयरी पशुओं सहित) के लिए जोखिम कवरेज प्रदान करना और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ चारा क्षेत्र में उद्यमिता विकास को बढ़ावा देना है। चारा कवरेज के तहत क्षेत्रफल को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार बंजर भूमि/रेंज भूमि/चारागाह/गैर कृषि योग्य भूमि से चारा उत्पादन और बंजर वन भूमि से चारा उत्पादन नामक कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है।

(iii) राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम: यह योजना सहकारी डेयरी क्षेत्र में दूध और दूध उत्पादों की खरीद, प्रसंस्करण और विपणन के लिए डेयरी अवसंरचना के निर्माण और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ डेयरी

किसानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, पशु-चारा और खनिज मिश्रण जैसी इनपुट सेवाएं और दूध एवं दूध उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता परीक्षण के लिए सहायता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है, जिससे सहकारी समितियों में नामांकित डेयरी किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके।

(iv) किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) सुविधा: सरकार ने पशुपालन और मत्स्यपालन किसानों की कार्यशील पूंजीगत आवश्यकताओं के लिए केसीसी सुविधा विस्तारित की है। यह सुविधा व्यक्तिगत या संयुक्त उधारकर्ताओं, संयुक्त देयता समूहों या स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए उपलब्ध है, जिसमें स्वामित्व वाले, किराए पर या पट्टे पर दिए गए शेड वाले किरायेदार किसान भी शामिल हैं।

(v) पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ): 29,110.25 करोड़ रु. की निधि के साथ, यह पहल पशुधन क्षेत्र में निवेश की सुविधा प्रदान करती है, जिसमें डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना की स्थापना शामिल है। योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार 3% ब्याज सबवेंशन उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

(vi) विभाग, किसानों की सहायता के लिए और देश में दूध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न किसान जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, प्रजनन शिविर आयोजित कर रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं। देश में दूध की कोई कमी नहीं है। भारत वैश्विक स्तर पर दूध उत्पादन में प्रथम स्थान पर है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश में 239.3 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन दूध का उत्पादन हुआ है जो कुल विश्व दूध उत्पादन का 25% से अधिक है। विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के कार्यान्वयन तथा किए गए अन्य उपायों के कारण देश में दूध उत्पादन पिछले 10 वर्षों में 63.56% की वृद्धि के साथ वर्ष 2014-15 में 146.3 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 239.30 मिलियन टन हो गया है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में देश में दूध उत्पादन 5.7% की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर से बढ़ रहा है जबकि विश्व दूध उत्पादन 2%

प्रति वर्ष की दर से बढ़ रहा है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की उपलब्धता 471 ग्राम/व्यक्ति/दिन से अधिक है, जबकि विश्व में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की उपलब्धता 322 ग्राम/व्यक्ति/दिन है।

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों को एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग सॉफ्टवेयर पर शामिल करना

***117. श्री काली चरण सिंहः**

श्री परषोत्तमभाई रुपालाः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का पंचायत स्तर पर मत्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की तर्ज पर डेयरी के समान व्यवहार्य सहकारी समितियां स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों को एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग (ईआरपी) सॉफ्टवेयर से सम्बद्ध करके उन्हें डिजिटल बनाने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आज तक देश में ईआरपी सॉफ्टवेयर पर शामिल की गई प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों की कुल संख्या का विशेषतः उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) गुजरात में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों के डिजिटलीकरण के कार्य में हुई प्रगति और पंचायत-स्तरीय सहकारी समितियों को प्रदत्त सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सरकार ने दिनांक 15.02.2023 को देश में सहकारी आंदोलन को सशक्त करने और जमीनी स्तर तक इसकी पहुंच को सघन करने की योजना को मंजूरी दी है। इस योजना में अगले पांच वर्षों में डेयरी अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY), आदि सहित भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम

से राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB), राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) और राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से देश के सभी पंचायतों/गांवों को आच्छादित करने के लिए 2 लाख नई बहुउद्देशीय प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियां (M-PACS), डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियां स्थापित की जाएंगी। इस योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संबंधित हितधारकों के लिए लक्ष्य और समय-सीमा का उल्लेख करते हुए दिनांक 19.09.2024 को एक मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (मार्गदर्शिका) लॉन्च की गई है।

(ख) कंप्यूटरीकरण के माध्यम से प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (PACS) को सशक्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार 2,516 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय से कार्यशील PACS के कंप्यूटरीकरण की एक परियोजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है जिसमें सभी कार्यशील PACS को एक ERP (एंटरप्राइज़ रिसोर्स प्लानिंग) आधारित कॉमन राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाकर उन्हें राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD) से लिंक किया जा रहा है। ERP (एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग) आधारित कॉमन राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर, कॉमन एकाउंटिंग प्रणाली (CAS) और मैनेजमेंट इंफॉर्मेशन सिस्टम (MIS) के माध्यम से PACS के निष्पादन में दक्षता लाती है।

(ग) अब तक, 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा 67,930 PACS के कंप्यूटरीकरण के प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी गई है जिसके लिए संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भारत सरकार के हिस्से के रूप में 699.89 करोड़ रुपये और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी के रूप में नाबार्ड को 165.92 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं। दिनांक 21.11.2024 तक कुल 40,727 पैक्स को ERP सॉफ्टवेयर पर ऑनबोर्ड कर लिया गया है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के 2,505 पैक्स शामिल हैं। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत पैक्स के डिजिटलीकरण की प्रगति,

जैसे ERP ऑनबोर्डिंग, हार्डवेयर डिलीवरी, गो-लाइव, आदि की उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित राज्य-वार प्रगति संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(घ) जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है, पैक्स डिजिटलीकरण की प्रगति का ब्योरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है। इस परियोजना के तहत गुजरात राज्य के स्वीकृत 5,754 पैक्स सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के पैक्स को 3.91 लाख रुपये (लगभग) प्रति पैक्स की सहायता जिसमें हार्डवेयर (1,22,158/- रुपये), सॉफ्टवेयर (72,103 रुपये), प्रशिक्षण (10,198 रुपये), सपोर्ट सिस्टम की स्थापना (1,86,910 रुपये) की लागत शामिल है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत गुजरात राज्य में कुल 115 मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

विवरण

पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना के तहत पैक्स डिजिटलीकरण की राज्य-वार प्रगति

क्रम सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृत पैक्स	ऑनबोर्ड किए गए ERP	पैक्स की संख्या जहां हार्डवेयर डिलीवर किए गए	ERP - गो लाइव
1.	महाराष्ट्र	12,000	9,161	8,000	5,570
2.	राजस्थान	6,781	3,025	5,492	1,876
3.	गुजरात	5,754	3,838	5,752	2,216
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,686	2,505	3,062	2,429
5.	कर्नाटक	5,491	487	5,491	43
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	4,536	4,524	4,534	4,513
7.	तमिलनाडु	4,532	4,494	4,532	4,332
8.	बिहार	4,495	4,043	4,475	3,702
9.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4,167	148	1,647	61
10.	पंजाब	3,482	1,580	3,420	627
11.	आंध्रप्रदेश	2,037	30	2,037	29
12.	छत्तीसगढ़	2,028	2,019	2,024	1,994

13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,789	829	870	616
14.	झारखंड	1,500	1,403	1,500	1,403
15.	हरियाणा	710	687	710	633
16.	उत्तराखंड	670	185	670	185
17.	असम	583	567	583	532
18.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	537	532	535	529
19.	त्रिपुरा	268	247	268	241
20.	मणिपुर	232	23	-	18
21.	नागालैंड	231	33	231	33
22.	मेघालय	112	108	109	107
23.	सिक्किम	107	104	107	101
24.	गोवा	58	32	58	27
25.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	46	44	46	43
26.	पुड्डुचेरी	45	31	45	31
27.	मिजोरम	25	25	25	24
28.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	14	14	13
29.	लद्दाख	10	9	10	8
30.	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	4	-	4	-
	कुल	**67,930**	**40,727**	**56,251**	**31,936**

दिनांक 21.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार

USE OF TOXIC CHEMICAL PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE BY FARMERS

***118. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:**

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

(a) the details of current guidelines and restrictions in place for the safe use of paraquat dichloride considering its recognized toxicity and associated health risks to humans and animals;

(b) the steps undertaken to educate farmers on safe handling practices for paraquat dichloride, particularly in rural areas where protective equipment and training are limited;

(c) whether there is an ongoing review of paraquat dichloride's usage in light of its ban in various other countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of initiatives underway to identify and promote safe alternatives to paraquat dichloride and the support extended to farmers for transition to these alternatives?

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

(a) and (c): The Government of India regulates the manufacture and the use of Pesticides in the country through comprehensive legislation known as Insecticides Act, 1968 and Insecticides Rules, 1971 and pesticides are allowed for use in the country only after considering data on different parameters such as chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity, packaging and processing to ensure efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. The details of doses, crops, precautionary measures, antidotes etc are prescribed on Label and Leaflets of pesticides. The registered pesticides if used as per Label and Leaflets do not pose any harm to human beings, animals, environment and living organisms other than pests.

Further, Registration Committee (RC) constituted u/s 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, in its 361st RC meeting held on 22.12.2015, deliberated the recommendations of Dr. Anupam Verma Committee to review 66 pesticides including Paraquat Dichloride which are currently banned/restricted/ withdrawn in other countries, and accepted its continued use with caution, improved packaging to prevent misuse, and training for medical personnel to handle poisoning cases. Further, a sub-committee has been constituted on the directions of Government of India to review the toxicity and safety of Paraquat dichloride.

(b) and (d): The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, through its Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (CIPMCs), and State Agriculture Departments, undertakes various training programs, including Farmers Field Schools (FFS), two-day and five-day HRD programs, and 30-day Season-Long Training Programs (SLTP), to educate and train farmers, state agriculture extension functionaries, and pesticide dealers on the safe handling practices of pesticides, including Paraquat dichloride. The need-based, judicious use of pesticides, as per the label and leaflets, is advocated as a last resort. The promotion of bio-pesticides for managing crop pests is also emphasized. Further, simplified guidelines have been formulated by the RC for the registration of bio-pesticides, along with permission for commercialization during the provisional registration period of two years.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

***119. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to build exclusive organic farming villages as a remedy to the health hazards of chemicals and fertilizers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details about the domestic production of organic fertilizers during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the domestic production of organic fertilizers?

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

(a): Government has been promoting organic farming on priority in the country through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Both schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing and post-harvest management.

PKVY is being implemented in a cluster mode by State Governments. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 ha is considered as a cluster. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha for a period of three years is provided for promotion of organic farming to cover different components like training and capacity building, data management, PGS Certification, value addition, marketing and publicity. Out of this, the assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha for a period of three years is provided to farmers through DBT for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs.

Under MOVCDNER scheme, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha for 3 years is provided for creation of FPO, support to farmers for organic inputs, quality seeds/ planting material and training, hand holding and certification. Out of this, the assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha for 3 years is given as DBT is provided to farmers for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs and Rs. 17,500 for the planting material.

Large Area Certification (LAC) programme under PKVY scheme, through Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) - India certification, certifies large traditional areas to build exclusive organic farming villages. Under LAC, each village in the area is considered as one cluster/group and assistance of Rs. 6000/ha for 3 years is provided for certification.

The schemes are being implemented in contiguous areas, to ensure that large areas of farm are covered under organic cultivation.

(b): State-wise details about the domestic production of bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers, as received from various State Governments during the last three years

along with the current year (Year – wise) are given in the enclosed **Statement – I, II, III, IV, V and VI**.

Domestic production of organic fertilizers during the last three years is as under:

Year	Carrier based (MT)	Liquid based (KL)
2021-22	169379	232934
2022-23	313490	148195
2023-24	224197	86163
Total	**707066**	**467292**

(c): To increase domestic production of organic fertilizers, a new component, "development of Biofertilizers network production units" has been included under Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana. Under phase – II of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), the LFOM/FOM produced by the Compressed Bio Gas plants is being provided with Market Development Assistance (MDA) @ Rs 1500/MT for Fermented Organic Manure (FOM), Liquid Organic Manure (LOM) and Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) to boost production. Government is also promoting Integrated Nutrient Management, which includes the use of organic manure as well as biofertilizers along with conventional synthetics fertilizers under Soil Health scheme.

National Center of Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF) and its Regional Center of Organic and Natural Farming (RCONF) located at Ghaziabad, Nagpur, Bangalore, Imphal and Bhubaneswar are organizing various HRD trainings on organic and natural farming as well as on- farm production, use of various kinds of

organic and bio-fertilizers and online awareness campaign and training programmes.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed improved technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermi-compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from organic wastes and such technologies are being disseminated to farmers through training and demonstration. In order to promote biofertilizers use ICAR has developed improved and efficient strains of biofertilizers specific to different crops and soil types. Liquid Biofertilizer technology with higher shelf-life has also been developed.

STATEMENT-I

Details of production of Bio-fertilizers (Carrier and Liquid Based formulations) during 2021-22

Sl. No.	**State**	**Year 2021-22**	
		Carrier based (Metric tons**)**	**Liquid based (**Kilo litres**)**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	354	63
2.	Karnataka	1511	1368
3.	Kerala	127	661
4.	Puducherry	90	6
5.	Tamil Nadu	NA	1109
6.	Telangana	290	105
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	103
8.	Gujarat	24772	8030
9.	Goa	124	NA
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6585	84200

11.	Maharashtra	7453	4681
12.	Delhi	173	NA
13.	Haryana	99810	108982
14.	Himachal Pradesh	120	137
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3
16.	Punjab	3064	86
17.	Uttar Pradesh	132	0
18.	Uttarakhand	3476	567
19.	Bihar	6546	NA
20.	Odisha	13368	201
21.	West Bengal	703	12
22.	Assam	525	22582
23.	Manipur	22	25
24.	Mizoram	1	NA
25.	Nagaland	6	NA
26.	Sikkim	NA	11
27.	Tripura	117	2
	Grand Total	**169379**	**232934**

STATEMENT-II

Details of production of Bio-fertilizers (Carrier and Liquid Based formulations) during 2022-23

Sl. No.	**State**	**Year 2022-23**	
		Carrier based (Metric tons)	**Liquid based** (Kilo litres)
1	Andhra Pradesh	105	41
2	Karnataka	1457	1692
3	Kerala	57	NA
4	Puducherry	90	8

5	Tamil Nadu	133205	1209
6	Telangana	3453	5195
7	Chhattisgarh	374	212
8	Gujarat	67227	112040
9	Goa	297	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	6636	18340
11	Maharashtra	7820	5111
12	Haryana	61727	1749
13	Himachal Pradesh	46	34
14	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	3
15	Punjab	417	2368
16	Uttar Pradesh	22663	NA
17	Uttarakhand	3447	646
18	Bihar	1144	867
19	Odisha	320	78
20	West Bengal	1034	7
21	Assam	427	136450
22	Tripura	1388	167
	Grand Total	**313490**	**148195**

<u>STATEMENT</u>-III

Details of production of Bio-fertilizers (Carrier and Liquid Based formulations) during 2023-24

Sl. No.	State	Year 2023-24	
		Carrier based (Metric tons**)**	**Liquid based (**Kilo litres**)**
1	Andhra Pradesh	92	91
2	Karnataka	1687	1787
3	Kerala	2293	NA
4	Tamil Nadu	2334	1237

5	Chhattisgarh	271	132
6	Gujarat	138617	NA
7	Madhya Pradesh	32011	20099
8	Maharashtra	7331	11818
9	Rajasthan	24219	3807
10	Haryana	10337	1925
11	Himachal Pradesh	55	31
12	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	6
13	Punjab	15200	315
14	Uttar Pradesh	14869	496
15	Uttarakhand	3352	756
16	Bihar	2816	NA
17	Jharkhand	3	NA
18	Assam	109	22
19	Manipur	13	20
20	Meghalaya	NA	3
21	Tripura	597	103
	Grand Total	**256208**	**106262**

Details of production of Bio-fertilizers (Carrier and Liquid Based formulations) during current year

Sl. No.	**State**	**2024-25 (Till Oct. 2024)**	
		Carrier based (Metric tons**)**	**Liquid based (**Kilo litres**)**
1	Andhra Pradesh	57.5058	41.3723
2	Chhattisgarh	270.71	127.16
3	Madhya Pradesh	25427	13513
4	Punjab	0	22
5	Uttar Pradesh	11800	600
	Grand Total	**37555.2**	**14303.5**

STATEMENT-IV

Details of production of Organic Fertilizers during Year 2021-22 (in Metric Tons)

Sl. No.	State	2021-22 (in (in Metric Tons)
1	Andhra Pradesh	25006
2	Assam	130704
3	Bihar	47861
4	Chhattisgarh	2166
5	Delhi	27657
6	Gujarat	390309
7	Haryana	180299
8	Himachal Pradesh	18
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5314508
10	Karnataka	38089359
11	Kerala	38250
12	Madhya Pradesh	94254
13	Maharashtra	231305
14	Manipur	150
15	Meghalaya	13518
16	Mizoram	58
17	Nagaland	68351
18	Odisha	37116
19	Punjab	473
20	Rajasthan	18330
21	Tamil Nadu	60117
22	Telangana	27695
23	Uttar Pradesh	139426
24	Uttarakhand	6961
25	West Bengal	6664
26	Puducherry	130

	Grand Total	**44950685**

STATEMENT-V

Details of production of Organic Fertilizers during Year 2022-23

Sl. No.	State	2022-23 (in (in Metric Tons)
1	Andhra Pradesh	272572
2	Assam	43773
3	Bihar	53256
4	Goa	11221
5	Gujarat	278037
6	Haryana	71179
7	Himachal Pradesh	33
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3250
9	Karnataka	2278241
10	Kerala	13560
11	Madhya Pradesh	84598
12	Maharashtra	237843
13	Odisha	14764
14	Punjab	7407
15	Rajasthan	50477
16	Tamil Nadu	231522
17	Telangana	28788
18	Tripura	947
19	Uttar Pradesh	74799
20	Uttarakhand	7440
21	West Bengal	6705
22	Puducherry	2470
	Grand Total	**3772884**

STATEMENT-VI

Details of production of Organic Fertilizers during Year 2023-24

Sl. No.	State	2023-24 (in Metric Tons)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1858652
2	Assam	125812
3	Bihar	22500
4	Chhattisgarh	78402
5	Gujarat	257822
6	Haryana	74223
7	Himachal Pradesh	4520
8	Jammu and Kashmir	85240
9	Jharkhand	32831
10	Karnataka	2286649
11	Madhya Pradesh	1388205
12	Maharashtra	343171
13	Manipur	150
14	Punjab	3088335
15	Rajasthan	52220
16	Tamil Nadu	2134453
17	Tripura	1022
18	Uttar Pradesh	802262
19	Uttarakhand	10750
20	Ladakh	13681
	Grand Total	**12660900**

Details of production of Organic Fertilizers in last three years during FY 2024-25 (till Oct. 2024) in Metric Tons

Sl. No.	State	2024-25 (till Oct. 24) (in Metric Tons
1	Andhra Pradesh	1098912
2	Madhya Pradesh	188938
3	Odisha	45790
4	Punjab	2021010
5	Uttar Pradesh	481356
	Grand Total	**3836006**

Source: NCONF/State Governments

NEW CROP VARIETIES DEVELOPED BY ICAR

***120. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed certain new crop varieties with special traits in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government to address the twin challenges of climate change and malnutrition while developing these new crop varieties; and

(c) the time by which the new crop varieties will be made available to farmers for cultivation?

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

(a) to (c): Since January, 2024, National Agricultural Research System (NARS) including ICAR Institutes and State/Central Agricultural Universities (CAU/SAU) under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed 524 new varieties/hybrids of field crops and 167 of horticultural crops. The field crop varieties include 246 of cereals [Rice (126), Wheat (22), Maize (51), Sorghum (12), Pearl millet (13), Small millets (21), Barley (1)]; 55 of Oilseeds [Indian mustard (8), Yellow sarson (2), Groundnut (8), Soybean (12), Linseed (9), Safflower (4), Sesame (5), Sunflower (3), Niger (2) and Castor (2)]; 69 of Pulses [Chickpea (19), Pigeonpea (4), Lentil (7), Fieldpea (6), Urdbean (6), Mungbean (15), Cowpea (3), Lathyrus (2), Mothbean (2), Rajmash (1), Cluster bean (1), Horsegram (1), Faba bean (1) and Indian bean (1)]; 109 of Commercial crops [Cotton (89), Jute (5), Mesta (1), Sugarcane (12) and Tobacco (2)]; 24 of Forage crops [Forage pearl millet (5), Forage maize (6), Forage sorghum (13)] and 11 of Potential crops [Grain amaranth (7), Winged bean (2), Kalingda (1), Asalio (1)]. The horticultural crop varieties include Perennial spices (19), Seed spices (8), Potato and tropical tuber crops (8), Plantation crops (6), Fruits crops (40), Vegetable crops (70) and Flowers and other ornamental plants (16). Out of these 109 trait specific varieties of 34 field and 27 horticultural crops were dedicated to the Nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11 August, 2024.

While developing these varieties, focus was given on adaptation to climate change and improved nutrition quality traits, as a result 455 varieties have tolerance/resistance to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses; amongst them 92 varieties have been bred for extreme resilience against abiotic stresses (rainfed, drought, flood, water logging, terminal heat, low temperature, salinity, low phosphorus) and 32 varieties are biofortified with improved nutritional qualities.

After release and notification of a variety, breeder seed is produced by the developing organizations as per the indents received from various public and private sector seed producing agencies, which is supplied to these agencies for downstream multiplication of foundation and certified seeds in subsequent seasons. This process takes about three years, and Department tries its best to take their seeds to farmers field in minimum time after release.

RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER MGNREGS

1151. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) the total amount allocated for Jharsuguda and Bargarh districts in Odisha under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(b) whether the Government has taken any step to ensure timely release of funds to meet local employment demands?

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

(a): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment scheme. Wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the account of beneficiaries through the Direct Benefit Transfer protocol.

Details of expenditure incurred in Jharsuguda and Bargarh districts of Odisha under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the three financial years from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (as on 28.11.2024) are given below:

Total Expenditure (Rs. in crore)			
District of Odisha	2024-25 (as on 28.11.24)	2023-24	2022-23
Jharsuguda	23.94	54.91	56.36
Bargarh	64.20	156.41	165.33

(As per NREGASoft)

During the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 28.11.2024) an amount of Rs. 3,031. 49 crore has been released towards wage, material and administrative contingency to the State of Odisha under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(b): The Ministry has made concerted efforts to reduce delays in payment of wages. A Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on timely payment process for direct

payment into the account of beneficiaries was issued and its implementation by the States/ UTs is being monitored on a regular basis. In addition, use of platforms such as PFMS/NeFMS has enabled real-time monitoring of the payments. The Ministry has taken various steps to ensure timely payment of wages to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. These include:

(i) Implementation of National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS). It has been implemented in all States and 3 Union Territories.

(ii) Intensive consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders to ensure timely payment of wages, verification of pending compensation claims etc.

(iii) Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment of wages and payment of delay compensation.

(iv) States/UTs are regularly requested to ensure the timely regeneration of rejected transactions and correction of invalid accounts as per information provided by PFMS.

(v) Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS) has been made mandatory since January 1, 2024, to ensure faster, safer, and timely wage disbursement to beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(vi) Capturing of real-time attendance through the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS).

CONSTRUCTION OF ANIMAL SHELTER HOUSES

1152. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) the details of budget allocation and actual expenditure under the Central Scheme for the construction of animal shelter houses during the last three years, including the current year with year-wise;

(b) the number of shelter houses constructed since the inception of the scheme, year wise/State-wise; and

(c) whether the scheme provides for recurring grants, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of Budget allocation and actual expenditure under the Central Sector Scheme "Provision of Shelter House for looking after the Animals" during the last three years including the current year are as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	Financial Year	Budget allocation	Budget received	Expenditure
1	2024-25	1,00,00,000	Nil	30,24,826/-
2	2023-24	1,50,00,000	73,24,826/-	42,22,048/-
3	2022-23	1,50,00,000	75,00,000/-	70,03,535/-
4	2021-22	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000/-	1,50,00,000/-

(b) The Shelter House scheme is being implemented by the Animal Welfare Board of India. The AWBI had released the financial assistance under the Central Sector Scheme "Provision of Shelter House for looking after the Animals" to 441 Animal Welfare Organizations including Gaushalas since 2004-05 to 2023-24. The year-wise/State-wise details are as under:

Sl.No.	State-wise	Financial Year	No. of AWOs to whom the Shelter Grant released
1	Andhra Pradesh	2004-05	2
2		2005-06	6
3		2009-10	2
4		2012-13	1
5	Bihar	2010-11	1
6	Chhattisgarh	2006-07	1
7		2010-11	1
8	Goa	2004-05	1
9	Gujarat	2004-05	2
10		2005-06	2
11		2006-07	4
12		2007-08	2
13		2008-09	2
14		2009-10	5
15		2011-12	2
16		2012-13	1

17		2013-14	1
18		2019-20	1
19	Haryana	2005-06	1
20		2006-07	6
21		2007-08	4
22		2008-09	17
23		2009-10	1
24		2010-11	2
25		2011-12	1
26		2012-13	1
27		2013-14	2
28		2014-15	3
29		2018-19	1
30		2020-21	3
31		2021-22	1
32		2022-23	1
33	Himachal Pradesh	2005-06	1
34	Jammu and Kashmir	2008-09	1
35	Jharkhand	2009-10	3
36	Karnataka	2004-05	1
37		2005-06	1
38		2006-07	2

39		2008-09	2
40	Kerala	2005-06	1
41		2008-09	1
42		2010-11	1
43	Madhya Pradesh	2004-05	4
44		2005-06	11
45		2006-07	10
46		2008-09	23
47		2009-10	16
48		2010-11	4
49		2011-12	4
50		2012-13	8
51		2013-14	5
52		2014-15	6
53		2019-20	1
54		2020-21	1
55		2021-22	3
56	Maharashtra	2004-05	4
57		2005-06	4
58		2006-07	5
59		2008-09	2
60		2009-10	4

61		2010-11	3
62		2011-12	1
63		2012-13	1
64		2018-19	1
65	Nagaland	2006-07	1
66	New Delhi	2004-05	2
67		2005-06	1
68		2006-07	2
69		2014-15	1
70	Odisha	2004-05	2
71		2005-06	3
72		2006-07	1
73		2010-11	1
74	Punjab	2005-06	1
75		2006-07	6
76		2009-10	3
77		2010-11	2
78		2013-14	1
79		2014-15	1
80	Rajasthan	2004-05	1
81		2005-06	2
82		2006-07	12

83		2007-08	3
84		2008-09	23
85		2009-10	23
86		2010-11	8
87		2011-12	10
88		2012-13	11
89		2013-14	14
90		2014-15	3
91		2018-19	1
92		2019-20	2
93		2020-21	1
94		2021-22	3
95		2022-23	1
96	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	1
97		2005-06	1
98		2006-07	3
99		2008-09	2
100		2010-11	1
101		2011-12	1
102	Telangana	2018-19	1
103	Uttar Pradesh	2004-05	3
104		2005-06	6

105		2006-07	8
106		2007-08	4
107		2008-09	13
108		2009-10	8
109		2010-11	2
110		2011-12	1
111		2012-13	3
112		2013-14	6
113		2014-15	2
114		2017-18	1
115		2019-20	3
116		2022-23	1
117	Uttrakhand	2008-09	1
118	West Bengal	2005-06	3
119		2006-07	1
120		2008-09	2
121		2012-13	1

(c) There is no provision for providing recurring grants under the scheme.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PwDs

1153. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) Whether the Government has a dedicated policy framework to address the rescue and rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) during climate change-induced extreme weather events, such as floods and cyclones, particularly in disaster-prone States like Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the measures implemented to ensure that PwDs have accessible healthcare, food, water and infrastructure during such disasters; and

(c) Whether the Government has any specific programs to address the increased vulnerability and mortality risk faced by people with psychosocial disabilities during extreme weather events, such as heatwaves and if not, whether any such framework is under consideration?

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

(a) to (c): The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 was enacted, replacing the erstwhile Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) Act, 1995, and it came into force on 19.04.2017.

Section 8 of RPwD Act provides that the PwDs shall have equal protection and safety in situations of risk, armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the State Disaster Management Authority are mandated to take appropriate measures to ensure inclusion of PwDs in its disaster management activities as defined under section 2(e) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 for the safety and protection of PwDs. It further provides that the District Disaster Management Authority constituted under Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 shall maintain record of details of PwDs in the district and take suitable measures to inform such persons of any situations of risk so as to enhance disaster preparedness. The authorities engaged in reconstruction activities subsequent to any situation of risk, armed conflict or natural disasters are mandated to undertake such activities in consultation with the concerned State Commissioner, in accordance with the accessibility requirements of PwDs.

Section 24 (3) (c) of RPwD Act, 2016 provides that the appropriate Government shall within the limit of its economic capacity and development formulate necessary schemes and programmes to support PwDs during natural or man-made disasters and in areas of conflict.

Section 25 (2) (i) of the Act provides that the appropriate Government and the local authorities shall take necessary measures for the persons with disabilities to provide healthcare during the time of natural disasters and other situations of risk.

NDMA released National Disaster Management Guidelines on Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR) in September, 2019. The main aim was to provide directions to Departments, States and concerned stakeholders, to support implementation mechanism of DIDDR. While the guidelines focus on inclusivity in disaster management frameworks, they do not explicitly detail protocols for rescue and rehabilitation. Rescue and rehabilitation measures for PwDs during disasters are generally implemented at the state and district levels, guided by the State Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs).

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) Phase-1 was implemented in States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and details of project are as under :-

Components:

I. Component A: Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS)

II.Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI)

III. Component C: Technical Assistance for Capacity Building on Disaster Risk Management

IV.Component D: Project Management and Monitoring

Funding Pattern:

Components A, C, and D - 100% by Government of India through World Bank assistance;

Component B - 75% Government of India through World Bank assistance and the remaining 25% by respective States from their own resources.

Project Development Objective:

To reduce vulnerability to cyclones and other hydro-meteorological hazards of coastal communities in the Andhra Pradesh and Odisha to increase the capacity of the State entities to effectively plan for and respond to disasters.

Implementation:

Phase I was approved for implementation in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha at a cost of Rs.1496.71 Crore in January 2011 with the date of completion as January 2016, with World Bank Assistance. It was further revised to Rs. 2541.60 Crore with the date of completion as December, 2018. Phase I stands completed with an expenditure of Rs. 2,524.84 Crore.

Physical Progress:

i. **Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS):-**The EWDS, the state-of-the-art multi-technology option (Alert Siren, Satellite Radio, Mass Messaging, etc.) to provide reliable communication by ensuring last-mile connectivity during disasters has been commissioned and is operational in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

ii. **Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI)**:- The CRMI enhances the preparedness and mitigates the vulnerability of coastal communities through investments for the construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters (MPCS), roads, bridges, underground electric cabling and saline embankments. The infrastructure created under the project is as under:

Sub-component	Andhra Pradesh	Odisha
MPCS (No.)	219	316
Roads (Km)	698.02	-
Bridge (No.)	35	-
Saline Embankment (Km)	58.22	29.90

ADVERSE IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON AGRICULTURE

1154. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the adverse impact of global warming on agriculture in the country which has led to abnormal trends like irregular rainfall and decreasing forest cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has taken any major steps towards mitigation of adverse impact of global warming and climate change with respect to farmers of northern plains in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh, during the last five years;

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

(e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of global warming on various agro climatic zones of the country?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, global warming pose a challenge to sustainability of agriculture. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched in 2008, which provides an overarching policy framework for climate action in the country. The NAPCC outlines a national strategy to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of its development path. It includes eight National Missions, one of which is the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). NMSA aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, has launched a flagship network project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). Through this project, various climate change mitigation activities have been undertaken to reduce the impact of climate change in the country.

(c) and (d): Considering the impact of climate change, several schemes have been initiated by the Government of India to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector across the country including Uttar Pradesh. The Government is implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to mitigate the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable

practices. Under NMSA, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme was launched during 2015-16 to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme is being implemented as a component under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from 2014-15 in the country. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health Card (SHC) / Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme is operational through the State Governments under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility. The main objective of the scheme is to assist states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. In addition, the Government is promoting organic farming in the country since 2015-16 through the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). Government is also promoting natural farming since 2019-2020 through a sub-scheme namely Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). The scheme aims to promote traditional indigenous practices and to create awareness of farmers. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also aim to increase climate resilience in agriculture.

In Uttar Pradesh, one village cluster from 17 districts viz., Baghpat, Bahraich, Banda, Basti, Chitrakoot, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur (Dehat), Kaushambi, Kushi Nagar, Maharajganj, Pratapgarh, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Sonbhadra were selected for technology adoption through NICRA program. The climate resilient technologies such as system of rice intensification, aerobic rice, direct seeding of rice, zero till wheat sowing, cultivation of climate resilient varieties tolerant to extreme weather conditions such as drought and heat; in-situ incorporation of rice residues; micro irrigation systems; laser land levelling; improved shelter for livestock to minimize heat stress; integrated farming systems including poultry have been developed and demonstrated to the farmers in these districts. Capacity building programs to farmers on climate resilient agriculture in these districts were also undertaken.

(e): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, through National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) has conducted studies on the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture, fisheries etc. District-level risk and vulnerability assessment was conducted under NICRA in 651 predominantly agricultural districts falling under different agroclimatic zones of the country as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocol. 109 districts has been categorized as very high and 201 districts as highly vulnerable. Impact assessment on global warming is also done in various agro climatic zones of the country under

NICRA project. Integrated computer simulation modelling studies showed that in the absence of adoption of adaptation measures, climate change is likely to reduce yield of rainfed as well as irrigated rice, wheat and Kharif maize.

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL LEVEL TRADE AND EXHIBITION CENTRE IN AMRITSAR

1155. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether is a fact that the establishing an International level Trade and Exhibition Centre in Amritsar to promote it as a premier MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions) destination;

(b) whether it is true that Amritsar is rich tourism and pilgrimage sites, strong logistics, and diverse hospitality options, is well-positioned to attract large-scale events and trade fairs;

(c) whether it is a fact that world-class convention centre with a capacity of up to 4,000 seats, combined with exhibition and trade facilities, would significantly boost tourism, local businesses, and cultural exchange;

(d) whether the Government consider allocating funds or support for the development of such a facility, particularly in the proposed location near Ranjit Avenue, which offers ideal accessibility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The MICE industry significantly boosts economic and business development, offering numerous benefits. These include business growth through networking, economic boost through investments in the host city and new avenues of revenue generation. The MICE industry also holds immense potential in job creation for the local population, knowledge sharing, tourism promotion, infrastructure development, enhanced soft power, support for local businesses and global cultural exchange, ultimately driving growth and development across sectors.

(d) and (e) MICE centers are developed at various cities in India. Bharat Mandapam, Yashobhoomi, Tamilnadu Trade Promotion Organisation, Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation, etc. are developed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREGS

1156. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) whether there is a decline in the number of registered workers under the MGNREGS in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the low registration of workers;

(c) whether it is because of the focus on digitalisation of the payment and verification process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to address the issues faced by the workers?

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

(a) and (b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) provides for at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is fall back options for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available. During the financial year 2023-24, cumulative number of registered workers was 25.68 crore whereas in the current year, as on 29.11.2024, this number stands at 25.17 crore in FY 2024-25 as on 29.11.2024 which is dynamic as Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme and as per Para 2, Schedule II of the Act, it shall be the duty of the Gram Panchayat, after making such enquiry, as it deems fit, to issue a job card within fifteen days from the date of such application.

(c) and (d): The focus on digitalization of payment and verification processes aims to enhance transparency, efficiency, and timely disbursement of wages, ensuring workers' rights are safeguarded. To address any challenges faced during this

transition, the Ministry is providing support through local grievance redressal mechanisms, training programs, and on-ground assistance to ensure that all eligible workers can seamlessly access the scheme and its benefits.

To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, all States/UTs have been requested to (i) initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for the wide dissemination of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005 (ii) expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered, (iii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha. (iv) Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas'.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN TECH STARTUPS

1157. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the data on participation of women involved in tech startups is maintained during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise/year-wise/district-wise, particularly in Jharkhand; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to promote and support women participation in startups including the allocation of funds during the last three years in the country, State-wise/year-wise/district-wise, particularly in Jharkhand?

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

(a): The Government maintains data with respect to entities recognised as startups by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), including entities recognised as startups with at least one-woman director.

As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as ‘startups’ under the Startup India initiative by DPIIT. As on 31st October 2024, a total of 1,52,139 entities have been recognised as startups. Of these, 14,353 entities have been recognised as startups in technology sectors with at least one-woman director during the last three years and the current year viz. 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 as on 31st October 2024.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of entities recognised as startups in technology sectors with at least one-woman director during the last three years and the current year viz. 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 as on 31st October 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Particularly with respect to the State of Jharkhand, the district-wise number of entities recognised as startups in technology sectors with at least one-woman

director during the last three years and the current year viz. 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 as on 31st October 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b): The Government is implementing various programs to promote women entrepreneurship and support women participation in startups under the Startup India initiative. The details of such Government initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

Under the Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to support startups across categories and sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

FFS has been established to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups. AIFs supported under FFS are required to invest at least 2 times of the amount committed under FFS in startups. AIFs have invested Rs. 1,542 crore in women-led startups in the last three years viz. 2021, 2022 and 2023. The State/UT-wise list of amount of investments in women-led startups by selected AIFs in the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021. Incubators selected under the Scheme have approved funds of Rs. 155.6 crore to women-led startups in the last three years viz. 2021, 2022, and 2023. The State/UT-wise list of funds approved to women-led startups by selected incubators in the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

CGSS is implemented for enabling collateral free loans to startups through eligible financial institutions [Member Institutes (MIs)]. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023. As on 31st October 2024, loans amounting to Rs 13.6 crore have been guaranteed to women-led startup borrowers under CGSS in the last year viz. 2023. The State/UT-wise list of the amount of loans guaranteed to women-led startup borrowers in the year 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-VI.**

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise number of entities recognised as startups in technology sectors by DPIIT with at least one-woman director during the last three years and the current year viz. 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 as on 31st October 2024 is given below:

State/UT	2021	2022	2023	2024 (as on 31st October 2024)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	42	51	88	70
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	3	1
Assam	22	26	26	26
Bihar	43	41	75	62
Chandigarh	13	10	14	16
Chhattisgarh	18	26	29	39
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	2	1	2
Delhi	337	295	376	241
Goa	8	8	11	12
Gujarat	204	242	307	245
Haryana	163	175	223	182
Himachal Pradesh	8	14	11	12
Jammu and Kashmir	6	13	15	18
Jharkhand	20	28	40	22
Karnataka	411	448	493	443
Kerala	148	160	167	128
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	72	106	159	111
Maharashtra	567	629	659	558
Manipur	3	4	0	1
Meghalaya	2	0	2	2
Mizoram	0	1	1	1
Nagaland	1	1	1	1

Odisha	56	55	98	48
Puducherry	1	5	8	4
Punjab	30	39	61	37
Rajasthan	77	109	188	135
Sikkim	0	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	219	322	417	315
Telangana	200	233	317	248
Tripura	1	3	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	280	307	400	346
Uttarakhand	8	27	33	15
West Bengal	93	119	127	98
Total	**3,056**	**3,502**	**4,353**	**3,442**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise number of entities recognised as startups in technology sectors by DPIIT with at least one-woman director for the State of Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year viz. 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 as on 31st October 2024 is given below:

District	2021	2022	2023	2024 (as on 31st October 2024)
Bokaro	1	4	4	1
Deoghar	0	3	4	0
Dhanbad	1	6	7	2
Dumka	1	0	0	0
East Singhbhum	1	4	5	4
Garhwa	1	0	0	1
Giridih	1	0	0	0
Gumla	0	0	1	0
Hazaribagh	1	0	0	0
Jamtara	1	0	0	0
Khunti	0	0	0	1

Palamu	1	0	1	0
Ramgarh	0	0	1	0
Ranchi	11	8	14	12
Saraikela Kharsawan	0	1	2	0
Simdega	0	0	0	1
West Singhbhum	0	2	1	0
Total	**20**	**28**	**40**	**22**

STATEMENT-III

Programs Implemented to promote Women Entrepreneurship across the country, including the State of Jharkhand:

1. To promote flow of both equity and debt to women led startups, 10% of the fund in the Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme operated by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is reserved for women-led startups.

2. Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) led by women are eligible to be considered for a higher level of management fee (0.1% per annum). The same benefit is also extended to AIFs which are focused on women led startups.

3. Women Capacity Development Programme (WING) is a unique Capacity Development Program for women-led startups, to identify and support both aspiring and established women entrepreneurs in their startup journeys. The workshops are open to variety of business sectors including Tech, Construction, Product, Machine, Food, Agriculture, Education, etc. The workshops serve as a

platform for emerging women entrepreneurs and other stakeholders to discuss the key challenges facing women entrepreneurs. WING workshops create a conducive environment to share best practices and experiences in overcoming challenges and to gain insights learned from the business models adopted in the Indian context.

4. A Virtual Incubation Program for Women Entrepreneurs was conducted in collaboration with Zone Startups to support women-led tech startups with pro-bono acceleration support.

5. Startup India Hub: A webpage dedicated to women entrepreneurs has been designed on the Startup India portal. The page includes various policy measures for women entrepreneurs by both Central and State Governments.

6. ASCEND Startup Workshop Series and Women for Startups Workshops: The Government organized a series of startup workshops - ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive), for the entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and students from North-eastern region. In addition, the workshops are conducted with a specific focus on women entrepreneurs across the north-eastern states. The workshops have witnessed participation from ecosystem stakeholders such as government officials, startups, aspiring entrepreneurs, investors, academic institutions, etc.

7. Super Stree Podcast: With a vision to inspire a greater number of women across all regions in India to become entrepreneurs, the SuperStree video podcast series has been launched on women in the Indian Startup Ecosystem. The podcast spreads awareness related to innovations from women and to further strengthen women entrepreneurship in the country.

8. Through various awareness programmes and capacity building programmes organized by the Government, and through print media and social media platforms, the Government also creates awareness about the existing schemes which support micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs.

9. Women For Startups: State Workshops for Women Entrepreneurs were held across States to build the capacity of aspiring and existing women entrepreneurs. The workshops focused on government scheme awareness, mock pitching, and finance-related training.

10. President's Interaction with Women Entrepreneurs: On 18th January 2024, as part of the “The President with the People” initiative, 25 women entrepreneurs had the opportunity to interact with the Hon’ble President of India. The interaction highlighted the role of women-led startups in driving innovation, creating jobs, and contributing to India’s growing startup ecosystem. The Hon’ble President

acknowledged their efforts in turning ideas into ventures and emphasized the importance of their success in inspiring future generations.

11. The States' Startup Ranking on support to startup ecosystems is primarily an exercise to identify good practices across all the Indian states. The evaluation includes a specific provision to gauge the formulation and implementation of policies and special incentives to promote women-led startups in each state. The particular action point has witnessed active engagement and thereon reporting of measures undertaken by participating States and UTs.

12. To identify the depth, quality and spread of innovation, inclusivity and diversity, and entrepreneurship in country, the Government instituted the National Startup Awards (NSA). NSA recognizes and promotes startups across 20 sectors and special categories. All four editions of the NSA (2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023) have featured a special category and award for women-led startups.

STATEMENT-IV

State/UT-wise details of investments made by selected AIFs under FFS to women-led startups, in the last three years viz. 2021, 2022 and 2023 are as under:

State/UT	2021	2022	2023
Karnataka	41.25	83.86	39.11
Maharashtra	149.77	180.6	42
Delhi	226.22	66.35	9.8
Gujarat	186.11	28	19.6

Haryana	25.2	126.67	19.58
Tamil Nadu	30.1	107.07	8
Kerala	90	-	-
Telangana	-	-	7.5
Uttar Pradesh	-	14.88	-
Rajasthan	-	30.82	-
Punjab	-	-	-
Assam	3	0.5	-
Manipur	3	0.5	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	1.65	-
Nagaland	-	-	0.65
Meghalaya	-	0.35	-
Total	**754.6**	**641.2**	**146.2**

STATEMENT-V

State/UT-wise details of funds approved to women-led startups by selected incubators under SISFS in the last three years viz. 2021, 2022, and 2023:

State/UT	2021	2022	2023
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-		0.04
Andhra Pradesh	-	0.65	2.95
Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.2	-
Assam	0.2	0.5	0.8
Bihar	-	0.6	3.03
Chandigarh	-	0.15	0.65
Chhattisgarh	-	0.12	0.44
Delhi	0.99	1.91	7.58
Goa	0.55	0.15	0.2
Gujarat	0.9	3.54	7.12
Haryana	0.15	1.47	4.23

State/UT	2021	2022	2023
Himachal Pradesh	-	0.1	0.95
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.3
Jharkhand	0.4*	-	0.25**
Karnataka	2.22	11.99	12.14
Kerala	0.5	1.95	0.94
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	3.32	1.89
Maharashtra	2.1	8.93	18.52
Meghalaya	-	0.2	-
Mizoram	-	-	0.25
Nagaland	-	0.25	0.3
Odisha	0.1	1.07	2.22
Puducherry	-	0.16	0.2
Punjab	-	0.1	1.07
Rajasthan	0.21	2.05	3.29
Sikkim	-	0.05	-
Tamil Nadu	1.93	3.56	6.2
Telangana	1.15	6.17	5.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.57	2.42	6.23
Uttarakhand	-	0.85	0.65
West Bengal	-	0.71	0.85
Total	**13.47**	**53.17**	**88.99**

** Approved to a woman-led startup in the district of Ranchi*

***Approved to a woman-led startup in the district of Dhanbad*

STATEMENT-VI

The State/UT-wise details of amount of loans guaranteed (in Rs. crore) to women-led startup borrowers under CGSS in the last year viz. 2023 are as under:

State/UT	Amount of loans guaranteed in 2023
Haryana	7.15

Karnataka	5
Kerala	0.5
Tamil Nadu	0.65
Telangana	0.3
Total	**13.6**

INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN TO ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY

1158. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of the comprehensive update on the initiatives undertaken by the National Productivity Council (NPC) to enhance productivity across key sectors in India, such as manufacturing and services in the country during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the details of measures implemented to support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in improving productivity along with NPC collaborations with international productivity organizations for knowledge and technology exchange;

(c) the details of steps taken by the NPC to promote the adoption of sustainable and environment-friendly productivity practices across industries;

(d) whether there has been any significant increase in funding or resources allocated to the NPC to facilitate nationwide training programmes, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of plans to further strengthen the role of NPC in supporting economic growth and competitiveness?

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

(a) to (c): National Productivity Council (NPC) is undertaking various key initiatives to enhance productivity across the manufacturing and services sectors such as implementing Lean manufacturing techniques, 5S workplace organization methods, Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) and conducting organizational restructuring studies.

Specifically to support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in improving productivity, the NPC has implemented the MSME competitive Lean Scheme (MCLS) of the Ministry of MSME, the Green Lean Initiative (GLEAN) and has developed Digital Readiness Tool.

To foster knowledge and technology exchange, the NPC has collaborated with domestic institutions like the MSME Development and Facilitation Offices (DFOs), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Industries Associations, State Government offices, local productivity councils as well as the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) at the international level.

To promote the adoption of sustainable and environment friendly productivity measures, NPC has been conducting environmental and water audits as per the

guidelines of Central Ground Water Authority on the efficient use of ground water. It has assisted ports in implementing Harit Sagar Guidelines to implement eco-friendly practices. The NPC has also participated in global initiatives to reduce marine plastic litter. The details of the initiatives undertaken by NPC are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e): The Government has established the NPC as a critical institution to serve as a catalyst for enhancing India's productivity and global competitiveness. For implementing nationwide programs to achieve this goal, the NPC is pursuing measures to enhance self-sufficiency and efficient utilization of currently available resources.

STATEMENT

Details of initiatives being undertaken by the NPC to enhance productivity, facilitate knowledge and technology exchange, and promote sustainability.

Sl. No.	NPC activities in different sector	Initiatives	Details
1.	Productivity improvement in Manufacturing and Service Sector	Conducted organizational restructuring studies at	Bhilai Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Indraprastha Gas Limited
		5S certification completed at	5 units of Torrent Power Solar Plants across Gujarat, Telangana and Maharashtra;
		Promoted sustainability concepts and practices	By conducting Energy/ Environmental audits in 123 MSMEs across 11 states.
2.	Measures implemented to support Small and	Lean Manufacturing initiatives	Implemented MSME Competitive Lean Scheme (MCLS) of Ministry of MSME benefitting 541 MSME across India.

	Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in improving productivity		63 Lean Awareness Programmes conducted for MSME units and 3155 MSME units participated in programmes.
		GLEAN model for SMEs in improving overall productivity	Implemented in M/s Sanatan Autoplastic (P) Ltd., Faridabad; M/s United Cores (P) Ltd., Faridabad; M/s Matrix Tools (P) Ltd., Faridabad; M/s Reva Cranes (P) Ltd., Bahadurgarh; M/s Modvak Engg. (P) Ltd., Bahadurgarh saving in total INR 196.71 lacs
		Bharat 4.0-Digital Readiness Assessment Tool	Bharat 4.0-Digital Readiness Assessment Tool has been developed by Centre of Excellence on Industry 4.0, NPC to assess the level of digital readiness of SME in terms of 5 maturity levels expressed in terms of SMART (Starter, Managed, Adaptive, Realizer, Top-Notch).
3.	Initiative to promote the adoption of sustainable and environmentally friendly productivity practices	Harit Sagar guidelines	Supported ports in implementing eco-friendly practices.
		Waste water study and Water audits	Evaluated Common Effluent Treatment plant (CETP) performance and green job potential. Water Audit is conducted to strictly monitor that the statutory norms are implemented while using ground water in production. Water audits were conducted at Tata Motors Body Solutions Ltd., Karnataka; JSW Steels Ltd., Mines Division, Karnataka. Water audits conducted for 20 Industrial units in Rajasthan.
		International Projects	Worked on global initiatives like marine plastic reduction
		Environmental Audits	Conducted compliance audits for pollution and waste standards.

		Capacity Building	NPC has trained 3,800+ on waste management and productivity.
		ESG Reporting	Assisted with sustainability reports and assessments.

REGISTERED STARTUPS

1159. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the total number of startups registered in India along with the details/extent of financial assistance provided to them during each of the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the total amount of financial support provided to startups in each State and the manner in which the same is/has been distributed between Government schemes and private funding; and

(c) the success rate of startups in terms of survival and revenue generation, State-wise along with the criteria used to determine this success?

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

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

As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). As on 31st October 2024, 1,52,139 entities have been recognised as startups by DPIIT. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of recognised startups in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Under the Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to support startups at various stages of their business cycle.

FFS has been established to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups. AIFs supported under FFS are required to invest at least two times of the amount committed under FFS in startups. The State/UT-wise details of investments in startups by selected AIFs in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021. The State/UT-wise details of

financial support approved to startups by selected incubators in the last three years, viz. 2021, 2022 and 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

CGSS is implemented for enabling collateral free loans to startups through eligible financial institutions [Member Institutes (MIs)]. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023. The State/UT-wise details of loans guaranteed to startups in the year 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

(c): The regular businesses are often measured by success or failure in a specific number of years of operation, whereas the startups and scale-ups (established startups) are more accurately measured by failure or success in a particular phase making it difficult to put together a statistic covering all types of new businesses and their success or failure rate with any level of accuracy. Therefore, the information with respect to the success or failure of startups is not centrally maintained by the Government.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise number of entities recognised as startups by DPIIT during the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are as under:

State/UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	5	13	10	13
Andhra Pradesh	179	235	298	381	586
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	4	9	17
Assam	71	119	190	285	362

State/UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bihar	158	265	390	525	812
Chandigarh	41	55	69	81	126
Chhattisgarh	166	155	167	237	362
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	5	12	12	11
Delhi	1,450	1,817	2,215	2,580	3,161
Goa	43	67	81	107	98
Gujarat	644	881	1,728	2,282	3,295
Haryana	730	830	1,070	1,334	1,742
Himachal Pradesh	31	41	56	120	144
Jammu and Kashmir	38	64	131	170	246
Jharkhand	89	165	191	239	337
Karnataka	1,746	1,776	2,157	2,568	3,036
Kerala	669	710	923	1,078	1,296
Ladakh	0	1	1	5	5
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	335	427	562	898	1,267
Maharashtra	2,227	2,736	3,737	4,812	5,816
Manipur	6	13	37	31	26
Meghalaya	6	0	9	10	18
Mizoram	1	1	2	6	13
Nagaland	2	5	7	7	22
Odisha	187	280	397	451	620
Puducherry	11	14	17	30	43
Punjab	99	146	244	294	443
Rajasthan	358	503	623	992	1,445
Sikkim	2	1	3	2	2
Tamil Nadu	632	772	1,107	1,811	2,816
Telangana	620	819	994	1,381	1,760
Tripura	7	23	12	27	23
Uttar Pradesh	906	1,401	1,981	2,583	3,432
Uttarakhand	98	114	162	236	271
West Bengal	320	405	692	1,002	1,174

State/UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Grand Total	**11,885**	**14,852**	**20,282**	**26,596**	**34,842**

STATEMENT-II

The State/UT-wise details of investments (in Rs Crore) made in startups by selected AIFs under FFS in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 along with total investments in startups by selected AIFs as on 31st October 2024 are as under:

State/UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total investments made in startups by selected AIFs (as on 31st October 2024)
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	11	36
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	1
Assam	2	0	14	9	2	31
Bihar	4	54	18	9	58	158
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	24	31
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	4	54
Delhi	257	296	610	999	500	3043
Goa	0	0	0	0	129	124
Gujarat	0	0	47	300	198	689
Haryana	76	195	276	503	314	1822
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	50
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	7
Karnataka	651	814	928	1958	880	6517
Kerala	7	12	122	7	53	236
Madhya Pradesh	4	42	61	60	41	177
Maharashtra	354	378	953	1521	711	4825
Manipur	0	0	1	5	1	6
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	1	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1

State/UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total investments made in startups by selected AIFs (as on 31st October 2024)
Odisha	1	0	2	0	8	6
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	1	1
Punjab	0	0	12	0	0	63
Rajasthan	10	33	81	5	92	315
Tamil Nadu	174	117	161	344	123	1249
Telangana	21	60	70	113	169	524
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	57	33	105	124	19	463
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	8
West Bengal	6	33	28	14	26	132
Grand Total	**1,624**	**2,067**	**3,491**	**5,974**	**3,366**	**20,572**

STATEMENT-III

The State/UT-wise details of funding approved (in Rs Crore) to startups by selected incubators under SISFS in the last three years viz. 2021, 2022 and 2023 along with the total funding approved to startups by selected incubators as on 31st October 2024 are as under:

State/UT	2021	2022	2023	Total funding approved to startups by selected incubators (as on 31st October 2024)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.04	0.04
Andhra Pradesh	-	0.78	3.80	7.58
Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.20	-	0.20
Assam	-	0.95	2.29	4.62

State/UT	2021	2022	2023	Total funding approved to startups by selected incubators (as on 31st October 2024)
Bihar	-	2.66	4.40	7.67
Chandigarh	-	0.60	1.20	2.65
Chhattisgarh	0.20	0.02	0.94	1.62
Delhi	2.24	5.22	14.55	33.96
Goa	0.90	0.55	0.56	2.61
Gujarat	1.20	5.75	16.77	33.10
Haryana	0.70	3.95	7.50	19.65
Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.25	1.89	2.99
Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.10	0.33	2.05
Jharkhand	0.50	0.55	0.55	2.80
Karnataka	4.07	22.07	28.27	71.92
Kerala	0.60	3.87	3.47	9.05
Madhya Pradesh	0.80	5.45	4.84	16.45
Maharashtra	2.20	16.33	39.20	82.91
Manipur	-	0.25	0.05	0.30
Meghalaya	-	0.20	-	0.24
Mizoram	-	-	0.40	0.55
Nagaland	-	0.25	0.50	3.37
Odisha	0.10	2.37	4.68	9.94
Puducherry	-	0.34	0.62	0.97
Punjab	-	0.42	1.69	6.00
Rajasthan	0.70	2.57	6.35	16.77
Sikkim	-	0.20	-	0.20
Tamil Nadu	3.03	7.79	14.52	41.35
Telangana	0.65	9.02	12.51	32.90

State/UT	2021	2022	2023	Total funding approved to startups by selected incubators (as on 31st October 2024)
Uttar Pradesh	2.01	5.89	10.71	30.56
Uttarakhand	-	0.70	1.40	3.68
West Bengal	0.57	1.26	1.75	5.35
Grand Total	**20.56**	**100.54**	**185.78**	**454.04**

STATEMENT-IV

The State/UT-wise details of total loans guaranteed (in Rs. crore) to startups in the last year, i.e., 2023 along with the total amount of loans guaranteed as on 31st October 2024 are as under:

State/UT	2023	Total Amount of loans guaranteed (as on 31st October 2024)
Andhra Pradesh	-	15.00
Assam	-	2.52
Bihar	-	0.28
Chandigarh	-	0.15
Delhi	40.65	51.11
Gujarat	9.5	9.50
Haryana	31.25	78.82
Jammu And Kashmir	-	14.35
Karnataka	35.16	55.24
Kerala	10.8	24.80
Madhya Pradesh	8.8	9.80
Maharashtra	66.01	117.22
Rajasthan	13.5	32.30
Tamil Nadu	13.65	58.70

Telangana	7.3	4.37
Uttar Pradesh	26.87	36.28
Uttarakhand	-	10.00
West Bengal	18	34.80
Total	**281.49**	**555.24**

आतंकवादी हमलों में शहीद हुए भारतीय सैनिक

1160. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत-पाक सीमा पर आंतकवादी हमलों में शहीद हुए भारतीय सैनिक का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) आतंकवादी समूहों का पूर्णतः सफाया कब तक होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों में भारत-पाक सीमा पर आतंकवादी हमलों में भारतीय सैनिकों के हताहत होने का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार ने भारत-पाक सीमा सहित आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध शून्य सहनशीलता की नीति अपनाई है तथा सरकार का दृष्टिकोण आतंकवादी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को नष्ट करना है। सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कई उपाय किए हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सीमा पर आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित करने में सहायता मिली है:

(i) आतंकवाद से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर आसूचना एवं सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के मध्य घनिष्ठ और प्रभावी समन्वय।

(ii) मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर (एमएसी) को सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा इसे 24x7 आधार पर कार्य करने के लिए संगठित करना, ताकि आतंकवाद से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर अन्य आसूचना एजेंसियों तथा राज्यों के साथ गुप्त जानकारी का वास्तविक समय पर मिलान और आदान-प्रदान किया जा सके तथा राज्य एवं केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के मध्य सूचना का निर्बाध प्रवाह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(iii) आतंकवादी घटनाओं से निपटने के लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा विशेष बलों का गठन। ऐसी घटनाओं से निपटने में राज्यों की सहायता के लिए केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड को भी विभिन्न स्थानों पर तैनात किया गया है।

(iv) आतंकवाद से संबंधित मामलों की जांच के लिए राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण (एनआईए) की स्थापना की गई है।

(v) केंद्रीय एजेंसियों ने गुप्त जानकारी साझा करने और आतंकी मामलों की जांच के संबंध में राज्य बलों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए हैं।

(vi) सीमाओं की सुरक्षा करने वाले बलों का बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण है कि वे चौबीसों घंटे सीमाओं पर नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करके, नियमित गश्त करके, सुरंग खोदने के विरुद्ध अभ्यास करके, नाके लगाकर तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर निगरानी चौकियों पर तैनाती करके आतंकवादी घुसपैठ को रोकें।

(vii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर सीमा बाड़ के रूप में भौतिक अवसंरचना का निर्माण और रखरखाव किया गया है तथा अंधेरे के समय क्षेत्र को प्रकाशित करने के लिए सीमा पर फ्लड लाइट लगाई गई हैं।

(viii) संवेदनशील सीमा चौकियों की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है एवं अतिरिक्त मानव संसाधन, विशेष निगरानी उपकरण और अन्य बल गुणकों को तैनात करके उन्हें मजबूत बनाया जाता है।

(ix) संवेदनशील सीमा क्षेत्रों में व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (CIBMS) के रूप में एक तकनीकी समाधान लागू किया गया है।

(x) सीमाओं की सुरक्षा करने वाले बलों को सख्त सतर्कता एवं निगरानी बनाए रखने तथा घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिए हर संभव कदम उठाने की परामर्शी दी गई है।

विवरण

हताहत भारतीय सैनिकों की संख्या:

क्रम/सं.	वर्ष	संख्या
1.	2021	04 (एलओसी पर)
2.	2022	01 (एलओसी पर)
3.	2023	00

(स्रोत: जम्मू एवं कश्मीर केंद्र शासित प्रदेश)

WELFARE OF FISHERMEN IN INDIA

1161. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) the details of the total number of fishermen in the country at present in a State-wise, district-wise, particularly in Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has carried out any schemes to provide skill development and training for fishermen, if so, the details thereof, State-wise beneficiaries funding and utilized district-wise in Nellore Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the total number of fishermen who have availed insurance benefits and total amount claimed as insurance and disbursed during the last five years, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the details of the infrastructure projects undertaken by the Government for the benefit of fishermen during the such period; and

(e) the list of such projects, present status and funding allocated, released and utilized, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): As reported by the State Government/UTS, the total population of fishermen in the country is 2,81,12,944. Andhra Pradesh has reported that total 15,46,004 people are engaged in fisheries including 1,81,222 in Nellore district. The State-wise details of fishermen are given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

(b): PMMSY inter-alia lays special focus on training, skill development, skill up-gradation and capacity building through trainings, awareness building programmes and exposure visits to stakeholders especially fishers, fish farmers, fish workers, fish vendors, entrepreneurs, officials, fisheries Cooperatives and members of Fish

Farmers Producer Organisations (FFPOs) etc. The details of Training and capacity building program undertaken under the aforesaid Scheme state wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II** while in Nellore district are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(c): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) provides Group accidental insurance coverage to fishers and fish farmers, wherein the entire insurance premium amount is borne by the Central and State Government, with no contribution from the beneficiary. The insurance coverage provided under the scheme includes (i) Rs.5,00,000/- against death or permanent total disability, (ii) Rs.2,50,000/- for permanent partial disability and (iii) hospitalization expenses in the event of an accident for a sum of Rs. 25,000/. During the last three (from 2021-22 to 2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25), 132.59 lakh of fishers, have been provided the insurance coverage under the scheme with an average of 33.14lakh fishers annually. As a result, as on date 960 claims have so far been settled against the 1582 claim proposal received with the claim settled amount of Rs.46.78 crores. Further, as regards to Andhra Pradesh, State has not given the willingness to participate in Group Accidental Insurance Scheme (GAIS) during last three years and current financial year under the aforesaid scheme. The State wise details of fishers enrolled, claim proposals received, claim settled during

the last three years(2021-22 to 2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25) as on date under the aforesaid Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

(d) and (e): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the flagship scheme of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana provides financial assistance to State Government, Union Territories and Implementing agencies for Infrastructure projects viz. construction of fishing harbour, fish landing centres, modernization/upgradation of existing fishing harbours and maintenance dredging of the fishing harbours with a financial allocation of Rs.3490 crore under this component over a duration of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. The development of Infrastructure of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Centre is one of the important area envisaged and are supported under the PMMSY. Such fisheries infrastructure projects are taken up on cost sharing basis between the Central and the concerned State on 60:40 ratio. For this, the concerned State Government/UTs/Implementation Agencies are required to submit techno-financial viable proposals together with confirmation of availability of State share, required land and clearances. Besides, Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) also provides concessional finance for creation of such fisheries infrastructure facilities.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has sanctioned 58 Fishing Harbours, Fish Landing

Centres and Dredging projects at a total cost of Rs 3184.27 crore with central share of Rs 1771.87 crore across States/UTs under PMMSY. The Projects sanctioned are under various stages of implementation and works are in progress. The list of all Fishing Harbours, Fish Landing Centres and Dredging Projects sanctioned across State(s)/UT(s) including State of Andhra Pradesh with details of project cost and Central share are given in the enclosed **Statement -V**.

STATEMEN-I

State/UT Wise details of Fishermen Population

Sl , No.	States/UTs	Fishermen Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,46,004
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24,015
3	Assam	25,24,106
4	Bihar	60,27,375
5	Chhattisgarh	2,20,355
6	Goa	10,545
7	Gujarat	5,58,691
8	Haryana	1,18,455
9	Himachal Pradesh	11,806
10	Jharkhand	1,40,897
11	Karnataka	9,74,277
12	Kerala	10,44,361
13	Madhya Pradesh	22,32,822
14	Maharashtra	15,18,228

15	Manipur	47,711
16	Meghalaya	16,567
17	Mizoram	6,289
18	Nagaland	7,958
19	Odisha	15,17,574
20	Punjab	7,591
21	Rajasthan	57,260
22	Sikkim	581
23	Tamil Nadu	12,83,751
24	Telangana	8,62,221
25	Tripura	7,761
26	Uttarakhand	8,352
27	Uttar Pradesh	39,00,005
28	West Bengal	32,36,261
29	A and N Islands	25,941
30	Chandigarh	524
31	D and N Haveli, Daman and Diu	40,106
32	Delhi	3,346
33	Jammu and Kashmir	17,396
34	Ladakh	22
35	Lakshadweep	6,518
36	Puducherry	1,07,272
	All India	**2,81,12,944**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT Wise details of Trainings and other outreach activities carried out under PMMSY from 2020-21 to 2024-25 as on date

S.N	State/UT	No. of Training programmes	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	16	440	6.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	175	9830	201.35
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0.25
4	Assam	147	8555	88.29
5	Bihar	15	500	7.85
6	Chhattisgarh	42	1920	38.56
7	Delhi	740	140000	89.5
8	Goa	10	950	3
9	Gujarat	6	1100	9.47
10	Haryana	10	335	6.24
11	Himachal Pradesh	62	3440	28.84
12	Jammu and Kashmir	30	2920	15.51
13	Jharkhand	22	490	21.01
14	Karnataka	140	10150	121.15
15	Kerala	265	11530	145.765
16	Ladakh	4	200	2.1
17	Madhya Pradesh	60	4315	46.41
18	Maharashtra	42	4160	28.96
19	Manipur	42	1975	24.2025
20	Meghalaya	25	2020	12.02
21	Mizoram	42	2060	26.73
22	Nagaland	19	600	15.91

23	Odisha	91	3940	56.27
24	Puducherry	13	1270	10.57
25	Punjab	20	1650	7.17
26	Rajasthan	69	3420	41.22
27	Sikkim	35	4295	28.72
28	Tamil Nadu	155	12370	147.04894
29	Telangana	290	10420	426.195
30	Tripura	39	1800	28.69
31	Uttar Pradesh	114	4575	57.19
32	West Bengal	92	5460	64.02
	Total	**2,833.00**	**2,56,740.00**	**1,806.72**

STATEMENT-III

The details of Training and capacity building program undertaken under the aforesaid Scheme in Nellore

S.No	Programme	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No of fishermen benefitted
(i)	Awareness on availing of PMMSY components during Sagarparikrama	9.475	2,100
(ii)	Awareness and training on value added products during 3nos of Fish food festivals	15.00	9,590
(iii)	Awareness and training programme on "Domestic Fish consumption "	0.28	110
(iv)	Organized capacity building training on to Fishermen on Aqua culture new technology and etc.,	4.76	500

STATEMENT-IV

State/UT Wise details of PMMSY-GAIS- covered during last three years and current year

SL NO	NAME	NO OF FISHERS INSURED	STATE SHARE (Rs. In Lakh)	CENTRAL SHARE (Rs. In Lakh)	TOTAL PREMIUM AMOUNT (Rs. In Lakh)	CLAIM INTIMATIONS RECEIVED	CLAIM PROPOSALS RECEIVED	CLAIMS SETTLED
1	Bihar	6,00,000	168.38	252.53	420.92	16	5	1
2	Chhatisgarh	8,81,855	246.98	370.43	617.41	32	19	6
3	Goa	11,040	3.42	5.13	8.55	0	0	0
4	Haryana	6,576	1.90	2.84	4.74	2	1	0
5	Jharkhand	6,62,941	177.24	265.82	443.06	10	6	1
6	Karnataka	2,82,272	88.48	132.72	221.20	53	22	5
7	Madhya Pradesh	3,76,482	126.71	190.05	316.76	22	10	0
8	Odisha	45,43,618	1,469.31	2,203.74	3,673.05	106	79	48
9	Punjab	12,477	4.05	6.08	10.13	0	0	0
10	Tamilnadu	21,99,335	682.30	1,023.31	1,705.61	688	532	325
11	Telangana	14,32,656	468.05	702.01	1,170.05	1,039	780	535
12	Uttar Pradesh	3,99,275	121.36	182.04	303.40	24	9	2
13	Maharashtra	2,91,159	81.26	121.88	203.14	26	12	3
14	Gujarat	3,81,237	117.28	175.90	293.18	41	28	5
15	Rajasthan	18,925	5.67	8.50	14.17	3	2	2
16	West Bengal	8,499	2.46	3.69	6.16	3	0	0
	Sub-Total	**1,21,08,347**	**3,764.84**	**5,646.68**	**9,411.53**	**2,065**	**1,505**	**933**
NORTH EASTERN AND HIMALAYAN STATES								
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2,756	0.19	1.73	1.92	1	0	0
2	Assam	6,83,630	48.48	436.26	484.74	26	5	3
3	Himachal Pradesh	43,990	3.51	31.59	35.12	11	7	4
4	Sikkim	2,086	0.17	1.53	1.70	0	0	0
5	Tripura	71,065	5.93	53.36	59.29	5	2	0
6	Uttarakhand	12,865	1.02	9.17	10.19	0	0	0

7	Meghalaya	3,057	0.25	2.26	2.51	0	0	0
8	Manipur	7,034	0.42	3.81	4.23	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	**8,26,483**	**59.97**	**539.71**	**599.69**	**43**	**14**	**7**
UNION TERRITORIES								
1	Andaman And Nicobar	52,859	0.00	42.50	42.50	20	12	3
2	Delhi	1,381	0.00	1.14	1.14	0	0	0
3	Daman And Diu	30,178	0.00	24.46	24.46	0	0	0
4	Jammu And Kashmir	95,806	0.00	78.48	78.48	7	4	2
5	Ladakh	265	0.00	0.22	0.22	0	0	0
6	Lakshadweep	10,590	0.00	8.57	8.57	3	1	0
7	Puducherry	1,33,395	0.00	108.38	108.38	61	46	15
	Sub-Total	**3,24,474**	**0.00**	**263.76**	**263.76**	**91**	**63**	**20**
	Grand Total	**1,32,59,304**	**3,824.82**	**6,450.16**	**10,274.98**	**2,199**	**1,582**	**960**

STATEMENT-V

List of State wise Fishing Harbour/Fish Landing Centre projects sanctioned under Central Sponsored Component and Central Sector Component of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) across States/UTs including state of Andhra Pradesh

S. No	Name of the State	Item	Location	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Central Share (Rs in Crore)
1	West Bengal	FH	1. Modernisation and upgradation of Petuaghat Fishing Harbour	43.17	25.9
		FH	2. Modernisation and upgradation of Shankarpur Fishing Harbour	44.70	26.82
		FH	3. Modernisation and upgradation of Frasergunj Fishing Harbour	7.05	4.23

S. No	Name of the State	Item	Location	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Central Share (Rs in Crore)
		FH	4. Modernisation and upgradation of Kakdwip Fishing Harbour	14.50	8.7
2	Odisha	FH	1. Modernization of Paradip Fishing Harbour	108.91	108.91*
		FH	2. Stage-II Fishing Harbour at Nuagarh (Astranga)	82.86	49.72
3	Andhra Pradesh	FH	1. Modernization of Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour	178.51	150.96*
		FH	2. Development of Pudimadaka Fishing Harbour	387.00	80
		FH	3. Development of Budugatlapalem Fishing Harbour	386.20	80
		FH	4. Development of Kothapatnam Fishing Harbour	364.00	80
		FLC	5. Development of Bheemili Fish Ladning Centre	24.86	14.92
		FLC	6. Development of Chintapalli Fish Ladning Centre	23.74	14.24
		FLC	7. Development of Rajayyapeta Fish Ladning Centre	24.77	14.86
		FLC	8. Development of Rayadaruvu Fish Ladning Centre	23.90	14.34
		FLC	9. Development of Dondavaka Fish Ladning Centre	23.90	14.34
		FLC	10. Development of Uppalanka Fish Ladning Centre	5.74	3.44
4	Tamil Nadu	FH	1. Modernization of Chennai Fishing Harbour	97.95	97.95
		FH	2. Up-gradation of Pazhayar Fishing Harbour	26.26	15.76
		FH	3. Maintenance Dredging of ColachelFishing Harbour	4.94	2.96
		FLC	4. Development of NettukuppamFish Ladning Centre	15.70	9.42

S. No	Name of the State	Item	Location	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Central Share (Rs in Crore)
		FLC	5. Development of Thazankuppam Fish Ladning Centre	3.92	2.35
		FLC	6. Development of Arangankuppam Fish Ladning Centre	3.40	2.04
		FLC	7. Development of Goonankuppam Fish Ladning Centre	3.40	2.04
5	Puducherry	FH	1. Development of Fishing Harbour at Thengaithittu	53.39	53.39
		FH	2. Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour at Karaikal, Puducherry	119.94	119.94
		FLC	3. Development of Periakalpet Fish Landing Centre	20.14	20.14
		FLC	4. Development of Nallavadu Fish Landing Centre	18.94	18.94
6	Kerala	FH	1. Modernization of Cochin Fishing Harbour	169.17	113.32*
		FH	2. Expansion of Kasargod Fishing Harbour	70.53	42.32
		FH	3. Expansion of Muthalapozhy Fishing FH	177.00	106.2
		FH	4. Modernisation and Upgradation of Ponnani FH	18.73	11.24
		FH	5. Modernisation and Upgradation of Puthiyappa FH	16.06	9.64
		FH	6. Modernisation and Upgradation of Koyilandy FH	20.90	12.54
		FH	7. Maintenance dredging of existing Kayakulam FH	5.53	3.00
		FH	8. Maintenance dredging of existing Chettuva FH	5.53	3.00
		FH	9. Maintenance dredging of existing Ponnani FH	6.37	3.00
		FH	10. Maintenance dredging of existing Beypore FH	5.94	3.00

S. No	Name of the State	Item	Location	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Central Share (Rs in Crore)
		FH	11. Maintenance dredging of existing Puthiyappa FH	5.64	3.00
		FH	12. Maintenance dredging of existing Koyilandy FH	5.88	3.00
7	Maharashtra	FH	1. Development of Mallet Bunder Mazgaon	96.60	96.60*
		FLC	2. Development of Shiroda Fish Ladning Centre	15.24	9.14
		FLC	3. Development of DandiMakrebag FLC	4.52	2.71
		FLC	4. Development of Taramumbri FLC	7.76	4.66
		FLC	5. Development of Dabhol FLC	9.39	5.63
		FLC	6. Development of Korlai FLC	7.65	4.59
		FLC	7. Development of Palshet FLC	8.34	5.00
		FLC	8. Development of Revdanda FLC	45.96	15.00
		FLC	9. Development of Asgoli FLC	8.83	5.30
		FLC	10. Development of Budhal FLC	6.57	3.94
8	Karnataka	FH	1. Modernisation and upgradation of Mangalore FH	37.47	22.48
		FH	2. Modernisation of Malpe FH	12.52	7.51
		FH	3. Modernisation of Gangoli FH	22.18	13.30
		FH	4.Maintenance dredging at Amadalli FH	5.61	3.00
		FH	5. Dredging work at Tadari FH	2.65	1.59
		FLC	6.Maintenance dredging at Harwada and Belekeri FLC	4.14	2.48
9	Assam	FLC	1. Development of Chunari FLC	19.91	17.91
10	Gujarat	FH	1. Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour at Jakhau, Kutch	121.00	72.60
11	U.T. of Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman, Diu.	FH	1. Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour at Vanakbara, Diu	128.86	128.86
			Total	**3184.27**	**1771.87**

*includes share of DoF, MoPSW and Port Authority.

POTENTIAL OF AGROFORESTRY SECTOR

1162. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the country's vast potential in the agro-forestry sector is a unique opportunity to integrate with carbon finance projects through Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR) initiative and there is a possibility to expand the area under agro-forestry from the current 28.4 million hectares to 53 million hectares by 2050 as agro-forestry accounts for 8.65 per cent of the country's total land area and contributes 19.3 per cent carbon stocks and thus, agro-forestry plays a significant role in environmental sustainability and economic development; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the steps being taken till date results yielded during the last nine years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): Agroforestry is known to have the potential to mitigate the effects of climate change through microclimate moderation, conservation of natural resources, enhance carbon sequestration/reduce emission of Green House Gases and creation of additional sources of livelihood opportunities. The Government of India formulated

the National Agroforestry Policy in 2014 to encourage tree plantation in agriculture landscape. The policy recommends for setting up of a Mission to address development of the agroforestry sector in an organized manner. The Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) was implemented from 2016-17 till 2021-22 in 23 States/UTs with an aim to encourage tree plantation on farm land with the motto of “Har Medh Par Ped”, along with crops/cropping system to help the farmers to get additional income and make their farming systems more climate resilient and adaptive. During 2016-17 to 2021-22, a total area of 1.21 lakh hectare has been covered under plantation with a total number of 532.30 lakh trees planted under the scheme.

The program continues as Agro-forestry components of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2023-24. The restructured Agroforestry Component under RKVY supports setting up of Agroforestry nurseries with an aim to provide Quality Planting Material (QPM)/quality seedlings to farmers. During the year 2023-24, a total no. of 156 New Agroforestry Nurseries have been established and 470 Existing Nurseries have been supported.

Agroforestry models developed by ICAR-Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI) and Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) for different climatic zones are promoted under the scheme for encouraging inter-cropping with agricultural crops. Apart from this, Agroforestry plantation activity as well as seedlings distribution to farmers are being carried out under different

schemes of the Government including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (Watershed Development Component), schemes of State Forest Department etc. As per ICAR-CAFRI report, the total area under Agroforestry in the country is about 28.427 million hectare as on October 2022.

SOIL HEALTH TESTING LABS

1163. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the number of static, mobile and mini village soil testing labs that have been established in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the number of tests that have been conducted by these labs classified district-wise, during the last five years;

(c) the maximum capacity of these labs classified district-wise;

(d) whether proposals have been submitted for establishment of new labs classified district-wise during the past five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the number of static, mobile and mini soil testing labs that have been established and soil sample tests conducted district-wise in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

S. No	Name of the District	Static Soil Testing Labs	Mobile Soil Testing Labs	Mini Soil Testing Labs	Sample Tested in last 5 years
1	Srikakulam	1	1	60	15549
2	Vizianagarm	2	1	54	17123
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	2	-	30	10626
4	Alluri Seetharamaraju	2	-	44	6772
5	Visakhapatnam	-	1	8	8448
6	Anakapalli	2	-	48	9019
7	Kakinada	2	1	40	10214
8	Konaseema	2	-	44	5270
9	East Godavari	1	-	36	33668
10	West Godavari	2	1	38	22823
11	Eluru	2	-	56	10364
12	Krishna	2	-	50	29729
13	NTR	2	1	36	10671
14	Guntur	1	-	34	33954
15	Palnadu	2	-	56	11162
16	Bapatla	1	1	50	10482
17	Prakasam	2	1	76	35502
18	SPSR Nellore	4	1	74	20541
19	Chittoor	2	-	62	23200
20	Tirupati	2	1	68	9458
21	YSR	2	1	72	23872

22	Annamayya	2	-	60	10990
23	Kurnool	2	1	50	37369
24	Nandyal	2	-	56	10649
25	Ananthapuram	1	1	62	51505
26	Sri Satya Sai	2	-	64	7559
	Total	**47**	**13**	**1328**	**476519**

(c): The maximum analysing capacity of the static, mobile and mini soil testing lab is 10000, 5000 and 3000 soil sample per year respectively.

(d) and (e): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that due to revamping of non-functional labs, no proposal for new soil testing lab has been submitted.

CLIMATE RESILIENT COASTAL FISHING VILLAGE

1164. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C:

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

(a) the details of guidelines for the recently announced 100 climate-resilient coastal fishing villages and the details thereof;

(b) the details of guidelines for the recently announced Rs. 2 crore per village under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for developing essential fisheries infrastructure and the details thereof; and

(c) whether the said villages have been identified for the development and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has identified 100 coastal fishermen villages situated close to the coastline as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) to make them climate resilient and economically vibrant fishermen villages. The Guidelines for the CRCFV has been issued on 12th February, 2024. The guidelines detail the objectives, funds, funding pattern, mode of implementation, institutional arrangements, criteria for selection of villages, responsibilities of each agency, potential activities, post-construction management of facilities etc.

Implementation of the projects on CRCFV, with 100% central funding under the PMMSY has been taken up with a unit cost of Rs. 2 crore per village for development of essential fisheries related facilities. The facilities required at each identified fishing villages will be assessed based on the gap analysis and the cost for development of such assessed facilities will be worked based on the local site conditions and fishermen population in the village. The cost of development of identified facilities at an identified fishing village shall be distributed in the manner

as 70% of unit/estimated cost towards infrastructure facilities and 30% of unit/estimated cost towards fisheries economic activities. The scheme component also promotes suitable convergence and dovetailing of funds from other relevant sources for creation of required community physical assets/ facilities at the identified fishing villages wherever feasible.

The fisheries development activities in the identified coastal fishermen villages shall be mainly focused on creation of basic infrastructure facilities required for smooth conduct of fisheries post-harvest related activities like fish drying platforms, fish markets, ice plants, cold storages etc, creation of climate resilient and sustainable livelihood opportunities like seaweed farming, ornamental fish farming and other aquaculture activities for supporting the fishers living in the coastal fishermen villages. The facilities or activities are identified based on the survey and gap analysis as per the guidelines.

The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) functioning under the administrative control of the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India will be Nodal Implementing Agency and The NFDB will take up implementation of the programme on development of CRCFV in the States/UTs through the End Implementing Agencies identified by the respective States/UTs.

(c) Yes, 100 Climate Resilient Coastal Villages have been identified based on the proposals from the States/UTs and recommendation of the Committees constituted by the Department of Fisheries with due representation of the State/UTs as stipulated in the guidelines of the CRCFV. The State/UT wise details of the villages identified for development as CRCFVs is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of the CRCFVs identified for development

Sl. No	Name of the Coastal Villages	Sl. No	Name of the Coastal Villages	Sl. No	Name of the Coastal Villages
Gujarat		**Maharashtra**		**Tamil Nadu**	
1	Sachana	1	Kelwa	1	Pasiyavaram
2	Navi bandar	2	Arnala	2	Senjiyamman Nagar
3	Madhwad	3	Rangaon	3	Thiruvanmiyurkuppam
4	Muldwarka	4	Gorai Tal	4	Paramankeni
5	Bhatt	5	Nandgoan	5	Mandavai Pudhukuppam
6	Jodia	6	Korlai	6	C. Puthupettai
7	Juna Bandar	7	Bharadkhol	7	Puthupettai
8	Chorwad	8	Srivardhan	8	Arcottudurai
Goa		9	Varavade	9	Puthupattiam
1	Betul	10	Kalbadevi	10	Kumarapanvayal
2	Arambol	11	Jaigad	11	Soliyakudi
Puducherry		12	Nivati	12	Kalimankundu
1	Narambai	13	Redi	13	Veerapandian Pattinam
2	Pattinacherry	14	Tondavalli	14	Idinthakarai

Daman and Diu		15	Sarjekot	15	Arockiapuram
1	Vanakbara			16	Erayumanthurai
Odisha		**Karnataka**		**Andhra Pradesh**	
1	Pakharabad	1	Uppunda Madikal	1	Pedagangallavanipeta
2	Sanadhanadi	2	Koteshwara	2	Devunaltada
3	Majhisahi	3	Kadekar	3	Iddivanipalem
4	Kirtani	4	Bailuru	4	Pathivada barripeta
5	Jambhirai	5	Mattadahitlu	5	Pedda Uppada
6	Amarnagar	**Kerala**		6	Pentakota
7	Chudamani	1	Eravipuram	7	Konapapapeta
8	Jamboo	2	Thottapally	8	Sorlagondhi
9	Kharnasi	3	Azheekal	9	Gullalamoda
10	Talachua	4	Puthuvype	10	Adavi Panchayath
11	Noliasahi	5	Njarakkal	11	Gondisamudram
		6	Chilakoor	12	Palipalem
12	Sana Nalianugaon	**Lakshadweep**		13	Tadichetlapalem
13	New Boxipalli	1	Chetlath island	14	Edurupalem
14	Patisonapur	2	Agatti island	15	Thupilipalem
15	Sahan	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**		**West Bengal**	
16	Noliasahi	1	Durgapur	1	Akshayanagar
17	Penthakata	2	Chidiya Tapu	2	Madanganj
18	Arakhakuda	3	Junglighat	3	Dera
		4	Hopetown	4	Dakshin Kadua
		5	Shoal Bay	5	Baguran Jalpai

SETTING UP OF UNITY MALL FOR SALE ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT

1165. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) whether all the States would be encouraged to set up a Unity Mall in their state capital or most prominent tourism centre or the financial capital for promotion and sale of their own ODOPs (one district, one product), Geographical Indication (G.I.) products and other handicraft products, and for providing space for such products of all other States including Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of progress made including the earlier schemes comparatively since their launch, along with funds sanctioned/spent till now, year-wise?

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

(a): All States are encouraged to establish PM Ekta Mall, announced in the Union Budget 2023-24 , in State capital or prominent tourism centre or financial capital for the promotion and sale of ODOP products (One District, One Product), Geographical Indication (GI) products, and other handicrafts from across the country. It also has dedicated space for each State and Union Territory, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, to display their ODOP products.

(b): There were no comparative schemes earlier. However, in the fiscal year 2023-24, under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24 (SASCI) Part- VI (Unity Mall)' Rs.5000 Cr was allocated for construction of PM

Ekta Malls in all States. Under the scheme, Department of Expenditure approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 27 States and issued fund release letters to these States. The details of fund sanctioned/released are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of fund sanctioned/released for construction of PM Ekta Malls

S. No.	States	Number of Ekta Malls sanctioned	Amount sanctioned by DOE, FY 2023-24 (In Rs. Crores)	Amount of 1st Instalment, (In Rs. Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	172	86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	188	94
3	Assam	1	226	113
4	Bihar	1	212.689	106.3445
5	Chhattisgarh	1	200.77	100.385
6	Goa	1	100	50
7	Gujarat	1	202	101
8	Haryana	1	155	77.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	132	66
10	Jharkhand	1	162.92	81.46
11	Karnataka	1	192.99106	96.49553
12	Kerala	1	120	60
13	Madhya Pradesh	1	284	142
14	Maharashtra	1	195.136	97.568
15	Manipur	1	149	74.5
16	Meghalaya	1	132	66
17	Mizoram	1	127	63.5
18	Nagaland	1	145	72.5
19	Odisha	1	187.12	93.56
20	Punjab	1	159	79.5

21	Rajasthan	1	202	101
22	Sikkim	1	106	53
23	Tamil Nadu	1	223	111.5
24	Telangana	1	202	101
25	Tripura	1	114	57
26	Uttar Pradesh	3	370.247	185.123
27	Uttarakhand	1	136	68
	Total	**29**	**4795.87306**	**2397.93603**

जी.आई. टैग वाले उत्पाद

1166. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में भौगोलिक संकेतक (जी.आई.) टैग वाले उत्पादों का राज्य-वार संघ तथा राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन जी.आई. टैग वाले उत्पादों के संरक्षण के लिए स्वीकृत बजट का उत्पाद-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार दक्षिणी राजस्थान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के प्रसिद्ध महुआ और अनुरा (सीताफल) को जी.आई. टैग प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद):

(क): देश में भौगोलिक संकेतक (जीआई) टैग वाले उत्पादों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा डीपीआईआईटी की वेबसाइट पर नीचे दिए लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:-

https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/Registered_GIApplications_02December2024.pdf

(ख): भौगोलिक संकेतक (जीआई) टैग वाले उत्पादों के संरक्षण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट उत्पाद-वार राशि स्वीकृत नहीं है। तथापि, सीजीपीडीटीएम और जीआई रजिस्ट्री कार्यालय के लिए स्वीकृत बजट का ब्यौरा, जो अन्य के साथ-साथ, जीआई अधिनियम और नियमों के तहत भौगोलिक संकेतक (जीआई) उत्पादों का पंजीकरण करता है और उन्हें संरक्षण प्रदान करता है, में संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, भौगोलिक संकेतक उत्पादों के संवर्धन, जागरूकता और पंजीकरण को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-2025 के लिए 75 करोड़ रुपए की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ग): भौगोलिक संकेतक रजिस्ट्री कार्यालय को दक्षिणी राजस्थान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के महुआ और अनुरा (सीताफल) के भौगोलिक संकेतक के रूप में पंजीकरण के लिए कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। किसी उत्पाद को जीआई के रूप में पंजीकृत करवाने के लिए, जीआई अधिनियम और नियमों के अनुसार, उत्पादकों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले उत्पादकों के संघ या अधिकृत निकाय द्वारा आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

विवरण

बजट और व्यय

(करोड़ रुपए में)

वर्ष	राजस्व			पूंजी			कुल		
	बीई	आरई	वास्तविक	बीई	आरई	वास्तविक	बीई	आरई	वास्तविक
2021-22	196.43	194.95	194.08	10	10	9.99	206.43	204.95	204.07
2022-23	207.95	220.05	218.74	16.5	33.43	33.31	224.45	253.48	252.05
2023-24	277.60	258.990	257.6114	15	24.595	19.154	292.6	283.585	276.7654

स्रोत: महानियंत्रक, पेटेंट, डिजाइन और ट्रेडमार्क कार्यालय

INCREASING CASES OF CYBER CRIMES

1167. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of increasing cases of cyber crimes in the form of ‘digital arrest’ where cyber criminals are posing as investigating officers;

(b) if so, the number of such crimes reported and culprits arrested, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government in consultation with the RBI is contemplating using a foolproof security to check this particular type of financial fraudulent activity and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for close coordination between various Government and private entities to educate citizens, enhance surveillance and strengthen the system to fight cyber crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)::

(a) to (d): ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber

crime and digital arrest through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication “Crime in India”. The latest published report is for the year 2022. Specific data regarding cyber crimes in the form of digital arrest is not maintained separately by NCRB.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes including digital arrest in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

i. The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the ‘Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre’ (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
ii. The Central Government has launched a comprehensive awareness programme on digital arrest which, inter-alia, include; newspaper advertisement on digital arrest scam, announcement in Delhi metros on digital arrest and other modus operandi of cyber criminals, use of social media influencers to create special posts on digital arrest, campaign about digital arrest through Prasar Bharti and electronic media, special programme on Aakashvani on digital arrest and participated in Raahgiri Function at

Connaught Place, New Delhi on 27.11.2024 to educate the citizen on digital arrest scams,etc.

iii. I4C proactively identify and blocked more than 1700 Skype IDs and 59,000 Whatsapp accounts used for Digital Arrest.

iv. The Central Government has published a Press Release on Alert against incidents of 'Blackmail' and 'Digital Arrest' by Cyber Criminals Impersonating State/UT Police, NCB, CBI, RBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies.

v. The Central Government and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers appear to be originating within India. Such international spoofed calls have been made by cyber-criminals in recent cases of fake digital arrests, FedEx scams, impersonation as government and police officials, etc. Directions have been issued to the TSPs for blocking of such incoming international spoofed calls.

vi. A State of the Art Centre, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime.

vii. Till 15.11.2024, more than 6.69 lakhs SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

viii. Samanvaya Platform has been made operational to serve as an Management Information System(MIS) platform, data repository and a coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics. It provides analytics based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module 'Pratibimb' maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs.

ix. A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions.

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

xi. Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewat, Jamtara, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas having multi jurisdictional issues by on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement

Agencies of the States/UTs. Seven workshops were organized for JCCTs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi and Chandigarh.

xii. The ‘National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal’ (https://cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber-crimes, with special focus on cyber-crimes against women and children. Cyber-crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

xiii. The ‘Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System’, under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number ‘1930’ has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

xiv. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to 7,330 officials of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

xv. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to more than 40,151 and 53,022 NCC cadets and NSS cadets respectively.

xvi. To spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram (cyberDostI4C), Telegram(cyberdosti4c), Radio campaign, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc. RBI also conducts awareness programmes to create mass awareness among the public about safe digital banking.

POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

1168. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) the reasons for withholding the degrees of SC students who are eligible for the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme by educational institutions;

(b) the extent to which the Government proposes to address the financial disputes between colleges and the State Government of Punjab that are resulting in delays in grant/disbursement and subsequent withholding of students' degrees;

(c) the details of measures implemented to ensure SC students receive their scholarships on time, thereby preventing any impact on their academic progression and employment opportunities; and

(d) whether the Government has initiated any investigations into the management and disbursement of funds under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to identify systemic issues contributing to these delays?

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

(a): No instance of withholding the degree of SC students who are eligible for the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme has been received from any State Governments/UTs except in the State of Punjab through Writ Petitions filed by the students who were not given degrees. Presently, the said matter is sub-judice.

(b) and (c): This Ministry had issued letters dated 8th June,2020 and 17th September,2020 for the State Government of Punjab to release all scholarships due to the eligible beneficiaries.

In addition, State Government of Punjab has informed that they have issued instructions vide letters dated 12.08.2022, 25.07.2024 and 08.08.2024 not to withhold degrees of the students.

(d): A comprehensive review of the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs was undertaken and the same was revised w.e.f 2020-21. The salient feature of the revised Scheme includes online end to end processing, verification of eligibility

criteria through online mode to ensure greater transparency, prevent duplicity and wrongful claims by the Institutions. The Scheme facilitates verification process digitally, using the authenticated databases automatically with little or no manual intervention.

SUCCESS OF THE SAHAKAR PRAGYA INITIATIVE

1169. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the achievements of the Sahakar Pragya initiative in promoting cooperative education and skill development across the country;

(b) the number of cooperative leaders trained and the regions benefitting most from this scheme;

(c) the specific programs offered under Sahakar Pragya to improve operational and managerial skills in cooperatives; and

(d) whether any recent efforts have been made to increase engagement with smaller cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

(a) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Cooperation, implements Sahakar Pragya initiative through Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for Cooperative

Research and Development (LINAC) which functions as the training, research and consultancy wing of NCDC. Sahakar Pragya, focuses on developing professionalism in primary cooperatives in agriculture and allied sectors. It designs and conducts need-based programmes for personnel of assisted cooperatives and its own officials. It collaborates with Centre for International Cooperation in Training and Agricultural Banking (CICTAB), Network for the Development of Agricultural Cooperatives in Asia and the Pacific (NEDAC) and other international agencies to conduct specialized programmes for co-operators in India and abroad including those from South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries.

Year wise details of No. of Training programs conducted under Sahakar Pragya initiative, in promoting cooperative education and skill development across the country, are as under:

Year	Training Programs conducted
2018-19	40
2019-20	66
2020-21	121
2021-22	256
2022-23	246
2023-24	194
2024-25 (22.11.2024)	156
Total	**1079**

(b) Year wise details of No. of cooperators benefitted all over the country though training conducted under Sahakar Pragya initiative, details are as under:

Year	Participants Benefitted
2018-19	1227
2019-20	1848
2020-21	8076
2021-22	19927
2022-23	18364
2023-24	11864
2024-25 (22.11.2024)	53546
Total	**114852**

(c): The specific programs offered under Sahakar Pragya to improve operational and managerial skills in cooperatives are as follows: -

- Training on Communication Skill
- Training on Presentation Skill
- Training on Understanding and Managing Skills for Better Work Performance
- Training on Extension and Guiding Skills for Milch Animal Development
- Training on Skills Clinic on Microsoft Office and Internet
- Training on Developing Managerial Skills for Agricultural Cooperatives and Rural Financing Institutions
- Training on General Management in Primary Level Cooperatives
- Training on Accounts and Book-keeping in Primary Level Cooperatives
- Training on Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperatives
- Training on Role of Women Directors in Governance and Business Development in Cooperatives/SHGs

(d) The Government of India is actively enhancing engagement with smaller cooperative societies through targeted training and capacity-building programs. By

conducting Training Needs Analysis (TNA), programs are being tailored to address the specific requirements of these cooperatives.

The focus is on imparting practical knowledge, introducing modern management practices, disseminating information about various Government of India schemes, and providing guidance on leveraging digital platforms. These efforts aim to empower smaller cooperatives to operate efficiently and achieve sustainable growth.

Details of training programs conducted to increase engagement of smaller cooperative societies at ground level by LINAC - Regional Training Centres (RTCs) are as under:

Year	No of training programs conducted
2019-20	19
2020-21	54
2021-22	159
2022-23	166
2023-24	98
2024-25 (22.11.2024)	84
Total	**580**

ADOPTION OF MODERN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICES

1170. SHRI LUMBA RAM:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) the details of steps to encourage the adoption of modern animal husbandry practices, suchas advanced breeding methods, better nutrition and agricultural technologies, to increase theincome of livestock farmers in the nation;

(b) the details of initiatives implemented to enhance livestock productivity and health throughimproved veterinary care and disease management programmes in rural areas of Rajasthan andJharkhand; and

(c) the details of specific programmes/schemes for supporting small-scale farmers and tribalcommunities with subsidies, financial aid, or improved access to markets for dairy and poultryproducts in Rajasthan and Jharkhand?

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

(a) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing following schemes to encourage the adoption of modern animal husbandry practices, suchas

advanced breeding methods, better nutrition and agricultural technologies, to increase theincome of livestock farmers in the nation:

i. **Rashtriya Gokul Mission(RGM)-**RGM focuses on development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines thereby making milk production more remunerative to the farmers encompassing all communities including tribal communities.

ii. **National Livestock Mission (NLM)-**NLM undertakes breed improvement activity by Genetic improvement of sheep/goat/pig breeds through selective breeding by propagation of superior male germplasm through artificial insemination. Also supporting the states for infrastructure development like Semen Stations, Semen laboratories, semen bank, utilization of large animal AI centres for small animals.

The details of steps being taken in the above-mentioned schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Animal Husbandry is a state subject. However, Department under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme is supporting all States/UTs including the state of Rajasthan and Jharkhand to increase livestock productivity and augmenting livestock health care through initiatives like prophylactic vaccination, capacity building, disease diagnosis, research and innovation, training etc. which include:

i. Support to states/UTs under National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for vaccination against Foot and Mouth disease (FMD), Brucellosis, PPR and CSF including sero-surveillance and sero-monitoring of the diseases. Till date, total 5.49 crore, 0.20 crore, 0.61 crore, 0.01 crore vaccine doses have been administered against FMD, Brucellosis, PPR and CSF respectively in the state of Rajasthan. In Jharkhand, total 2.96 crore, 0.19 crore, 0.76 crore, 0.09 crore vaccine doses have been administered against FMD, Brucellosis, PPR and CSF respectively.

ii. Support to states/UTs under the component of Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) for control of important exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases prioritized by the respective Sates/UTs and the total of 62.86 lakh cattle has been vaccinated against LSD during 2024-25 in Rajasthan, no LSD vaccination is done in Jharkhand as no LSD cases have been reported during 2024-25.

iii. Support to states/UTs under the component of Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD-MVU) and 236 MVUs and 536 MVUs are operationalized in the state of Jharkhand and Rajasthan respectively helping in delivery of veterinary healthcare services at farmers’ doorsteps in respect to disease diagnosis, treatment, vaccination, minor surgical interventions, audio-visual aids and extension services.

iv. Under livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), the fund of Rs. 635.11 lakh and Rs. 1897.97 lakh has been released to the state of Rajasthan during FY 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively. For the state of Jharkhand, the fund of Rs. 180.00 lakh has been released during the FY 2024-25.

(c) As regard, the details of specific programmes/schemes for supporting small-scale farmers and tribal communities with subsidies, financial aid, or improved access to markets for dairy and poultry products in Rajasthan and Jharkhand is concerned, the following schemes are being implemented throughout the country:

i. **Entrepreneurship Scheme**:It is notable that 50% capital subsidy is provided for establishment of Parent Farm, Hatchery, brooder cum mother unit of Rural poultry birds with minimum 1000 parent layers for production of Hatching Eggs and Chicks. The applicant can establish rural poultry breeding farm of 1000 female + 100 male birds unit size and 50% capital cost subsidy up to 25 lakh will be provided to beneficiaries. Any interested applicant can go through the detailed NLM-EDP guidelines and apply for the NLM Entrepreneurship Scheme through NLM portal www.nlm.udyamimitra.in. Any individual, Joint applicant, Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHGs), Farmer Cooperative Organisations (FCOs), Joint Liability Group (JLG), Section 8 companies can apply in NLM Entrepreneurship Scheme.

ii. **National Programme for Dairy Development:** Under the Training and capacity Building component of National Programme for Dairy Development the following training provided to the dairy farmers in the project area:

- Balanced ration feeding based on the nutrition and energy requirement of the dairy animals through use of "Pashu Poshan" mobile application of e-gopala app
- Importance of good quality fodder and uses of silage
- Importance of Mineral Mixture
- Importance of timely vaccination of animals
- Use of Ethno Veterinary Medicine (EVM) for reducing the excessive use of antibiotics while treating various diseases like Mastitis etc.
- Importance of Artificial Insemination through MAITs of Cooperatives
- Importance of Calf rearing and advantages of using calf starter

The details of implementation of NPDD scheme in Rajasthan and Jharkhand are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

The details of steps to encourage the adoption of modern animal husbandry practices is as follow:

Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

The following steps/initiatives are taken under RGM for adoption of modern animal husbandry practices, advance breeding methods and enhancement of livestock productivity in all States of the country including Rajasthan and Jharkhand:

i. Nationwide Artificial Insemination Program: Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is expanding artificial insemination coverage in the districts with less than 50% AI coverage to boost the milk production and productivity of bovines, including indigenous breeds. Under the programme Artificial Insemination services are delivered at farmers' doorstep free of cost. As on date, 7.3 crore animals have been covered, with 10.17 crore artificial inseminations performed, benefiting 4.58 crore farmers in the country. In Rajasthan, 45.26 lakh animals have been covered, with 55.99 lakh artificial inseminations performed, benefiting 32.47 lakh farmers and in Jharkhand 22.21 lakh animals have been covered, with 27.34 lakh artificial inseminations performed, benefiting 15.81 lakh farmers.
ii. Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection: This program aims to produce high genetic merit bulls, including bulls of indigenous breeds. Progeny testing is implemented for Gir, Sahiwal breeds of cattle, and Murrah, Mehsana breeds of buffaloes. Under the Pedigree selection programme Rathi, Tharparkar, Hariana, Kankrej breed of cattle and Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and

Banni breed of buffalo are covered. So far 3,988 high genetic merit bulls have produced and inducted for semen production.

iii. Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen aims to produce female calves with up to 90% accuracy, thereby enhancing breed improvement and farmers' income. Farmers receive support for assured pregnancy upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen. As of now, 341,998 farmers have been benefited from this program.

iv. Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) technology: This technology is utilized for the rapid genetic upgradation of bovines and an incentive of Rs 5,000 per assured pregnancy is made available to farmers interested in taking up IVF technology. To propagate elite animals of indigenous breeds, the Department has established 22 IVF laboratories and has produced 22,896 viable embryos, with 12,846 embryos transferred and 2019 calves born.

v. Genomic Selection: To accelerate genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes, the Department, has developed unified genomic chips—Gau Chip for indigenous cattle and Mahish Chip for buffaloes—specifically designed for initiating genomic selection in the country.

vi. Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs): Under the scheme MAITRIs are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep. During the last 3 years

38,736 MAITRIs have been trained and equipped under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

National Livestock Mission:

i. Department supports inclusion of superior male germplasm in existing native genepool for genetic upgradation of indigenous crossbred animals with higher per animal productivity

ii. Department is allowing import of good genetic small animals for improvement of the indigenous stock through scientific breeding programmes.

iii. Department is promoting Innovation and Extension sub-mission which aims to incentivize the Institutes, Universities, Organizations carrying out research and development related to sheep, goat, pig and feed and fodder sector, extension activities, livestock insurance and innovation. Under this sub-mission, assistance will be provided to the central Agencies, ICAR Institutes and University farms for applied research required for development of the sector, extension services including promotional activities for animal husbandry and schemes, seminars, conferences, demonstration activities and other IEC activities for awareness generation. Assistance is also provided to mitigate risk through livestock insurance activity.

iv. Under the sub-Mission of Feed and Fodder, Fodder development activity is undertaken through strengthening of fodder seed chain to improve availability of certified fodder seed required for fodder production and

encouraging entrepreneurs for establishment of fodder Block/Hay Bailing/Silage Making Units through incentivisation (50% subsidy on capital cost upto Rs.50.00 lakh). This is turn will increase the productivity of the animals.

STATEMENT-II

Rajasthan:

Under Component A of NPDD scheme, 31 projects has been approved in Rajasthan with the total project cost of Rs.32744.59lakh with a central share of Rs.23640.04 lakh and out of this an amount of Rs. 19032.66 lakh has been released till date. The projects are being implemented by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation.

Under Component B of NPDD scheme, 6 projects has been approved in Rajasthan with the total project cost of Rs.27352.09 lakh (Loan Rs.19230.15 lakh and Grant Rs.8121.94 lakh) and out of this an amount of Rs. 5477.47 lakh has been released till date.

The details are given below:

Component A

Financial Progress: **(Rs. In lakh)**

Total Projects	Ongoing Projects	Total outlay	Central Share	Funds released	Unspent	Committed Liability
31	12	32744.59	23640.04	19032.66	1754.64	2347.40
Ongoing Projects						
Project Code	**Year of approval**	**Total outlay**	**Central Share**	**Funds released**	**Unspent (2023-24)**	**Committed Liability**
NPDD_RJ_14F	2019-20	1853.57	1853.57	1797.62	213.82	0.00
NPDD_RJ_21I	2022-23	792.00	560.00	560.00	22.633	0.00
NPDD_RJ_22I	2022-23	2048.90	1246.82	1070.54	153.783	176.28
NPDD_RJ_23I	2022-23	921.50	604.70	428.75	172.135	175.95
NPDD_RJ_24I	2022-23	776.72	474.83	367.11	249.53	107.72
NPDD_RJ_25J	2023-24	1926.50	1164.70	582.36	582.36	582.34
NPDD_RJ_26J	2023-24	1330.73	829.13	332.78	332.78	496.35
NPDD_RJ_27J	2023-24	1465.65	898.85	360.76	27.599	538.09
NPDD_RJ_28J	2023-24	711.68	452.13	181.46	0.00	270.67
NPDD_RJ_29K	2024-25	1709.82	1041.42	0.00	0.00	1041.42
NPDD_RJ_30K	2024-25	872.70	541.76	0.00	0.00	541.76
NPDD_RJ_31K	2024-25	947.15	585.35	0.00	0.00	585.35

Funds released, utilized, refunded and unspent during last 5 years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Funds released	Utilized*	Unspent
2019-20	2439.70	2402.20	0.00
2020-21	1750.22	1590.78	0.00
2021-22	2931.78	2689.86	213.82
2022-23	1076.85	1068.42	1.13
2023-24	3758.84	2199.30	1539.69
2024-25 (till 20.11.24)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**11957.38**	**9950.56**	**1754.64**

*In addition to utilised amount, during the period, savings of Rs.252.18 lakh refunded back to GOI.

Physical Progress

Parameters		Project Target	Achievement
Milk Processing Capacity (TLPD)		440	440
Dairy Cooperative Society (nos.)		3742	2074
Milk Producer members (‘000)		172.628	122.262
Average Daily Milk Procurement (TLPD)		1624.84	541.1
Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD)		756.52	399.38
Bulk Milk Cooler	Number	1259	865
	Capacity (TLPD)	1508.00	976.50
Strengthening of Dairy Plant Labs		19	16
Automatic Milk Collection Unit (nos.)		2895	2672
Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine		2369	2171
State Central Lab		1	1

Component B:

Districts Covered: 12

Name of Districts covered: Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Dausa, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Sirohi, Udaipur

Financial Progress:

S. No	Name of Pis	Loan (in Rs. Lakhs)			Grant (in Rs. Lakhs)		
		Sanctioned	Released	Balance	Sanctioned	Released	Balance
1	Asha MPC	420.49	320.75	99.74	1157.37	698.08	459.29
2	Bhilwara MU	10840.90	1108.37	9732.53	899.61	172.09	727.52
3	Jaipur MU	2365.04	495.00	1870.04	3356.63	726.18	2630.45
4	RCDF	4085.86	371.25	3714.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Sakhi MPC	736.44	486.75	249.70	1859.06	1099.00	760.06

6	PALI	781.42	0.00	781.42	849.27	0.00	849.27
	Rajasthan Total	**19230.15**	**2782.12**	**16448.04**	**8121.94**	**2695.35**	**5426.59**

Physical Progress

Particulars	Unit	Rajasthan	
		Target	Ach
Strengthening Milk Procurement Infrastructure			
New DCS/ MPI	Nos.	1512	396
AMCU/DPMCU	Nos.	2435	1127
Bulk Milk Coolers	No	120	0
Farmer Members enrolled	Nos.	32210	6590
Addl. Milk Procurement	TKgPD	193	16
Milk Processing infrastructure			
Value Added Product (VAP) Plant	MTPD	25	0
Cattle Feed Plant	MTPD	300	0
By Pass Protein Plant/Mineral Mixture	MTPD	62	0
Productivity Enhancement Services			
Calf Rearing Program			
Villages covered	Nos.	100	100
Feed quantity	MT	1108	165
Animal Nutrition Advisory Services			
Villages covered	Nos.	400	225
Animal covered	Nos.	16000	6769
Feed quantity	MT	2256	131.5

Jharkhand:

Under Component Aof NPDD scheme, 3 projects has been approved in Jharkhand with the total project cost of Rs.3153.80 lakh with a central share of Rs. 2502.40 lakh and out of this an amount of Rs.1254.69 lakh has been released till date.

Component B- Jharkhand is not covered under NPDD Component B.

Financial Progress: **(Rs. In lakh)**

Total Projects	Ongoing Projects	Total outlay	Central Share	Funds released	Unspent	Committed Liability
03*	01	3153.80	2502.40	1254.69	0.00	611.43
Ongoing Projects						
Project Code	Year of approval	Total outlay	Central Share	Funds released	Unspent	Committed Liability
NPDD_JH_03J	2023-24	1059.83	736.43	125.00	0.00	611.43

*Project-I closed midway.

Funds released, utilized, refunded and unspent during last 5 years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Funds released	Utilized*	Unspent
2019-20	410.78	410.78	0.00
2020-21	0.00	0.00	0.00
2021-22	0.00	0.00	0.00
2022-23	410.79	399.10	0.00
2023-24	125.00	125.00	0.00
2024-25 (till 20.11.24)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**946.57**	**934.88**	**0.00**

*In addition to utilised amount, during the period, savings of Rs.11.69 lakh refunded back to GOI.

Physical Progress:

Component	Project Target	Achievement

Dairy Cooperative Society (nos.)		895	201
Milk Producer members (‘000)		17.000	7.216
Average Daily Milk Procurement (TLPD)		85.70	80.30
Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD)		61.87	25.00
Bulk Milk Cooler	Number	48	13
	Capacity (TLPD)	108.00	26.00
State Central Lab		1	1
Strengthening of Dairy Plant Laboratory		6	4
Automatic Milk Collection Unit (nos.)		84	25
Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit (nos.)		526	314

बीज अधिनियम में कम्प्यूटर स्टॉक रजिस्टर का उपयोग

1171. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरेः

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

(क) क्या देश में कंप्यूटर स्टॉक रजिस्टर को कीटनाशी अधिनियम के मामले में मान्यता दी गई है जबकि बीज अधिनियम के मामले में इसे मान्यता नहीं दी गई है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बीज अधिनियम के मामले में कंप्यूटर स्टॉक रजिस्टर को मान्यता देने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने का विचार है; और

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

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): डिजिटल स्टॉक रजिस्टर को कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मान्यता प्राप्त है। तथापि, बीज अधिनियम, 1966 में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। बीज (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1983 के तहत, प्रत्येक बीज डीलर को बीज स्टॉक रजिस्टर बनाए रखना अपेक्षित है। इसके अलावा, बीज प्रमाणीकरण, ट्रेसिबिलिटी और समग्र सूची (साथी) पोर्टल, जिसे संपूर्ण बीज उत्पादन और वितरण श्रृंखला को कवर करने वाली प्रभावी निगरानी, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता के लिए बीज ट्रेसिबिलिटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शुरू किया गया है।

KISAN CREDIT CARDS (KCC)

1172. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the details of issuance of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for Animal Husbandry and Fishery sectors since the scheme's introduction, including the number of beneficiaries particularly in the districts of Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur;

(b) the details of specific benefits and financial support provided under the KCC scheme for these sectors, including interest rates, loan limits, and repayment terms;

(c) the details of impact of the KCC scheme on the productivity and income of farmers engaged in animal husbandry and fishery, supported by relevant statistics; and

(d) the details of Regional distribution of KCC issuance measures taken to ensure equitable access to the scheme, State-wise?

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

(a) State wise details of number of operative KCCs for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries along with amount outstanding as on 30.09.2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The district wise data is not available.

(b) Kisan Credit Card is a saving -cum- loan product. In 2019, KCC scheme was extended to cover working capital requirement of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries. Banks can provide collateral free loan up to Rs.1.60 lakh. Interest Subvention of 1.5% to the banks and Prompt Repayment Incentive of 3% to the farmers are provided up to Rs.2 lakh on working capital requirement towards animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries activities against KCC cards under the "Modified Interest Subvention Scheme" of M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. The loans are provided for a tenure of one year.

(c) By availing KCC, farmers are able to access **working capital loans** at subsidized interest rates, which helps them to meet their short-term financial needs for activities like **animal rearing, poultry farming, and fisheries.** Even farmer have option to take benefit of livestock insurance, personal insurance, assets insurance and health insurance (wherever product is available). The loan is in the form of

revolving cash credit, thereby farmers are able to withdraw and repay funds as needed, based on their cash flow and income generation patterns. By ensuring these financial benefits through institutional sources of credit, the KCC scheme helps farmers invest in better resources, improve productivity, and ultimately increase their income.

(d) In order to ensure equitable access to KCC scheme this department in association with Department of Financial Services and State Animal Husbandry and Fisheries department is conducting Nation-wide AHDF KCC Campaign since 2020. Detailed guidelines for the campaign was issued by defining the role of all stakeholders for effective implementation.. In addition to this,various other campaigns have also been organized like Ghar Ghar KCC Abhiyaan, Kisan Bhagidari Prathmikta Hamari, PM Janman, PM Fasal Beema Yojana, etc. NABARD has also released a film on KCC in seven regional languages for displaying in various events and uploaded on You Tube for creating awareness through digital platform.

STATEMENT

State wise details of number of operative KCCs for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

No.	State	Animal Husbandry		Fisheries	
		No. of Operative	Amt. outstanding	No. of Operative	Amt. outstanding
1	Delhi	209	1.75	107	0.58
2	Haryana	216,482	3,126.41	637	9.66
3	Himachal Pradesh	69,823	630.38	1,451	16.24

4	Jammu and Kashmir	219,754	1,420.69	636	6.06
5	Punjab	379,902	5,290.47	859	15.16
6	Rajasthan	628,648	7,350.61	1,226	13.01
7	Chandigarh	382	17.57	-	-
8	Ladakh	7,844	84.79	17	0.22
9	Arunachal Pradesh	123	1.67	66	0.58
10	Assam	13,448	193.24	1,926	17.48
11	Manipur	1,938	15.48	310	3.82
12	Meghalaya	2,083	11.08	206	0.71
13	Mizoram	23,924	259.29	380	5.13
14	Nagaland	562	1.48	46	0.38
15	Sikkim	2,842	17.27	117	1.12
16	Tripura	5,262	33.52	3,163	14.98
17	AandN island	811	3.65	657	2.12
18	Bihar	290,061	1,461.65	808	11.75
19	Jharkhand	16,768	69.78	1,154	7.83
20	Odisha	30,119	167.37	2,238	90.40
21	West Bengal	84,142	506.31	4,565	72.41
22	Chhattisgarh	21,119	209.54	1,394	15.59
23	Madhya Pradesh	220,537	2,684.29	6,393	19.85
24	Uttarakhand	49,649	386.43	513	6.72
25	Uttar Pradesh	612,266	5,682.47	5,455	66.54
26	Goa	1,447	28.44	545	11.88
27	Gujarat	474,965	6,301.03	9,280	290.74
28	Maharashtra	104,948	1,572.64	6,547	62.06
29	Dadra and nagar	110	1.19	560	25.04
30	Andhra pradesh	182,591	2,121.47	14,399	2,647.84
31	Telangana	11,752	259.16	1,679	16.50
32	Karnataka	220,805	1,769.08	5,819	77.41
33	Kerala	87,642	1,093.07	10,950	217.20
34	Puducherry	5,969	74.13	3,272	55.64
35	Tamilnadu	713,732	9,255.47	39,714	739.16
36	Lakshadweep	664	5.78	1,000	10.65
Grand Total		**4,703,323**	**52,108.68**	**128,089**	**4,552.44**

Source: RBI and

SARTHIE 1.0 INITIATIVE

1173. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

(a) the details of the "SARTHIE 1.0" initiative launched by the Government in collaboration with National Legal Services Authority (NALSA);

(b) the aims and objectives of the collaboration and extent to which it is likely to ensure effective implementation of social welfare programmes;

(c) whether launch of SARTHIE 1.0 marks crucial step towards addressing needs of vulnerable sections of the society and providing them legal support;

(d) whether the Government has collaborated with the NALSA to expand outreach of social welfare schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken under this initiative to empower marginalized communities, including Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Transgender Persons;

(f) whether the SARTHIE 1.0 initiative aligns with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and if so, the goals being addressed; and

(g) whether there is any plan to conduct awareness camps at the grassroots level in collaboration with State and District Legal Services Authorities to promote legal literacy and social justice?

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

(a) to (g): SARTHIE 1.0 campaign is a joint initiative of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India (DoSJE) and the National Legal Services Authority, India (NALSA). It is aimed at empowering marginalized and vulnerable individuals of the society including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Transgender Persons, Senior Citizens, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), sanitation workers, waste pickers, victims of substance abuse, and beggars, through awareness programs. The initiative seeks to bridge the awareness gap among these groups regarding their legal rights, welfare entitlements, and government schemes.

The initiative is designed to 'empower' individuals through 'awareness' and 'assistance', in order to achieve a dynamic balance of social, educational and economic empowerment of the vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized sections of society. The activities undertaken under this campaign shall act as a platform for disseminating vital information on social welfare schemes and policies, assisting individuals in accessing benefits and entitlements and exchanging good practices, in both urban and rural populations.

The campaign is aimed at furthering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations in 2015. In particular it seeks to further Goal 1 which calls upon countries to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, and in

particular Target 1.3 which is aimed at implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all. It also seeks to further Goal 10 which calls upon countries to reduce inequality within and among countries, and in particular Target 10.4 which calls for adoption of policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

NALSA's existing nationwide network in States, districts and talukas, will facilitate the organising of awareness camps and seminars to increase awareness amongst the marginalised and vulnerable sections of society.

MOU BETWEEN NCOL AND STATE ORGANIC COMMODITY BOARDS

1174. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) whether chemicals present in fertilizers are source of several ailments such as hypertension, diabetes, thyroid, and even cancer and organic farming was linked to the health of 140 crore Indians and if any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Cooperative Organics Ltd. (NCOL) and other State Organic Commodity Boards is signed and if so the details thereof and progress made in this regard; and

(b) whether the movement for organic farming has reached important stage and cooperatives have an important role in making India the world's largest organic food producing country and there is awareness about organic products with huge global market for the same and when we increase India's share by tapping this market, the share of our farmers and their income in the profitable business of organic products also increases and if so, the details thereof/present status thereof ?

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

(a): As the awareness about serious effects of presence of chemical residues in food-chain by use of chemical input grows, alternative means of production of agriculture and allied items have started gaining importance. Organic farming is one such alternative where the produce is grown under a system of agriculture, without the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, with an environment friendly and socially responsible approach. It preserves the reproductive and regenerative capacity of the soil to produce nutritious food which is rich in vitality and has resistance to diseases.

Ministry of Cooperation has set up National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002. The NCOL is promoted by Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Limited (GCMMF), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF), National

Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). The initial paid up capital of NCOL is Rs. 100 Cr with contribution of Rs. 20 Cr each by the five promoters and authorized share capital is Rs. 500 Cr. The NCOL has been set up to provide institutional support for aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, logistic facilities, marketing of organic products and facilitate in arranging financial assistance to the organic farmers through its member Cooperatives including PACS/FPOs alongwith promotional and developmental activities of organic products with the help of various schemes and agencies of the Government. The NCOL will help in marketing of authentic and certified organic products to increase production of organic products by the cooperatives at various levels.

The National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB) on 30th August 2024, in New Delhi.

As part of this collaboration, NCOL and UOCB are working together to enhance the procurement of certified organic commodities from the state of Uttarakhand. The initial focus is on sourcing organic wheat from UOCB-affiliated farmers in the next Rabi season, reflecting a commitment to sustainable agriculture and improved consumer health.

(b): The movement for organic farming in India has reached a significant milestone, positioning the country as a global leader in organic agriculture. India's diverse agro-climatic conditions and traditional farming practices provide immense potential to produce a wide variety of organic products. Inherently organic and wild harvest areas offer additional advantages, enabling India to meet growing domestic and export demands for organic food.

In the year 2023-24, India produced 3.6 million MT of certified organic products, including oilseeds, cereals, pulses, spices, fruits, vegetables, and non-edible items like organic cotton fibre and herbal products. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan lead in organic production. India exported 2,61,029 MT of organic products valued at Rs. 4007.91 Crore (USD 494.80 million). Major export destinations include the USA, EU, Great Britain, and Southeast Asia. (Source: APEDA)

PM RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

1175. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

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

a) the manner in which PM-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) specifically contributes to promote sustainable agriculture across different regions of the country;

b) the key objectives of the PM-RKVY in relation to sustainable agriculture and the way the Government monitor progress in these areas;

c) the total budget allocated and utilized under the PM-RKVY for promoting sustainable agriculture,;

d) the funds allocated and utilized under PM-RKVY for sustainable agriculture projects in Maharashtra;

e) the initiatives under PM-RKVY for supporting organic farming, the number of farmers who have benefited from these initiatives so far in Maharashtra;

f) the manner in which the PM-RKVY specifically benefit marginal and small farmers in adopting sustainable agricultural practices and the percentage of PM-RKVY beneficiaries who are small and marginal farmers and the targeted initiatives and in place to support them; and

g) the details by the Ministry to ensure that the small-scale farmers receive adequate resources, training and support under PM-RKVY for sustainable farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): PM-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) supports sustainable agriculture by funding projects that promote efficient resource use, conservation agriculture, integrated farming systems, climate-resilient practices, and agroforestry. The scheme focuses on region-specific interventions to enhance productivity while conserving soil and water resources, thereby addressing the diverse needs of India's agro-climatic zones.

(b): The key objectives of PM-RKVY include enhancing agricultural productivity, promoting resource efficiency, reducing environmental impact, and ensuring climate resilience. Progress is monitored through state-level project proposals, periodic reviews, third-party evaluations, and geotagging of assets created. A dedicated Management Information System (MIS) has been developed to capture the information from planning to execution.

(c): For the current financial year 2024-25, Rs 7553.00 crore has been allocated and Rs 3163.98 crore has been released under PM-RKVY to promote sustainable agriculture as on 29.11.2024.

(d) and (e): Under PM-RKVY, an original allocation of Rs 611.35 crore was made during FY 2024-25 to the State of Maharashtra. However during midterm review of

the States, on the basis of better performance by State of Maharashtra as well as demand submitted by the State there has been an additional allocation of Rs. 140.00 crore making the revised allocation to Rs 751.35 crore. As on 29.11.2024, Rs 305.68 crore has been released to the State of Maharashtra. Further, out of total allocation, Rs.25.12 crore has been allocated and Rs 6.28 crore has been released under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). As per the information submitted by State Government of Maharashtra, the total area covered under organic farming is 66756 ha and 87350 no. of farmers have been benefited under the PM-RKVY scheme for the area sanctioned from FY 2015-16 to FY 2023-24.

(f): PM-RKVY prioritizes marginal and small farmers by promoting low-cost, resource-efficient farming techniques. Targeted initiatives include custom hiring centers, crop diversification and access to micro-irrigation technologies. PKVY component of PM-RKVY is implemented for promotion of organic farming for small and marginal farmers also with average holding size of less than two hectares. There is no separate segregation of small and marginal farmers.

(g): To ensure adequate resources for small-scale farmers, the Ministry collaborates with state governments to provide training, financial assistance, and access to credit. Farmer field schools, extension programs, and mobile-based advisories are key components of the support mechanism.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

1176. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the works undertaken in Andhra Pradesh under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any works under RIDF were taken for Nandyal region for FY 2023-24 or planned for FY 2024-25 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any data regarding the payment made to beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries of MGNREGS has been completed in the country and if so, the details of steps taken to ensure that the payments are made on time; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the number of working days and wages under MGNREGS and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Rural Development was sanctioned NABARD loan of Rs 18,500 Crore in the year 2007-08 for construction/upgradation of rural roads under

PMGSY. This loan was drawn in three installment from 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Rs. 4,500 Crore in 2007-08, Rs 7,500 Crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 6,500 Crore in 2009-10). This loan amount has been utilised as a source of consolidated pool amount for execution of PMGSY works. The said loan amount has been fully repaid by the Ministry. No works under PMGSY has been implemented using RIDF during the last five years.

(c) : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment scheme. Wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the account of beneficiaries through the Direct Benefit Transfer protocol. In the current Financial Year 2024-25 (as on 29.11.2024) fund released to the State of Andhra Pradesh is Rs.5495.1316 Crores in wages category.

(d): Yes, the Aadhar seeding of beneficiaries of MGNREGS has been completed in the country and 99.41% Aadhaar of Active workers have been seeded in NREGSoft as on 29.11. 2024. State/UTs have been requested to ensure 100% seeding of Aadhar numbers of NREGS beneficiaries into NREGASoft. In case States/UTs face any kind of issues or problems, concerning Aadhar seeding the same are resolved on a priority basis.

(e): There is no plan to increase the minimum guaranteed days in a year to the workers under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. However, the Ministry mandates the provision of an additional 50 days of wage employment (beyond the stipulated 100

days) to every Scheduled Tribe Household in a forest area, provided that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

In addition to this, there is a provision for up to an additional 50 days of wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity-affected notified rural areas.

Further, as per Section 3 (4) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the State Governments may make provision for providing additional days of employment beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds.

As per Section 6 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, the Central Government may by notification specify the wage rate for unskilled work for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate for every financial year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every financial year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL).

The overall % increase in wage rate for FY 2024-25 from FY 2023-24 is about 7 %.

आश्रितों की अनुकंपा नियुक्ति

1177. श्री संतोष पांडेयः

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

(क) केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ**)** के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी सुरक्षा बलों में सेवा के दौरान शहीद सैनिकों के आश्रितों को अनुकंपा नियुक्ति के प्रावधान क्या है;

(ख) शहीद सैनिको के आश्रितों को अनुकंपा नियुक्ति दिए जाने वाले मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) छत्तीसगढ़ में ऐसे कितने परिवार हैं जिनके सदस्य सेवा के दौरान शहीद हुए और उनके आश्रितों को अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति नहीं दी गई है; और

(घ) अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति नहीं मिलने की स्थिति में उक्त परिवारों के आश्रितों को विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान करने का क्या प्रावधान हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) से (ग): कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) ने अनुकंपा नियुक्ति की नीति निर्धारित की है, जिसे मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा दिनांक 09.10.1998, के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 14014/6/94-स्था.(घ) और दिनांक 02.08.2022, के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 14014/01/22-स्था.(घ) के माध्यम से जारी निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्यान्वित किया जाना होता है। इन निर्देशों के अनुसार, श्रेणी 'ग' के पदों पर एक वर्ष में उत्पन्न होने वाली सीधी भर्ती की अधिकतम 5% रिक्तियों को विभागों द्वारा अनुकंपा के आधार पर भरा जा सकता है, जो कि इन निर्देशों में उल्लिखित शर्तों के अधीन होता है। मृतक सरकारी कर्मचारी या चिकित्सा आधार पर सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी या सशस्त्र बलों के सदस्य के परिवार के आश्रित सदस्य को अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति देने के लिए सामान्य प्रयोज्यता और मानदंडों के प्रावधान भी दिनांक 02.08.2022 के उक्त कार्यालय ज्ञापन में दिए गए हैं। विभागों द्वारा अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ उपलब्ध रिक्तियों की सीमा तक की जाती हैं। लंबित मामलों संबंधी आंकड़े केंद्रीयकृत रूप से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(घ): सरकारी अनुदेशों के अनुसार पात्र आश्रितों को अनुकंपा नियुक्ति के अलावा, राष्ट्र के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति देने वाले केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) के कार्मिकों के परिवारों/निकटतम संबंधियों को प्रदान किए जाने वाले लाभ संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

राष्ट्र के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति देने वाले केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) के कार्मिकों के परिवारों/निकटतम संबंधियों (एनओके) को प्रदान किए जाने वाले लाभों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

(i) केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) के दिवंगत कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधी (एनओके) को दी जाने वाली एकमुश्त केन्द्रीय अनुग्रह राशि को, जैसा भी मामला हो, उसके अनुसार, सक्रिय ड्यूटी पर मृत्यु होने पर 15 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 35 लाख रुपये तथा ड्यूटी पर मृत्यु होने पर 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 25 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।

(ii) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (असाधारण पेंशन) नियमावली, 2023 के अंतर्गत उदारीकृत/असाधारण पारिवारिक पेंशन।

(iii) सेवा संबंधी अन्य सभी सामान्य लाभ यथा, मृत्यु-सह-सेवानिवृत्ति ग्रेच्युटी (डीसीआरजी), छुट्टी नकदीकरण, केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी सामूहिक बीमा योजना (सीजीईजीआईएस), सामान्य भविष्य निधि (जीपीएफ), आदि।

(iv) संबंधित बल की जोखिम/कल्याण/हितकारी निधि से, इस निधि के मानदंडों के अनुसार अनुग्रह राशि और अन्य प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता।

(v) ऐसे कार्मिकों के नामों को 'भारत के वीर' नामक ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर अपलोड करके 25 लाख रुपए तक का सार्वजनिक अंशदान। यह भी सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि अपने प्राणों की आहुति देने

वाले वीर केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधी को विभिन्न स्रोतों से न्यूनतम 1.00 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मिल जाए। 'भारत के वीर' कोष से विवाहित दिवंगत कार्मिकों के माता-पिता को 10 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) के उन कार्मिकों को भी 10 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाती है, जो ड्यूटी के दौरान घायल हो गए तथा ऐसी चोटों के कारण सेवा से बाहर हो गए।

(vi) सीएपीएफ वेतन पैकेज स्कीम के अंतर्गत बीमा कवरेज।

(vii) निकटतम संबंधियों को कुछ लाभों यथा हवाई और रेल यात्रा भाड़े में रियायत तथा रिटेल पेट्रोल पंपों के आबंटन आदि के लिए पात्र बनाने हेतु उन्हें 'ऑपरेशनल कैजुअल्टी प्रमाण पत्र' जारी करना।

(viii) एमबीबीएस और बीडीएस पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश हेतु उनके बच्चों के लिए कोटा।

(ix) प्रधानमंत्री छात्रवृत्ति योजना (पीएमएसएस) के अंतर्गत, बालिकाओं के लिए 3000/- रुपए प्रति माह की दर से और बालकों के लिए 2500/- रुपए प्रति माह की दर से छात्रवृत्ति।

(x) कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनके अपने नियमों के अनुसार, मुआवजे/सहायता का भुगतान।

ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन

1178. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में ट्रैक्टरों और अन्य कृषि उपकरणों के कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त सभी उपकरण घरेलू खपत के लिए घरेलू बाजार में बेचे जाते हैं या निर्यात किए जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) और **(ख):** द ट्रैक्टर एंड मैकेनाइजेशन एसोसिएशन से प्राप्त सूचनानुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ट्रैक्टरों के कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन और निर्यात का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**वर्ष**	**कुल उत्पादन**	**निर्यात**
1.	2021	10,65,280	1,24,901
2.	2022	10,04,976	1,31,850
3.	2023	9,85,968	96,223
कुल		**30,56,224**	**3,52,974**

अन्य कृषि इम्प्लीमेंट्स के उत्पादन और निर्यात से संबंधित आंकडा केन्द्रीकृत रूप से नहीं रखा जाता।

ई-पंचायत सुविधा

1179. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों की सभी पंचायतों को इंटरनेट/ ई-पंचायत सुविधा प्रदान की गई है, यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा मध्य प्रदेश और संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) जिलों सहित महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्तमान वर्ष सहित पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितनी पंचायतों को इंटरनेट/ ई-पंचायत सुविधा प्रदान की गई;

(ग) संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित महाराष्ट्र, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उन गांवों में इंटरनेट सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/ उठाए जा रहे हैं जहां अभी तक इंटरनेट सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

क) डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय देश के सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (यूटी) में ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी) लागू कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य पंचायतों के कामकाज में सुधार लाना और उन्हें अधिक पारदर्शी, जवाबदेह और प्रभावी बनाना है। मंत्रालय ने पंचायत के काम जैसे आयोजना, लेखांकन और बजटन को सरल बनाने के लिए एक लेखांकन एप्लिकेशन ई-ग्राम स्वराज शुरू किया है। मंत्रालय ने विक्रेताओं/सेवा प्रदाताओं को वास्तविक समय पर भुगतान करने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) हेतु सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ ई-ग्राम स्वराज को भी एकीकृत किया है। अब तक, वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 2,54,508 ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाएं (जीपीडीपी) तैयार की गई हैं और ई-ग्राम स्वराज में उपलब्ध हैं। वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए ई-ग्राम स्वराज के तहत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा की गई प्रगति संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

उच्च बैंडविड्थ क्षमता प्रदान करने, ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल सेवाओं और ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए, देश में सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (लगभग 2,55,000) को जोड़ने के लिए नेटवर्क बनाने के लिए दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा चरणबद्ध तरीके से भारतनेट परियोजना लागू की जा रही है। भारतनेट परियोजना का मुख्य लक्ष्य पूरे भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हाई-स्पीड इंटरनेट प्रदान करना है। भारतनेट पर सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए उपलब्ध सेवा के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों की राज्य/केंद्र शासित

प्रदेश-वार सूची संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। **एक ग्राम पंचायत में एक से अधिक सेवा तैयार बिंदु हो सकते हैं।**

इसके अलावा, दिनांक 04.08.2023 को कैबिनेट द्वारा संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसके अंतर्गत भारतनेट चरण-I और चरण-II के मौजूदा नेटवर्क को उन्नत किया जाएगा। शेष 42,000 ग्राम पंचायतों (लगभग) में नेटवर्क का निर्माण किया जाएगा, 10 वर्षों तक संचालन और रखरखाव किया जाएगा तथा कुल 1,39,579 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से इसका उपयोग किया जाएगा। लगभग 3.8 लाख गैर-ग्राम पंचायत गांवों को उनकी संबंधित ग्राम पंचायतों की मांग के आधार पर कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। बीएसएनएल को परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है। निविदा संबंधी गतिविधियां प्रक्रियाधीन है।

ख) ई-पंचायत परियोजना के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र, छत्रपति संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद), दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा तैयार की गई और ई-ग्रामस्वराज पर उपलब्ध कराई गई ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाएं (जीपीडीपी) इस प्रकार हैं।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला		**2024-25**	**2023-24**	**2022-23**	**2021-22**	**2020-21**
महाराष्ट्र	27951	27750	27745	27799	27878	27876
छत्रपति संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद)	871	868	862	867	866	863
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	38	38	35	38	38	0
मध्य प्रदेश	23011	23001	23002	22988	22708	22801

इसके अतिरिक्त, मार्च 2019 से मार्च, 2024 तक तथा अक्टूबर, 2024 तक भारतनेट के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराए गए ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

ग) महाराष्ट्र, छत्रपति संभाजीनगर, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा मध्य प्रदेश में भारतनेट का कार्यान्वयन निम्नानुसार है।

राज्य/जिला	चरण-I और चरण-II में नियोजित जीपी	चरण-I और चरण-II में एसआरजीपी	एबीपी में नियोजित जीपी
महाराष्ट्र	27689	24575	250
छत्रपति संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद)	868	751	13
दादरा और नगर हवेली ज़िला	20	20	0
मध्य प्रदेश	17850	17850	5008

घ) गांवों/सरकारी संस्थाओं, स्कूलों, डाकघरों और निजी क्षेत्रों सहित ग्राम पंचायतों/ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं।

I. इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी के प्रावधान के लिए भारतनेट अवसंरचना को टीएसपी/आईएसपी को बिना किसी भेदभाव के पट्टे पर दिया गया है।

II. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चल रही संस्थाओं के लिए हाई-स्पीड डेटा कनेक्शन की मांग का पता लगाने के लिए बीबीएनएल/बीएसएनएल द्वारा उपयोगकर्ता मंत्रालयों/विभागों से संपर्क किया गया है।

III. मांग पंजीकरण पोर्टल 'https://ruralfiber.bsnl.co.in' तैयार किया गया है और मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ साझा किया गया है।

IV. बीएसएनएल ने जीपी सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एफटीटीएच कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए फ्रेंचाइजी और राजस्व साझा भागीदारों को शामिल करने के लिए फ्रेंचाइजी प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एफएमएस) तैयार की है।

v. ग्राम पंचायतों में नेटवर्क उपलब्धता में सुधार करना

1. दोषपूर्ण/क्षतिग्रस्त ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल की मरम्मत के लिए नियोजित रखरखाव एजेंसियों और फाइबर रखरखाव एजेंसियों की नियुक्ति की गई है।

संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम दिनांक 04.08.2023 को कैबिनेट द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है, भारतनेट चरण- I और चरण- II के मौजूदा नेटवर्क के उन्नयन, शेष 42,000 ग्राम पंचायतों (लगभग) में नेटवर्क का निर्माण, 10 वर्षों के लिए संचालन और रखरखाव जिसके लिए निविदा प्रक्रियाधीन है

-I

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर ई-ग्रामस्वराज को अपनाना

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों एवं समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ग्राम पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतें और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ब्लॉक पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड जिला पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली जिला पंचायतें
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13328	13296	13095	660	660	650	13	13	13
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	2106	1449	0	0	0	25	25	22
3	असम	2662	2197	2191	191	191	191	30	27	27
4	बिहार	8176	8176	8057	534	534	528	38	38	38
5	छत्तीसगढ़	11655	11654	11249	146	146	145	27	27	27
6	गोवा	191	190	86	0	0	0	2	2	2
7	गुजरात	14627	14591	13852	248	248	248	33	33	33
8	हरियाणा	6225	6220	5653	143	143	128	22	22	22
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	3614	3545	81	81	80	12	12	12
10	झारखंड	4345	4345	4341	264	264	264	24	24	24

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों एवं समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ग्राम पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतें और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ब्लॉक पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड जिला पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली जिला पंचायतें
11	कर्नाटक	5953	5953	5936	238	232	183	31	31	28
12	केरल	941	941	940	152	152	152	14	14	14
13	मध्य प्रदेश	23012	23010	22700	313	313	309	52	52	52
14	महाराष्ट्र	27833	27795	26528	351	351	346	34	34	34
15	मणिपुर	3180	161	0	0	0	0	12	6	3
16	मेघालय	6800	0	0	2241	0	0	3	3	0
17	मिजोरम	843	841	785	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	नागालैंड	1293	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ओडिशा	6798	6798	6788	314	314	314	30	30	30
20	पंजाब	13241	13223	11627	152	151	136	22	22	20
21	राजस्थान	11255	11251	11029	362	353	352	33	33	33
22	सिक्किम	199	199	179	0	0	0	6	6	4
23	तमिलनाडु	12525	12525	12449	388	388	386	36	36	36
24	तेलंगाना	12769	12769	12758	540	540	490	32	32	32
25	त्रिपुरा	1178	1178	1176	75	75	75	9	9	9

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों एवं समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ग्राम पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतें और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ब्लॉक पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड जिला पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली जिला पंचायतें
26	उत्तराखंड	7795	7794	7773	95	95	94	13	13	13
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	57754	57752	57621	826	826	817	75	75	75
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	3339	3225	345	345	336	22	21	21
कुल		**263640**	**252104**	**245032**	**8659**	**6402**	**6224**	**650**	**640**	**624**

विवरण-II

ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सेवा के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल जीपी/टीएलबी	सेवा के लिए तैयार जीपी/ सेवा के लिए तैयार बिंदु
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	13327	12972
2.	अंडमान और निकोबार	70	81
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	1133
4.	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	42	41
5.	असम	2662	1634
6.	लक्षद्वीप	10	9
7.	बिहार	8054	8860
8.	लद्दाख	193	193
9.	छत्तीसगढ	11648	9759
10.	पुदुचेरी	108	101
11.	गोवा	191	0
12.	गुजरात	14656	14559
13.	हरियाणा	6223	6204
14.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	416
15.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4291	1115
16.	झारखंड	4345	4649
17.	कर्नाटक	5953	6251
18.	केरल	941	1130
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	18106
20.	महाराष्ट्र	27951	24778
21.	मणिपुर	3812	1479
22.	मेघालय	6832	696
23.	मिजोरम	843	535
24.	नागालैंड	1315	236

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल जीपी/टीएलबी	सेवा के लिए तैयार जीपी/ सेवा के लिए तैयार बिंदु
25.	ओडिशा	6794	7099
26.	पंजाब	13238	12807
27.	राजस्थान	11218	8997
28.	सिक्किम	199	54
29.	तमिलनाडु	12525	10295
30.	तेलंगाना	12771	10926
31.	त्रिपुरा	1192	772
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	57702	47434
33.	उत्तराखंड	7795	2021
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	2958
कुल योग		**268974**	**218300**

<u>विवरण</u>-III

भारतनेट के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराये गये संचयी ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शन की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	मार्च,19	मार्च,20	मार्च,21	मार्च,22	मार्च 23	मार्च -24	अक्टूबर-24
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	2	0	1185	5524	7347
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	19	450	7366	3585	3444	32173	46179
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	24	88	88	13	13
4	असम	740	986	5839	1136	2229	5024	5649
5	बिहार	870	118	33626	37012	15705	33768	40789
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0	55	0	64	0	0
7	छत्तीसगढ	956	1201	17469	9513	4474	8277	11549
8	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	0	10	44	35	7	46	142
9	दमन और दीव	0	11	34	21	1	0	0
10	गुजरात	679	4592	33875	22897	20877	119604	121265
11	हरियाणा	183	803	33279	17597	37349	103665	137543
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	94	1072	438	1095	2828	3451
13	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर (यूटी)	0	109	766	508	4022	8575	9575
14	झारखंड	711	921	15705	3010	11737	24338	27565
15	कर्नाटक	5122	8347	36666	10859	15196	44990	51098

16	केरल	1632	2179	2624	1941	40194	141927	190237
17	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	लद्दाख(यूटी)					0	0	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	2497	605	55044	7579	45218	48306	55381
20	महाराष्ट्र	3034	5304	66075	23386	11329	23228	26063
21	मणिपुर	0	0	100	335	1105	1110	1737
22	मेघालय	0	0	100	16	14	149	103
23	मिजोरम	0	0	21	0	32	9	41
24	नागालैंड	0	0	52	116	116	101	131
25	ओडिशा	191	1649	21057	9534	4911	9073	10907
26	पुदुचेरी	22	83	785	114	28	3072	3826
27	पंजाब	66	747	38994	33341	68560	177734	213118
28	राजस्थान	1622	1948	2376	1029	11579	42628	49252
29	सिक्किम	0	0	8	0	15	41	44
30	तेलंगाना	144	526	2353	2648	4479	19854	20881
31	तमिलनाडु	0	0	0	0	1014	51	82
32	त्रिपुरा	0	651	2980	1426	709	1231	1370
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	3798	2360	106203	33444	13204	55711	67525
34	उत्तराखंड	856	561	8280	4647	4691	16072	19675
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	212	1041	7294	2886	15447	37091	51998
	कुल	**23357**	**35296**	**500168**	**229141**	**340118**	**966213**	**1174536**

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

1180. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the details of steps taken to achieve a 2.55 percent increase in merchandise exports to $35.2 billion, sector- wise;

(b) the details of measures taken to tackle challenges posed by the 5 percent rise in imports to $56.2 billion;

(c) the details of measures taken to diversify and strengthen country's export sectors amidst global economic fluctuations; and

(d) the details of the strategic initiatives planned to reduce the trade deficit and enhance competitiveness at World Trade Organization (WTO**)?**

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

(a) India's merchandise exports, as per the latest data available, have increased from USD 33.4 billion in October 2023 to USD 39.2 billion in October 2024, registering a growth of 17.2 percent. The non-petroleum merchandise exports were USD 34.6 billion in October 2024 as compared to USD 27.5 billion in October 2023, registering a growth of 25.6 percent. India's export promotion efforts are diverse and multifaceted, targeting various focused sectors and markets, particularly countries of significance, to enhance and to diversify exports. The Government's

support through financial incentives / schemes, trade agreements, trade infrastructure development, and continuously easing trade processes through digital platforms coupled with new and dynamic Foreign Trade Policy, aims to create a more robust exports ecosystem and to position India as a stronger player in international trade. The sector wise merchandise export details are available at the following web link https://www.commerce.gov.in/trade-statistics/latest-trade-figures/.

(b) India's merchandise imports were USD 66.3 billion in October 2024 as compared to USD 63.9 billion in October 2023, registering a growth of 3.9 percent. It needs to be understood that imports also consist of crucial inputs which contributed to domestic manufacturing and exports. This is becoming especially critical as India is increasingly integrating with Global Value Chains (GVCs). For instance, capital goods and crude oils import forms key inputs into domestic manufacturing and also contributes to exports. Moreover, India's economic growth, which is highest among major economies, has also contributed to increase in imports. The Department of Commerce has been regularly monitoring and sensitizing line Ministries / Departments and other stakeholders from time to time and at various levels on the issue of imports on the following broad strategy: (i) Addressing domestic supply rigidities and looking at domestic production opportunities /enhancement of capacity; (ii) Timely use of trade remedy options; (iii) Quality Controls; (iv) Enforcing rules of origin; (v) Tariff measures /inverted duty

correction; and (vi) Import surge monitoring. Moreover, through Government active initiatives such as Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India, and PLI schemes, the country aims to reduce its import dependence while significantly increasing the global competitiveness of its industries.

(c) Several strategic initiatives have been undertaken for export diversification focusing on building competitiveness and resilience, reducing dependence on traditional export products and markets, and tapping into high-value sectors and services. Through robust Government policies, stronger trade agreements, better trade infrastructure development, and a push towards sustainability, India has managed to significantly increase its global export footprint. In terms of merchandise exports, India has steadily increased its share in global exports from 1.66% in 2013 to 1.81% in 2023. In commercial services trade, India continues to be a global leader, with its share in world exports rising significantly from 3.08% in 2013 to 4.31% in 2023. This growth is a testament to the country's expertise in IT services, digital innovation, and knowledge-driven sectors. Together, these trends underline India's dynamic contribution to global trade, showcasing the success of its economic reforms and positioning the nation as a key player in international trade.

(d) India’s merchandise trade deficit declined from USD 264.9 billion in 2022-23 to USD 241.1 billion in 2023-24. In case of services, India’s trade surplus has

increased from USD 143.2 billion in 2022-23 to USD 162.7 billion in 2023-24. India's overall trade deficit declined from USD 121.6 billion in 2022-23 to USD 78.4 billion in 2023-24. This shows a trend of improving trade balance in recent years. Moreover, the foreign exchange reserves were at USD 675.7 billion on November 8, 2024. At the current level, reserves cover more than 11 months of imports (Source: RBI Bulletin, November 2024). India is engaging in both multilateral and bilateral forums, including WTO, to increase market access for exports and to enhance competitiveness for its product in international markets while also recognizing that a rules-based, non-discriminatory, fair, open, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system, with WTO at its core, is indispensable for inclusive growth.

प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों का कम्प्यूटरीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण

1181. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराजः

श्री पी. पी. चौधरीः

श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधीः

श्री दिलीप शइकीयाः

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गीः

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंदः

श्री हँसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेलः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण की कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की है, यदि हां, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी निधि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई है;

(ख) अब तक कितनी प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को कम्प्यूटरीकृत किया गया है और राज्य-वार कितनी समितियों का कम्प्यूटरीकृत किया जाना शेष है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के पूर्ण कम्प्यूटरीकरण के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं, यदि हां,तो उसकी समय-सीमा क्या है;

(घ) इन समितियों में, इस संबंध में प्रशिक्षित नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या; है और इस संबंध में आउट-सोर्सिंग के माध्यम से नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा कम्प्यूटरीकरण के माध्यम से प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(च) क्षमता निर्माण, अवसंरचनात्मक विकास और डिजिटल साक्षरता प्रशिक्षण सहित सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ और आधुनिक बनाने के लिए अन्य क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(छ) क्या इन समितियों के कार्यकरण पर कम्प्यूटरीकरण के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई आकलन किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या और किसानों को इसके क्या लाभ मिले हैं?

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

(क) जी हाँ मान्यवर। भारत सरकार, प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियां (पैक्स) को सशक्त करने के लिए, 2,516 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ कार्यशील पैक्स के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के लिए परियोजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जिसमें सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को ईआरपी (एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स

प्लानिंग) आधारित नेशनल कॉमन सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाना, उन्हें राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) से लिंक करना शामिल है। ईआरपी (एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग) आधारित कॉमन नेशनल सॉफ्टवेयर कॉमन अकाउंटिंग सिस्टम (सीएएस) और प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) के माध्यम से पैक्स के प्रदर्शन में दक्षता लाता है। अब तक, 30 राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से 67,930 पैक्स के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है, जिसके लिए संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को कुल 865.81 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं, जिसमें राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भारत सरकार की हिस्सेदारी के रूप में 699.89 करोड़ रुपये और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नाबार्ड को 165.925 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं, जो समय-समय पर वित्त मंत्रालय के व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आबंटित और उपयोग की गई निधियों सहित ब्योरे संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) अब तक कम्प्यूटरीकृत प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स) की संख्या और जिन्हें अभी तक कम्प्यूटरीकृत नहीं किया गया है, का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने 2022-23 से 2026-27 तक पांच साल की अवधि में कार्यात्मक प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स) को कम्प्यूटरीकृत करने के लिए एक केंद्र प्रायोजित परियोजना शुरू की है। इस परियोजना की समाप्ति तिथि 31.03.2027 है।

(घ) ईआरपी पर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले पैक्स अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की संख्या 26,882 है। परियोजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, पैक्स द्वारा आउटसोर्स कर्मचारियों को काम पर रखने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

(ङ) कृपया भाग (क) के उत्तर का संदर्भ ग्रहण करें।

(च) सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने 6 जुलाई 2021 को अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, जमीनी स्तर पर सहकारी आंदोलन को सशक्त और सघन करने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं, जिसमें सहकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न हितधारकों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण, बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास और डिजिटल साक्षरता प्रशिक्षण शामिल हैं, जैसे "पैक्स को बहुउद्देशीय, बहुआयामी और पारदर्शी इकाईयां बनाने के लिए आदर्श उपविधियाँ", "आच्छादित पंचायतों में नए बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/डेयरी/मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना", "सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी विकेन्द्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना के लिए पायलट परियोजना", "राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक के कार्यालयों का कम्प्यूटरीकरण", "कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (ARDBs) का कम्प्यूटरीकरण", "कार्यशील प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स) का कम्प्यूटरीकरण", "राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस", "बहु-राज्य सहकारी समिति (MSCS) अधिनियम, 2002 में संशोधन", "आयकर अधिनियम में सहकारी समितियों को राहत", "सहकारी चीनी मिलों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए पहल", बीज, जैविक उत्पाद और निर्यात के लिए तीन नई राष्ट्रीय स्तर की बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियां", आदि। इन सभी प्रमुख पहलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(छ) सहकारिता मंत्रालय (MoC) ने इन परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर कम्प्यूटरीकरण के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक बहु-स्तरीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। पैक्स के कंप्यूटरीकरण सहित विभिन्न पहलों की प्रगति का आकलन करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। नाबार्ड, एनडीडीबी, एनएफडीबी और अन्य जैसे प्रमुख हितधारकों को उनके राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर के अधिकारियों और तंत्र के माध्यम से विभिन्न पहलों की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए शामिल किया गया है। विशेष रूप से पैक्स कम्प्यूटरीकरण परियोजना की समीक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर की निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन समिति (NLMIC), राज्य और जिला स्तर की कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी समितियों (SLIMC और

DLIMC) का गठन किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सहकारिता मंत्रालय की पैक्स के कम्प्यूटरीकरण सहित सभी पहलों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तर पर राज्य सहकारी विकास समिति (SCDC) और जिला कलेक्टरों की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तर पर जिला सहकारी विकास समिति (DCDC) का गठन किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, नीति आयोग कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) का मूल्यांकन कर रहा है, जिसके लिए दिनांक 21.10.2024 को GeM पोर्टल पर NABCONS (नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड) को पुरस्कार पत्र जारी किया गया है। प्रभावी आकलन में इस मंत्रालय की "पैक्स का कंप्यूटरीकरण" और "आईटी इंटरवेंशनस के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों का सुदृढ़ीकरण" परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां (पैक्स) देश में अल्पकालीन सहकारी ऋण संरचना (STCCS) का सबसे निचला स्तर हैं, जो मुख्य रूप से सदस्य किसानों को अल्पकालीन और मध्यम अवधि की ऋण सुविधा और अन्य इनपुट सेवाएं, जैसे बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक वितरण आदि प्रदान करती हैं। वर्तमान में, लगभग 13 करोड़ किसान पैक्स से जुड़े हुए हैं। जमीनी स्तर के सहकारी संस्थान होने के नाते, पैक्स छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को संस्थागत ऋण देकर देश की ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। पैक्स परियोजना के कम्प्यूटरीकरण ने पैक्स में शासन और पारदर्शिता में सुधार किया, जिससे ऋणों का शीघ्र संवितरण, लेनदेन लागत में कमी, भुगतान में असंतुलन में कमी, DCCBs और StCBs के साथ सहज लेखांकन में सहजता हुई है। यह किसानों के बीच पैक्स के कामकाज में विश्वसनीयता को बढ़ाता है, इस प्रकार "सहकार से समृद्धि" की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में योगदान देता है।

विवरण-I

भारत सरकार की हिस्सेदारी के संबंध में वर्षवार आबंटन जारी और उपयोग

		वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23			वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24			वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25		
क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए आबंटित राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में जारी राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में उपयोग की गई राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए आबंटित राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में जारी राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में उपयोग की गई राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए आबंटित राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में जारी राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में उपयोग की गई राशि
1.	महाराष्ट्र	87.95	87.95	0.00	134.58	33.65	71.88	27.81	0.00	2.58
2.	राजस्थान	23.78	23.78	0.00	78.06	43.30	44.05	52.42	0.00	10.15
3.	गुजरात	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.70	58.30	7.39	44.37	22.19	46.96
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	11.28	11.28	0.00	43.87	42.30	24.10	50.88	0.00	10.92
5.	कर्नाटक	40.25	40.25	0.00	61.58	15.39	36.67	21.17	0.00	1.21
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	33.23	33.23	0.00	50.85	25.42	43.47	0.00	0.00	5.78
7.	तमिलनाडु	33.20	33.20	0.00	49.84	12.48	25.78	24.95	0.00	3.45
8.	बिहार	32.95	32.95	0.00	50.41	0.00	4.48	29.32	0.00	28.47
9.	पश्चिम बंगाल	30.54	30.54	0.00	46.73	0.00	6.45	40.49	0.00	6.35
10.	पंजाब	25.52	25.52	0.00	39.05	0.00	10.20	13.32	0.00	7.06

		वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23			वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24			वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25		
क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए आबंटित राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में जारी राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में उपयोग की गई राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए आबंटित राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में जारी राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में उपयोग की गई राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए आबंटित राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में जारी राशि	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में उपयोग की गई राशि
11.	आंध्र प्रदेश	14.93	14.93	0.00	22.84	3.74	0.00	18.12	0.00	13.04
12.	छत्तीसगढ़	14.86	14.86	0.00	22.75	0.00	4.51	20.41	10.21	10.45
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9.56	9.56	0.00	14.64	7.32	13.13	6.18	0.00	3.05
14.	झारखंड	10.99	10.99	0.00	16.83	0.00	5.45	15.10	7.55	5.55
15.	हरियाणा	4.85	4.85	0.00	8.33	2.44	0.00	3.00	0.00	6.90
16.	उत्तराखंड	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.69	0.00	7.03	0.00	0.12
17.	असम	6.41	6.41	0.00	9.81	2.45	6.41	6.60	3.30	2.27
18.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	5.25	5.25	0.00	8.03	1.52	5.25	3.71	1.85	1.52
19.	त्रिपुरा	2.95	2.95	0.00	4.50	1.13	3.55	3.03	1.52	2.04
20.	मणिपुर	2.55	2.55	0.00	3.90	0.00	0.00	3.86	0.00	0.11
21.	नागालैंड	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.56	2.46	0.64	3.20	0.00	1.64
22.	मेघालय	1.23	1.23	0.00	1.13	0.00	1.03	1.97	0.00	0.23
23.	सिक्किम	1.18	1.18	0.00	1.80	0.90	1.59	0.79	0.00	0.31
24.	गोवा	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.50	0.13	0.30	0.44	0.00	0.12

		वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23			वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24			वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25		
क्रम सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए आबंटित राशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में जारी राशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में उपयोग की गई राशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए आबंटित राशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में जारी राशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में उपयोग की गई राशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए आबंटित राशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में जारी राशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में उपयोग की गई राशि**
25.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.69	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.62
26.	पुड्डुचेरी	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.67	0.17	0.41	0.29	0.00	0.00
27.	मिजोरम	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.21	0.44	0.44	0.06
28.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.24	0.12	0.21	0.09	0.00	0.05
29.	लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.00
30.	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00
31.	नाबार्ड	100.00	100.00	0.00	187.97	40.91	96.16	100.00	25.00	33.48
	कुल	**495.00**	**495.00**	**0.00**	**968.24**	**298.62**	**413.42**	**500.00**	**72.18**	**204.50**

विवरण-II

पैक्स के कम्प्यूटरीकरण की स्थिति (21.11.2024 की स्थिती में)						
क्रम. सं.	राज्य	कम्प्यूटरीकरण के लिए पैक्स का चयन	हार्डवेयर के लिए पीएसीएस निविदा	अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण (डीसीटी) पूरा	दिनांक 21.11.24 तक ERP पर औनबोरडेड पैक्स	ERP पर औनबोर्ड किए जाने के लिए बचे हुए पैक्स
1.	महाराष्ट्र	12,000	12,000	11,631	9,161	2,839
2.	राजस्थान	6,781	5,492	3,834	3,025	3,756
3.	गुजरात	5,754	5,754	5,423	3,838	1,916
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,686	3,062	2,949	2,505	3,181
5.	कर्नाटक	5,491	5,491	4,046	487	5,004
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	4,536	4,534	4,531	4,524	12
7.	तमिलनाडु	4,532	4,532	4,530	4,494	38
8.	बिहार	4,495	4,477	4,345	4,043	452
9.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4,167	4,167	521	148	4,019
10.	पंजाब	3,482	3,482	1,973	1,580	1,902
11.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,037	2,037	30	30	2,007
12.	छत्तीसगढ़	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,019	9
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,789	870	865	829	960

14.	झारखंड	1,500	1,500	1,435	1,403	97
15.	हरियाणा	710	710	703	687	23
16.	उत्तराखंड	670	670	185	185	485
17.	असम	583	583	579	567	16
18.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	537	537	533	532	5
19.	त्रिपुरा	268	268	254	247	21
20.	मणिपुर	232	232	50	23	209
21.	नागालैंड	231	231	33	33	198
22.	मेघालय	112	112	108	108	4
23.	सिक्किम	107	107	106	104	3
24.	गोवा	58	58	37	32	26
25.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	46	46	46	44	2
26.	पुड्डुचेरी	45	45	42	31	14
27.	मिजोरम	25	25	25	25	0
28.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	14	14	14	0
29.	लद्दाख	10	10	10	9	1
30.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	4	-	-	0	4

	एवं दमन और दीव					
	कुल	**67,930**	**63,074**	**50,866**	**40,727**	**27,203**

<u>विवरण-III</u>

<u>सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की प्रगति</u>

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

क. <u>प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को आर्थिक रूप से जीवंत और पारदर्शी बनाना</u>

1. **पैक्स हेतु आदर्श (मॉडल) उपनियम जो उन्हें बहुउद्देशीय, बहुआयामी तथा पारदर्शी संस्थाएं बनाते हैं**: सरकार ने राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संघों, राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs), जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs), आदि सहित सभी हितधारकों के परामर्श से पैक्स के लिए आदर्श उपविधियां तैयार कर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को परिचालित किया है, जो पैक्स को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप करने तथा अपने प्रचालन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार हेतु सक्षम बनाते हैं। महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व देते हुए पैक्स की सदस्यता को अधिक समावेशी एवं व्यापक बनाने के भी उपबंध किए गए हैं। अब तक 32 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा आदर्श उपविधियां अपनाई गई हैं या उनकी मौजूदा उपविधियां आदर्श उपविधियों के अनुरूप हैं।

2. **कम्प्यूटरीकरण के माध्यम से पैक्स का सुदृढ़ीकरण:** पैक्स को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 2,516 करोड़ रुपए के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय से कार्यशील पैक्स के कम्प्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया हैं, जिसमें देश के सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को कॉमन ERP आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाकर राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) तथा जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) के माध्यम से नाबार्ड से लिंक करना शामिल है। इस परियोजना के अधीन 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के कुल 67,930 पैक्स अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। 29 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा हार्डवेयर की खरीद कर ली गई है तथा कुल 40,727 पैक्स को ERP पर ऑनबोर्ड कर लिया गया है।

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

4. **सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी विकेन्द्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना:** सरकार ने कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (AIF), कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (AMI), कृषि यांत्रिकीकरण पर उपमिशन (SMAM), प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्यम उन्नयन योजना (PMFME), आदि सहित भारत

सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अभिसरण से पैक्स स्तर पर अन्न भंडारण के लिए गोदमों, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों, प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों तथा अन्य कृषि-अवसंरचनाओं के निर्माण हेतु परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी है। इससे खाद्यान्न की बर्बादी तथा परिवहन लागत में कमी आएगी, किसानों को उनकी उपज की बेहतर कीमत प्राप्त हो सकेगी एवं पैक्स स्तर पर ही विभिन्न कृषि आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकेगी। पायलट परियोजना के तहत 11 राज्यों के 11 पैक्स में गोदाम का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है।

5. **ई-सेवाओं की बेहतर पहुंच हेतु कॉमन सेवा केंद्र (CSC) के रूप में पैक्स:** पैक्स के माध्यम से बैंकिंग, बीमा, आधार नामांकन/अद्यतन, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, पैन कार्ड तथा आईआरसीटीसी/बस/हवाई टिकट, आदि जैसी 300 से भी अधिक ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करने हेतु उन्हें सक्षम बनाने के लिए सहकारिता मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रोनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, नाबार्ड तथा CSC ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन हस्ताक्षरित किया गया है। अब तक 40,214 पैक्स द्वारा ग्रामीण नागरिकों को CSC सेवाएं प्रदान करना शुरू कर दिया है।

6. **पैक्स द्वारा नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) की स्थापना:** सरकार ने ऐसे ब्लॉक में जहां अब तक किसान उत्पादक संगठन स्थापित नहीं हुई है या ऐसे ब्लॉक जहां कोई कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) के सहयोग से पैक्स को 1,207 अतिरिक्त किसान उत्पादक संगठन स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में एनसीडीसी द्वारा 992 किसान उत्पादक संगठन स्थापित किए गए हैं। इससे किसानों को आवश्यक बाजार लिंकेज उपलब्ध कराने और उन्हें अपनी उपज का उचित और लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

7. **खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के लिए पैक्स को प्राथमिकता:** सरकार ने पैक्स को खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के आवंटन के लिए कंबाइंड कैटेगरी 2 (CC-2) में शामिल करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है। तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) द्वारा प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 25 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 286 पैक्स ने खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन किया है।

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

9. **पैक्स द्वारा अपनी गतिविधियों में विविधता लाने हेतु एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप की पात्रता:** सरकार ने अब पैक्स को एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप हेतु आवेदन करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है। इससे पैक्स को अपनी आर्थिक कार्यकलाप को बढ़ाने और अपनी आय प्रवाह में विविधीकरण करने का एक विकल्प प्राप्त होगा।

10. **ग्रामीण स्तर पर जेनेरिक दवाओं तक सुगम पहुंच हेतु प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्र के रूप में पैक्स**: सरकार द्वारा पैक्स को प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्र (PMBJK) के रूप में कार्य करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जा चुकी है, जिससे उन्हें आय के अतिरिक्त स्रोत प्राप्त होंगे और ग्रामीण जनता को गुणवत्तापूर्ण जेनेरिक दवाओं तक सुगम पहुँच सुनिश्चित होगी। अब तक, 4,470 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियों द्वारा PMBJK के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए

ऑनलाइन आवेदन किया गया है, जिसमें से 2,705 पैक्स को फार्माश्यूटिकल्स एंड मेडिकल डिवासेस ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडिया (PMBI) द्वारा प्रारंभिक मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और 755 पैक्स को राज्य औषधि नियंत्रकों से औषध लाइसेंस प्राप्त हो गए हैं जो प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

11. **प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK) के रूप में पैक्स:** देश में किसानों को उर्वरक और अन्य संबंधित सेवाएं की सुलभ पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पैक्स को प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK) के लिए सक्षम किया जा चुका है। उर्वरक विभाग (भारत सरकार) और राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा साझा की गई जानकारी के अनुसार 36,180 पैक्स PMKSK के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

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

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

14. **डोर-स्टेप वित्तीय सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए बैंक मित्र सहकारी समितियों को माइक्रो-एटीएम:** डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) और राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) के बैंक मित्र बनाए जा सकते हैं। सुगम व्यवसाय, पारदर्शिता और वित्तीय समावेशिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नाबार्ड के सहयोग से इन बैंक मित्र सहकारी

समितियों को 'डोर-स्टेप वित्तीय सेवाएं" प्रदान करने के लिए माइक्रो-एटीएम दिए जा रहे हैं। इस पहल के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2024 को मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) लॉन्च किया गया है। अब तक गुजरात में बैंक मित्र सहकारी सहकारी समितियों को 7,446 माइक्रो एटीम वितरित किए गए हैं।

15. **दुग्ध सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को रुपे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड:** जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) और राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) की पहुंच के विस्तारण तथा डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को आवश्यक तरलता प्रदान करने और तुलनात्मक रूप से निम्नतर ब्याज दरों पर ऋण प्रदान करने तथा अन्य वित्तीय लेनदेनों में सक्षम करने हेतु सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को रुपे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCCs) का वितरण किया जा रहा है। इस पहल के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2024 को मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) लॉन्च किया गया है। अब तक, गुजरात राज्य में 7,25,795 रुपे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड वितरित किए गए हैं।

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

17. **श्वेत क्रांति 2.0:** सहकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 नामक एक नई पहल लॉन्च की है जिसका उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से रोजगार बढ़ाना, महिला सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा देना और दुग्ध उत्पादन में सुधार करना है। इस पहल का मुख्य उद्देश्य दुग्ध उत्पादन में 50% की वृद्धि करना, डेयरी किसानों को अब तक संगठित डेयरी क्षेत्रक द्वारा

आच्छादित न हुए क्षेत्रों में बाजार पहुंच प्रदान करना और संगठित क्षेत्र में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सेदारी को बढ़ाना है। सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एनडीडीबी) की सहभागिता से श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 के सफल कार्यान्वयन को मार्गदशित करने के लिए एक मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) तैयार कर दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2024 को विमोचित किया।

18. **आत्मनिर्भरता अभियान:** सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने आयात निर्भरता घटाने के लिए दलहन (तुअर, मसूर और उड़द) और एथनॉल ब्लेंडिंग कार्यक्रम 2.0 के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए एथनॉल उत्पादन हेतु मक्का के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने की एक पहल लॉन्च की है। इस पहल के तहत राष्ट्रीय सहकारी कृषि उपभोक्ता संघ मर्यादित (एनसीसीएफ) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि विपणन संघ मर्यादित (नेफेड) को केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है जिन्होंने सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से किसानों के पंजीकरण के लिए क्रमश: ईसम्युक्ति (एनसीसीएफ) और ईसमृद्धि (नेफेड) पोर्टल का विकास किया है। सरकार द्वारा तुअर, उड़द और मसूर दलहन के पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों के 100% उपज को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीदने की गारंटी दी गई है। इससे किसानों को एक सुरक्षा कवच प्राप्त होता है। तथापि, बाजार मूल्य का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से अधिक होने पर किसानों को उच्चतर लाभ हेतु अपने उपज को खुले बाजारों में बेचने की आजादी होगी। इसी प्रकार दोनों एजेंसियां खरीफ, जैद और रबी, तीनों मौसम के दौरान मक्का का खरीद कार्य करेंगे, जो एथनॉल डिस्टिलरियों को मक्के की अनवरत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करेगा और साथ ही साथ किसानों को मक्का खेती के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेगा। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, एनसीसीएफ के Esamyukti.in पोर्टल पर 15,38,704 किसान और नेफेड के Esamridhi पोर्टल पर 17,64,130 किसान पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं।

ख. शहरी और ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों का सशक्तिकरण

19. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को व्यापार विस्तारण हेतु नई शाखाएं खोलने की अनुमति: शहरी सहकारी बैंक (UCBs) अब आरबीआइ की पूर्वानुमति के बिना पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में मौजूदा शाखाओं की संख्या का 10% (अधिकतम 5) तक नई शाखाएँ खोल सकेंगे।

20. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को अपने ग्राहकों को डोर-स्टेप सेवाएं प्रदान करने की अनुमति: शहरी सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा अब डोर-स्टेप बैंकिंग सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है। इन बैंकों के खाताधारक अब अपने घर पर ही विभिन्न बैंकिंग सुविधाएं जैसे नकद निकासी एवं नकद जमा, केवाईसी, डिमांड ड्राफ्ट और पेंशनभोगियों के लिए जीवन प्रमाण पत्र, आदि का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

21. सहकारी बैंकों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की तरह बकाया ऋणों का वन टाइम सेटलमेंट करने की अनुमति: सहकारी बैंक अब बोर्ड-अनुमोदित नीतियों के माध्यम से तकनीकी राइट-ऑफ करने के साथ-साथ उधारकर्ताओं के निपटान की कार्रवाई भी कर सकेंगे।

22. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को प्राथमिक क्षेत्र उधार (PSL) लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु दी गई समय-सीमा में वृद्धि: भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा शहरी सहकारी बैंकों को PSL लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु दी गई समय-सीमा को दो वर्षों के लिए, अर्थात दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2026 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

23. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) के साथ नियमित संवाद हेतु आरबीआई में एक नोडल अधिकारी नामित: सहकारिता क्षेत्र की गहन समन्वय और केंद्रित संवाद हेतु काफी समय से

लंबित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने एक नोडल अधिकारी अधिसूचित किया है।

24.भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ग्रामीण व शहरी सहकारी बैंकों के व्यक्तिगत आवासन ऋण की सीमा दोगुनी से अधिक की गई:

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

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

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

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

27.ऋण वितरण में सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए गैर-अनुसूचित शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs), राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों

(DCCBs) को CGTMSE योजना में सदस्य ऋण संस्थान (MLI) के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया: सहकारी बैंक अब दिए जाने वाले ऋणों पर 85 प्रतिशत तक जोखिम कवरेज का लाभ उठा सकेंगे। साथ ही, सहकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को भी अब सहकारी बैंकों से कोलैटरल-मुक्त ऋण मिल सकेगा।

28.**शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को शामिल करने हेतु शेड्यूलिंग मानदंडों की अधिसूचना:** शहरी सहकारी बैंक जो 'वित्तीय सुदृढ़ और सुप्रबंधित' (FSWM) मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं तथा पिछले दो वर्षों से टियर 3 के रूप में वर्गीकरण हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम जमा राशि बरकरार रखे हुए हैं, अब भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 की अनुसूची II में शामिल होने के लिए पात्र हैं तथा 'अनुसूचित' का दर्जा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

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

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

(ग) <u>सहकारी समितियों को आयकर अधिनियम में राहत</u>

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

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

33. **आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269ST के तहत नकद लेनदेन में राहत:** आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269ST के अधीन सहकारी समतियों द्वारा नकद लेनदेन में होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने एक स्पष्टीकरण जारी कर यह स्पष्ट किया है कि किसी सहकारी समिति द्वारा अपने वितरक के साथ किसी एक दिन में किए गए 2 लाख रुपए से कम के नकद लेनदेन को पृथक माना जाएगा और उस पर आयकर जुर्माना नहीं लगाया जाएगा।

34. **नई विनिर्माण सहकारी समितियों के लिए कर में कटौती:** सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक विनिर्माण कार्य शुरू करने वाली नई सहकारी समितियों से अधिभार के साथ 30% तक के पूर्व दर की तुलना में 15% का सपाट निम्न कर-दर लगाया जाएगा। इससे विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में नई सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

35. **प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (PCARDB) की नकद जमाराशि और नकद ऋण की सीमा में वृद्धि:** सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (PCARDB) द्वारा नकद जमा और नकद ऋणों की सीमा को प्रति सदस्य 20,000 रुपए से

बढ़ा कर 2,00,000 रुपए कर दी गई है। इस उपबंध से उनके कार्यों को सुविधाजनक बनाएगा और उनके व्यवसाय में वृद्धि होगी तथा इन समितियों के सदस्य लाभान्वित होंगे।

36.**सहकारी समितियों के लिए स्रोत पर कर कटौती (TDS) के बिना नकद निकासी की सीमा में वृद्धि**: सरकार ने सहकारी समितियों के लिए स्रोत पर कर कटौती किए बिना नकद निकासी की सीमा को 1 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 3 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष कर दिया है। इस प्रावधान से सहकारी समितियों को स्रोत पर कर कटौती में राहत प्राप्त होगी जिससे उनकी चल निधि में वृद्धि होगी।

घ. <u>**सहकारी चीनी मिलों का पुनरुद्धार**</u>

37.**सहकारी चीनी मिलों को आयकर से राहत**: सरकार ने एक स्पष्टीकरण जारी कर यह स्पष्ट किया है कि सहकारी चीनी मिलों को अप्रैल, 2016 से गन्ना किसानों को गन्ने के उच्चतर मूल्य का भुगतान करने पर उचित एवं लाभकारी मूल्य या राज्य सलाह मूल्य तक कोई अतिरिक्त कर नहीं देना पड़ेगा।

38.**सहकारी चीनी मिलों के आयकर से संबंधित दशकों पुराने लंबित समस्याओं का समाधान**: सरकार ने अपने केंद्रीय बजट 2023-24 में यह प्रावधान किया है कि सहकारी चीनी समितियों को आकलन वर्ष 2016-17 से पूर्व गन्ना किसानों को किए गए भुगतानों को व्यय के रूप में दावा करने की अनुमति होगी जिससे उन्हें 46,000 करोड़ रुपए से भी अधिक की राहत मिलेगी।

39.**सहकारी चीनी मिलों के सशक्तिकरण हेतु 10,000 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण योजना का शुभारंभ:**: सरकार ने NCDC के माध्यम से एथनॉल संयंत्र या कोजेनरेशन संयंत्र स्थापित करने या कार्यशील पूंजी के लिए या फिर तीनों के लिए एक योजना आरंभ की है। अब तक, मंत्रालय

ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत एनसीडीसी को 750 करोड़ रुपए (वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 500 करोड़ रुपये और वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 250 करोड़ रुपये) जारी किया है और दिनांक 07.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार एनसीडीसी ने 56 सहकारी चीनी मिलों को 7790.00 करोड़ रुपये की संस्वीकृति दी है।

40.**एथनॉल की खरीद में सहकारी चीनी मिलों को प्राथमिकता:** भारत सरकार द्वारा एथनॉल ब्लेंडिंग कार्यक्रम (EBP) के अधीन एथनॉल की खरीद में सहकारी चीनी मिलों को निजी कंपनियों के समरूप रखा गया है।

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

(ङ) तीन नई राष्ट्र-स्तरीय बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियां

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

तक 14,816 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियां भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) की सदस्य बन गई हैं।

43.**<u>जैविक कृषि के लिए नई राष्ट्रीय बहुराज्य ऑर्गैनिक सहकारी समिति:</u>** सरकार ने बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन एक अंब्रेला संगठन के रूप में प्रमाणित और प्रामाणिक जैविक उत्पादों के उत्पादन, वितरण और विपणन के लिए एक नई शीर्षस्थ बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गैनिक्स समिति (NCOL) की स्थापना की है। अब तक 3,772 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियां राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गैनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) की सदस्य बन गई हैं। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गैनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) द्वारा "भारत ऑर्गैनिक्स" ब्रांड के तहत अब तक 13 उत्पाद, अर्थात् चोकरयुक्त आटा, मूंग धुली, मूंग साबूत, मूंग छिलका दाल, मूंग टूटा, अरहर/तुअर दाल, उड़ साबूत, मसूर साबूत, मसूर मलका, भूरा चना, राजमा चित्रा, चना दाल लॉन्च किए जा चुके हैं।

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

च. <u>सहकारी समितियों में क्षमता निर्माण</u>

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

छ. ‘सुगम व्यवसाय’ के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग

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

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

48.कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (ARDBs) का कंप्यूटरीकरण: दीर्घकालिक सहकारी ऋण संरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 13 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में फैले कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (ARDBs) की 1,851 इकाइयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना को अनुमोदित किया गया है। नाबार्ड इस परियोजना की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है। अब तक 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इसके अलावा हार्डवेयर की खरीद, डिजिटलीकरण और

सपोर्ट सिस्टम स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 8 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भारत सरकार के हिस्से के रूप में 4.26 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए गए हैं।

छ. अन्य पहलें

49.प्रामाणिक और अद्यतित डेटा संग्रहण हेतु नया राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस: राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से देश में सहकारी समितियों का एक डेटाबेस तैयार किया गया है जो देश भर में सहकारी समितियों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं हेतु नीति निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन में हितधारकों के लिए सहायक होगा। इस डेटाबेस में अब तक 8 लाख से भी अधिक सहकारी समितियों के डेटा संग्रहित किए गए हैं।

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

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

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

53.GeM पोर्टल पर सहकारी समितियों को 'क्रेता' के रूप में शामिल करना: सरकार ने सहकारी समितियों को जेम पर 'क्रेता' के रूप में पंजीकृत होने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है जिससे वे किफायती खरीद एवं अधिक पारदर्शिता के साथ लगभग 67 लाख वेंडरों से माल और सेवाओं की खरीद कर सकेंगे। GeM पोर्टल पर 'क्रेता' के रूप में अब तक 574 सहकारी समितियां ऑनबोर्ड हो चुकी हैं। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार 273.62 करोड़ रुपये के लेनदेन राशि के साथ कुल 2,406 लेनदेन किए गए हैं।

54.राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) की व्यापकता और पहुंच का विस्तारण: NCDC ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नई योजनाएं शुरू की है जैसे स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए 'स्वयंशक्ति सहकार', दीर्घकालिक कृषि ऋण के लिए 'दीर्घावधि कृषक सहकार' और डेयरी के लिए 'डेयरी सहकार'। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में NCDC द्वारा 52,533 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वित्तीय सहायता का संवितरण किया गया है।

55.गहरे समुद्री ट्रॉलरों के लिए एनसीडीसी द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता: मत्स्य पालन विभाग, भारत सरकार के समन्वय से NCDC द्वारा गहरे समुद्री ट्रॉलरों से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। NCDC द्वारा महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्य में मात्स्यिकी

सहकारी समितियों को 44 गहरे गहरे समुद्री ट्रॉलरों की खरीद के लिए 25.95 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता की मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है।

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

SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE AGREEMENT

1182. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the details of India's role in the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), particularly in the Supply Chain Resilience Agreement;

(b) the expected benefits of this agreement for Indian manufacturers and exporters; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance India's supply chain resilience in critical sectors such as electronics, automotive and pharmaceuticals?

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

(a) India has signed the Supply Chain Resilience Agreement (Pillar-II) in November 2023 under the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), a 14 member plurilateral grouping in the region. The Agreement seeks to strengthen supply chain crucial for national security and economic stability. The Agreement came into force on February 24, 2024. Under the Agreement, a Supply Chain Council (SCC) has been set up with the US as Chair and India as Vice-Chair.

(b) and (c) IPEF partners represent approximately 40 percent of the global GDP, and 28 percent of global goods and services trade, making it crucial for international trade dynamics. The Agreement seeks to strengthen economic, commercial, and trade relationships among enterprises in the economies of the Parties and improve supply chain resilience in critical sectors. Article 6.10 of the Agreement also encourages private sector engagement to improve the resilience, efficiency, productivity, sustainability inclusivity etc. of IPEF supply chains.

Article 10 of the Agreement provides for identification of critical sectors or key goods by the IPEF partners towards ensuring national security, public health and safety, or prevention of significant or widespread economic disruptions. India is closely working with stakeholders such as industry, academia, experts, etc. for identification of critical sectors or key goods for collaboration with IPEF partners for India’s supply chain resiliency. In September 2024, the first SCC meeting in Washington led to the formation of Action Plan Teams focusing on key areas such

as Semiconductors, Critical Minerals, and Chemicals. In the meeting, India has expressed its willingness to lead a proposed action plan team on the healthcare/pharma sector. Two Sub-Committees focusing on Logistics and Movement of Goods, and Data and Analytics have also been formed. India participated in the first meeting of Crisis Response Network held in Washington DC in September 2024, which included a tabletop exercise aimed at shortening response time in actual crisis situations by simulating scenarios where supply chain disruptions are highly likely.

Further, two Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) have also been signed by Department of Commerce with the USA in last two years: one in the sector of semiconductors and other in the sector of critical minerals both of which are a strong step towards securing India's Supply Chain resilience in these sectors.

CONVERSION CHARGES FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CHANDIGARH

1183. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to revise the Chandigarh Housing Board's approach to calculating conversion charges for cooperative societies in accordance with the original policy;

(b) the reasons for charging 18% GST on conversion charges, unearned increase, and ground rent by the Chandigarh Housing Board, while societies under the Estate Office are exempt from such charges;

(c) whether the Government has considered allowing need-based structural modifications in cooperative society flats in Chandigarh, such as glazing in verandas or installing rain sheds; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the issuance of long-pending completion certificates for cooperative housing societies in Chandigarh, some of which have been awaiting approval since 2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):

(a) and (c) No such proposals are there.

(b) 18% GST on conversion charges are levied by the Chandigarh Housing Board. However, clarification on the applicability of GST charges has been sought from Authority of Advance Ruling with the GST department by the Chandigarh Housing Board.

(d) Out of 113 such societies under Estate Office, Occupation Certificate have been issued to 88 societies. Out of remaining 25 societies, 13 societies never applied for Occupation Certificate. 02 cases of Occupation Certificate were rejected. 10 applications are pending due to non-rectification of deficiencies by applicant societies.

ADMISSION OF PANCHAYATI RAJ EMPLOYEES TO IIT AND IIM

1184. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided, for the first time, to allow admission of Panchayati Raj employees, across the country, to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) with the aim to abreast them with digital literacy, rural development and develop enhance their leadership, potentiality, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry has taken the initiative to fund Long-Term Domestic Training Programs, up to one year in duration, under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for the officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). These programs are being organized in collaboration with Institutes of Excellence (IoE) and other institutes of national repute, including Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), to build the leadership capabilities of PRI officials, thereby strengthening grassroots governance and ensuring sustainable rural development.

In this regard, the Ministry has signed MoUs with six IIMs (Ahmedabad, Shillong, Amritsar, Jammu, Bodhgaya, Rohtak), IIT Dhanbad, and the Institute of

Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) for conducting Leadership/Management Development Programs (MDPs). So far, 193 participants including 38 Elected Women Representativeshave been trained through five MDPs conducted at four IIMs (Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Jammu, Bodhgaya) and IRMA.

STRENGTHENING ANIMAL HEALTH SECURITY IN INDIA

1185. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) the details of strengthening of Animal Health Security in India for Pandemic preparedness and response;

(b) the details of role of veterinary treatment guidelines and crisis management plan for reducing risk of pandemics; and

(c) the details of steps taken to upgrade and expand the laboratory network, improve the interoperable data systems, building capacity for data analytics and risk communication under this programme?

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

(a) The details of strengthening of Animal Health Security in India for Pandemic preparedness and response through Pandemic Fund Project on Animal Health Securityare outlined as follows:

1. Department has launched G-20 Pandemic Fund Project on “Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response” with following major interventions:

i. Strengthening and integrating disease surveillance and early warning system.
ii. Strengthening health security for transboundary animal diseases
iii. Upgrading, and expanding the laboratory network.

2. Department supports states/UTs under National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for vaccination against Foot and Mouth disease (FMD), Brucellosis, PPR and CSF including serosurveillance and seromonitoring of the diseases. Till date, total 99.17 crore, 4.36 crore, 18.40 crore, 0.61 crore vaccine doses have been administered against for FMD, Brucellosis, PPR and CSF respectively.

Under the component of Assistance to States/UTs for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) supports states/UTs for control of important exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases prioritized by the respective Sates/UTs and the total of 26.25 crore cattle have been vaccinated/re-vaccinated for LSD so far. Under the component of Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD-MVU), financial assistance has been provided to states/UTs and 4016 MVUs are operationalised helping in delivery of veterinary healthcare services at farmers' doorsteps in respect to disease diagnosis, treatment, vaccination, minor surgical interventions, audio-visual aids and extension services.

(b) The details of role of Veterinary Treatment Guidelines and Crisis Management Plan for reducing risk of pandemics are as follows:

i. The 'Standard Veterinary Treatment Guidelines (SVTGs) for Livestock and Poultry' outlines best practices in veterinary care to enhance livestock health and productivity with responsible use of antimicrobials with sustainable guidelines for effective, economical and consistent veterinary treatment. SVTGs aims to standardize veterinary practices nationwide through evidence-based treatments, addressing judicial use of antimicrobial, minimizing residues in the food chain and support in day-to-day veterinary practice.

ii. The Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Livestock Diseases' provides a structured approach to managing and responding to animal disease outbreaks, ensuring swift containment, mitigation and handling of animal health crises and reducing pandemic risks through prevention and control measures.

(c) The details of steps taken to upgrade and expand the laboratory network, improve the interoperable data systems, building capacity for data analytics and risk communication under Pandemic Fund Project on Animal Health Security and Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) are asfollows:

i. Assessment of Central and Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories for further strengthening and upgradation of existing animal health laboratories including strengthening the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) and Laboratory Quality Management System (LQMS) has been done.
ii. Department under the component ofAssistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) is supporting state/UTs in regard to capacity building of State Biological Production Units and Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, surveillance and monitoring of livestock diseases, Research and Innovation and Training with continuous veterinary education.
iii. Department launched the Pandemic Fund Project on "Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and

Response” with following major interventions like strengthening and integrating disease surveillance and early warning system, strengthening health security for transboundary animal diseases and Upgrading, and expanding the laboratory network.

आदर्श ग्राम योजना के अंतर्गत कार्य

1186. श्री मनीष जायसवालः

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंहः

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) समाज की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने वाले गांवों को विकसित करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएजीवाई) के अंतर्गत उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) चयनित गांवों की संख्या, किए गए कार्यों और उक्त योजना से लाभान्वित लोगों की संख्या और ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) किसी भी गांव के 'आदर्श ग्राम' के रूप में मूल्यांकन किए जाने के लिए निर्धारित विशिष्ट निगरानी योग्य संकेतक क्या हैं;

(घ) झारखंड के हज़ारीबाग़ और रामगढ़ जिलों में आदर्श ग्राम की सूची में शामिल किए गए गांवों के क्या नाम हैं; और

(ङ) हज़ारीबाग़ और रामगढ़ जिलों में चयनित गांवों में चलाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क): वर्ष 2021-22 में पूर्ववर्ती प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना को प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) नामक व्यापक योजना में विलय कर दिया गया है। इस योजना के तहत 40% से अधिक अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी वाले और 500 या इससे अधिक की कुल आबादी वाले गांव चयन के लिए पात्र हैं। चयनित गांवों को 10 क्षेत्रों अर्थात् पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, समाज सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण सड़क और आवास, बिजली और स्वच्छ ईंधन, कृषि पद्धतियां, वित्तीय समावेशन, डिजिटलीकरण, आजीविका और कौशल विकास के अंतर्गत अनुबंध में किए गए उल्लेख के अनुसार चिन्हित 50 सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासात्मक संकेतकों से परिपूर्ण किया गया है, जो एक गांव में रहने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं हैं।

(ख): वर्ष 2018-19 से अब तक 29,851 गांवों का चयन किया गया है और 41,29,288 लाभार्थियों को कवर करते हुए 36,896 कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

(ग): ''आदर्श ग्राम'' के रूप में गांवों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए 50 सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासात्मक निगरानी योग्य संकेतकों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(घ): वर्ष 2018-19 से, झारखंड के हजारीबाग के 61 गांवों और रामगढ़ जिलों के 7 गांवों को आदर्श ग्राम घटक के तहत चुना गया है। यह सूची संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(ङ.): पीएमएजेएवाई का आदर्श ग्राम घटक झारखंड के हजारीबाग के 61 गांवों और रामगढ़ जिलों के 7 गांवों में लागू किया गया है, जिसमें पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, समाज सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण सड़क और आवास, बिजली और स्वच्छ ईंधन, कृषि पद्धतियां, वित्तीय समावेशन, डिजिटलीकरण, आजीविका और कौशल विकास जैसे 10 क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत चिन्हित किए गए 50

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासात्मक संकेतकों को शामिल किया गया है, जो एक गांव में रहने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं हैं।

विवरण-I

50 सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासात्मक निगरानी योग्य संकेतकों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**निगरानी योग्य संकेतकों के क्षेत्र/ब्यौरे**
1.	**पेयजल और स्वच्छता**
1.1	क्या गांवों को कवर करने के लिए पर्याप्त पेयजल संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं? (हां/नहीं)
1.2	स्वच्छ पेयजल प्रदत्त परिवारों का %
1.3	अलग-अलग परिवार शौचालय (आईएचएचएल) वाले परिवारों का %
1.4	क्या गांवों में सभी स्कूलों और आंगनवाड़ियों में शौचालय हैं? (हां/नहीं)
1.5	क्या गांवों में लोग अभी भी खुले में शौच करते हैं? (हां/नहीं)
1.6	सभी आंतरिक सड़कों के साथ जुड़ी नालियों का %
1.7	मौजूदा चालू नालियों का %
1.8	ठोस एवं तरल अपशिष्ट का प्रभावशाली ढंग से निपटान करने का %
2.	**शिक्षा**
2.1	प्राथमिक स्कूलों में बालक और बालिकाओं (6-10 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.2	मिडिल स्कूलों में बालक और बालिकाओं (11-13 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.3	माध्यमिक स्कूलों में बालक और बालिकाओं (14-15 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.4	उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में बालक और बालिकाओं (16-17 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.5	उच्चतर माध्यमिकोत्तर शिक्षा के अंतर्गत बालक और बालिकाओं (18-23 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.6	मैट्रिकपूर्व छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले एससी छात्रों का प्रतिशत (स्कूल जाने वाले तथा पात्र छात्रों में से)

2.7	मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले एससी छात्रों का प्रतिशत (मैट्रिकोत्तर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे और पात्र छात्रों में से)
3.	**स्वास्थ्य और पोषण**
3.1	किसी स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल पात्र परिवारों का %
3.2	क्या कॉल करने पर आपातकालीन एम्बुलेंस सुविधा उपलब्ध है? (हां/नहीं)
3.3	रक्त की गंभीर कमी वाली गर्भवती महिलाओं का %
3.4	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान गांव में संस्थागत प्रसूतियों का %
3.5	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान जन्मे कम वजन के नवजात बच्चों का %
3.6	बच्चों (< 1 वर्ष) के पूर्ण टीकाकरण का %
3.7	गांवों में कम वजन वाले बच्चों (0-5 वर्ष) का %
3.8	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितनी गर्भवती महिलाओं की मृत्यु हुई?
3.9	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने बच्चों (< 1 वर्ष) की मृत्यु हुई?
3.10	प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार उपचार प्राप्त कर रहे संचारी रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों का %
3.11	क्या सभी आंगनवाड़ियों का निर्माण कर लिया गया है? (हां/नहीं)
4.	**समाज सुरक्षा**
4.1	विधवा पेंशन प्राप्त पात्र महिलाओं का %
4.2	वृद्धावस्था पेंशन प्राप्त पात्र व्यक्तियों का %
4.3	दिव्यांगता पेंशन प्राप्त पात्र व्यक्तियों का %
5.	**ग्रामीण सड़कें और आवास**
5.1	क्या गांव को प्रत्येक प्रकार के मौसम की सड़कों के साथ जोड़ा गया है? (हां/नहीं)
5.2	सीसी/ब्रिक टॉप/पक्की/टाइलों वाली आंतरिक सड़कों का %
5.3	कच्चे/असुरक्षित घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों का %
6.	**बिजली और स्वच्छ ईंधन**

6.1	क्या गांव में बिजली लगाई गई है? (हां/नहीं)
6.2	बिजली के कनेक्शन दिए गए परिवारों का %
6.3	कम से कम एक एलईडी बल्ब का इस्तेमाल कर रहे परिवारों का %
6.4	गैस कनेक्शन दिए गए परिवारों का %
6.5	स्ट्रीट लाइट की सुविधा वाली आंतरिक सड़कों का %
7.	**कृषि पद्धतियां आदि**
7.1	सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड प्रदान किए गए पात्र किसानों का %
7.2	आर्गेनिक खेती संबंधी अपनाई गई पद्धतियों की प्रमात्रा (प्रतिशत में)
7.3	जल संरक्षण प्रबंधन संबंधी अपनाई गई पद्धतियों की प्रमात्रा (प्रतिशत में)
8.	**वित्तीय समावेशन**
8.1	गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों (>5 वर्ष) का प्रतिशत जिनके पास आधार पहचान पत्र हैं
8.2	बैंकों/डाकघरों में खाते रखने वाले परिवारों का %
8.3	प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल व्यक्तियों का %
8.4	प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल पात्र व्यक्तियों का %
9.	**डिजिटलीकरण**
9.1	क्या गांव को इंटरनेट के साथ जोड़ा गया है? (हां/नहीं)
9.2	क्या गांव में कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर या साइबर कैफे की सुविधा उपलब्ध है? (हां/नहीं)
9.3	डिजटली शिक्षित पात्र व्यक्तियों का %
10.	**आजीविका और कौशल विकास**
10.1	कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे पात्र युवाओं का %
10.2	बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त करने में सफल पात्र युवाओं का %
10.3	उन परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनका कम से कम एक सदस्य किसी एसएचजी का सदस्य है

विवरण-II

झारखंड के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों में आदर्श ग्राम की सूची में शामिल किए गए गांवों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

सूची-I (हजारीबाग में आदर्श ग्राम गाँव)

क्र.सं	झारखंड के हजारीबाग जिले में आदर्श ग्राम गाँव
1.	हथिया
2.	जरहिया
3.	चंदौल
4.	लुरुंगा
5.	गुरहेत
6.	तरबा
7.	जालौंध
8.	अमझर
9.	हरिला
10.	कामो
11.	बीरबीर
12.	चोरदाहा
13.	राऊतपारा
14.	बहेरा
15.	कोआतू
16.	सोनबरसा
17.	पदिरमा
18.	केमो
19.	मोटरा
20.	सिरसी नंबर I
21.	कराली
22.	अहरी
23.	बेस
24.	कर्मा
25.	कोइलांग

26.	असधीर
27.	पंडरिया
28.	नारायणा
29.	करमतनर
30.	बेंदी
31.	पापरो
32.	राहिया
33.	कोर्ले
34.	डहुरी
35.	फाथा
36.	दारीघाघर
37.	लालचंदबधलियाबरवाडीह
38.	बकचोमा
39.	मचला
40.	रंगमती
41.	झुमरा
42.	गुरुबारा
43.	बालोदर
44.	हटकौना
45.	तुम्बा
46.	उरेज
47.	केवला
48.	हथिन्दर
49.	मायापुर
50.	झरदाग
51.	चलंगा
52.	केंडुआ
53.	तिलाया
54.	लोहरसा
55.	बेरहना
56.	उरुले
57.	लोटवा
58.	सिरका
59.	छपवा
60.	लोहंडीखुर्द

61.	कुद

सूची-II (रामगढ़ में आदर्श ग्राम गाँव)

क्र.सं.	झारखंड के रामगढ़ जिले में आदर्श ग्राम गांव
1.	उरबा
2.	लाडी
3.	बंजी
4.	गर्गाली
5.	बोंगाई
6.	गांधोनीया
7.	उदलू

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र

1187. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख :

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

(क) कृषि विद्यापीठ के अंतर्गत एक जिले के लिए स्वीकृत कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) की न्यूनतम संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या कृषि क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिए आकांक्षी जिलों के लिए केवीके केंद्र शुरू करने का कोई विशेष प्रावधान है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र में केवीके की स्थापना किए जाने के लिए स्वीकृत जिलों के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) महाराष्ट्र के वाशिम, नंदुरबन, धाराशिव और रायगढ़ के आधी गांव जैसे आकांक्षी जिलों में कितने केवीके केंद्र कार्यरत हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को वाशिम जिले के लिए एक स्वतंत्र केवीके शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(च) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव पर वर्तमान में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है; और

(छ) आकांक्षी वाशिम जिले में नए केवीके केंद्र कब तक स्थापित होने की संभावना है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग (1976) ने ''अनुसंधान, शिक्षा और विस्तार'' पर अपनी रिपोर्ट में प्रत्येक जिले में एक कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र की सिफारिश की थी। निर्धारित प्रक्रिया तथा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार नए सृजित जिलों में नया कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र खोलना एक नियमित प्रक्रिया है।

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र खोलने के लिए जिले के चयन हेतु निर्धारित मानदंड हैं। इसके अलावा, मेजबान संगठन का चयन निर्धारित योग्यता संबंधी मानदंडों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) से (छ) : वर्तमान समय में महाराष्ट्र जिले में 50 कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र हैं जिनमें वाशिम, नंदुरबन, धाराशिव (ओस्मानाबाद) तथा रायगढ़ जिले शामिल हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कोई नया कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMKMY

1188. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) the details of the total number of farmers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PMKMY) since its inception including Kerala and in Kasorgod and Kannur districts;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated and disbursed under PMKMY each year, State-wise and in Kasargod district; and

(c) the details of distribution of small and marginal farmers enrolled under PMKMY, State-wise?

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

(a): "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PMKMY)", a central sector scheme, is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of minimum monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. The Scheme aims to create a social security net for the small and marginal farmers during their old age. The amount of the monthly contribution ranges between Rs.55 to Rs.200 per month depending upon the age of entry of the farmers into the Scheme. Govt. of India also provides matching contribution in the pension account of the farmers.

A total of 1350 farmers have been registered under PMKMY in Kerala, out of which 199 farmers have been registered in Kasorgod district and 63 farmers in Kannur district.

(b): Under PMKMY, the funds are not allocated State-wise. Further, under the Scheme the pension is disbursed on attaining the age of 60 years.

(c): State-wise details of farmers registered under the PMKMY Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State-wise details of farmers registered under PMKMY, as on 25.11.2024

SNo.	State	Grand Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	521
2	Andhra Pradesh	32,350
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,375
4	Assam	13,502
5	Bihar	3,45,038
6	Chandigarh	530
7	Chhattisgarh	2,02,734
8	Delhi	354
9	Goa	150
10	Gujarat	66,491
11	Haryana	5,74,467
12	Himachal Pradesh	3,561
13	Jammu And Kashmir	1,26,577
14	Jharkhand	2,53,105
15	Karnataka	49,721
16	Kerala	1,350
17	Ladakh	114
18	Lakshadweep	72
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,17,307
20	Maharashtra	80,393
21	Manipur	590
22	Meghalaya	729
23	Mizoram	301
24	Nagaland	1,182

25	Odisha	1,57,342
26	Puducherry	146
27	Punjab	13,040
28	Rajasthan	38,913
29	Sikkim	34
30	Tamil Nadu	1,10,582
31	Telangana	9,719
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	287
33	Tripura	831
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,51,976
35	Uttarakhand	2,148
36	West Bengal	8,098
	Total	**24,66,630**

STEEL MANUFACTURING CAPACITY

1189. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) the details of initiatives taken to increase steel manufacturing capacity and maintain competitiveness in the national and global steel markets in Jharkhand, particularly in Dhanbad;

(b) the manner in which the Government proposes the infrastructure, such as transportation (rail, road and ports) and power supply, to support the growth of the steel industry in Jharkhand and ensure the efficient movement of raw materials and finished products; and

(c) whether there are incentive policies to encourage steel companies in Jharkhand to prioritize local recruitment and provide jobs to the residents of the State, especially in regions around Jamshedpur?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a) Steel is a deregulated sector and government acts as a facilitator. The decision regarding increasing manufacturing capacity is taken by industry based on techno-commercial considerations including raw material availability, distance from port, logistics etc. The Government has taken the following measures to create a conducive policy environment for boosting the steel sector in the country including Jharkhand:-

i. Promotion of ‘Made in India’ steel and expanding investments:-

a. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMIandSP) Policy for promoting ‘Made in India’ steel for Government procurement.

b. Launch of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel to promote the manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' within the country and reduce imports by attracting capital investments. The anticipated additional investment under the PLI Scheme for Specialty Steel is Rs. 27,106 crores, downstream capacity creation of around 24 million tonnes and a direct employment generation of 14,760.

c. A capex of Rs.11,11,111 crore, announced in Union Budget FY 2024-25, has given thrust to infrastructure expansion which, in turn, has increased steel consumption.

ii. Improve raw material availability and reduce raw material cost:-

a. Reduction in the Basic Customs Duty on Ferro Nickel, a raw material from 2.5 percent to zero, making it duty free.

b. Extension of duty exemption on ferrous scrap upto 31st March 2026, in the Budget 2024.

c. Notification of Steel Scrap Recycling Policy to enhance the availability of domestically generated ferrous scrap.

iii. Import monitoring and quality control:-

a. Revamping of Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) for effective monitoring of imports to provide granular details on imports to the domestic steel industry.

b. Introduction of steel Quality Control Orders thereby banning sub-standard/ defective steel products in domestic market as well as imports to ensure the availability of quality steel to the industry, users and public at large. As per the Order, it is ensured that only quality steels conforming to the relevant BIS standards are made available to the end users. As on date, 151 Indian Standards are notified under the Quality Control Order covering carbon steel, alloy steel and stainless steel.

iv. Other measures:-

a. Coordination with Ministries and States for expeditious statutory clearances and other countries for facilitating the availability of raw material for steel making on more favourable terms.

(b) Development of infrastructure such as transportation and power supply are a continuous and dynamic process taken up based on socio-economic considerations, liabilities of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands. In the state of Jharkhand, the present length of National Highway (NH) is 3,633 km, length of railway lines is 3,070 km and the installed capacity of power utilities is 3002.50 MW which supports the growth of all industries, including steel. Infrastructure projects valued at over Rs.70,000 crore are in various stages of commissioning in the state of Jharkhand.

(c) The Ministry of Steel has notified the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for specialty steel to promote the manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' which will create additional employment in steel sector within the country including the state of Jharkhand.

TOXIC CONTAMINANT IN INDIAN PRODUCTS

1190. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) the details of Indian products flagged by various countries for toxic content since 2019, including the types of toxicity or safety issues identified;

(b) the details of steps taken to address these concerns and ensure compliance with international standards; and

(c) whether any assistance is provided to Indian exporters to improve product safety standards and ensure compliance with international regulations, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Importing countries keep issuing regulations from time to time regarding residue limits for various products especially from the angle of food safety and health. Information about such regulations is disseminated among the exporters in order to ensure smooth flow of exports from India.

(b) and (c) To ensure compliance with international standards, Export Inspection Council (EIC), a statutory body under Department of Commerce, conducts periodic awareness and training programs for relevant stakeholders on food safety standards and the specific requirements of different importing countries. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has developed procedures for exports of peanuts and grapes focusing on maximum residue levels and traceability system for grapes, peanut and organic products has also been developed to monitor food safety compliance. In addition, exporters are

supported with certification assistance, laboratory up-gradation and reimbursement for testing charges. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) offers specialized Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) training for seafood processors and collaborates with expert panels to address and rectify issues related to export rejections. The issues related to export rejections have been addressed and discussed during bilateral and multilateral meetings with international trade partners. These measures help maintain high food safety standards, ensuring smoother international trade and enhancing global market access. MPEDA operates a financial assistance scheme for seafood processors registered with MPEDA for setting up mini laboratories in approved processing plants. The scheme helps processors procure essential equipment and chemicals, and other supplies for in-house quality control.

PROGRESS OF DAY-NRLM

1191. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) the details of progress and achievements made under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM);

(b) whether the said scheme is beneficial in changing the life of rural male and female in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the parameters or indicators on which the progress of the said scheme is evaluated;

(d) whether the progress in terms of material/physical/financial of the said scheme is updated on the portal and if so, the details thereof, State/District-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(e) the details of extent to which the said scheme has been proven beneficial in various States, State/district-wise including Rajasthan; and

(f) whether the Government is planning to or has taken any measures to ensure that bank branch officials are equipped to assist rural women seeking loans, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) and (b): The Deendayal Antodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development. This is being implemented across the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with the objective to alleviate rural poverty inter-alia, through

organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time and improve their quality of life. The details of the progress and achievement under DAY-NRLM are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c): The key performance indicators on the which the DAY-NRLM is evaluated are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) and (e): Yes. The State-wise, district-wise, and block-wise physical and financial progress under DAY-NRLM is regularly updated and is available on the DAY-NRLM portal (http://nrlm.gov.in). The DAY-NRLM has taken significant steps towards poverty reduction and social upliftment by fostering self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods. Lakhpati didi is an outcome of DAY-NRLM. A structured approach has been adopted to make the SHGs Women Lakhpati, i.e. they earn minimum annual income of Rupees one lakh on a sustainable basis.

The State/UT-wise progress made under DAY-NRLM since inception till October'2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(f): Bank officials are provided training/orientation on a regular basis including field visits to equip them about the various aspects of women SHG Bank Linkage schemes. 48,588 Bank officials were provided training/orientation during the financial year 2023-24. Further, 46,033 Bank officials have been provided orientation/training during financial year 2024-25 up-to October, 2024.

STATEMENT– I

Details of the progress and achievement under DAY-NRLM

SN	Indicator	Cumulative Achievement till Oct 2024
1.	No. of Households covered in SHGs (In crore)	10.05
2.	No. of SHGs formed (in lakh)	90.87
3.	No. of Village Organizations formed	5,96,375
4.	No. of Cluster level Federations formed	32,439
5.	Capitalization Support to SHGs (Rs. In Cr.)	47,685
6.	Bank Credit disbursed (Rs in Cr.)	9,69,140.17
7.	Non-Performing Assets % (NPA)	1.59
8.	Business Correspondents/ Digi Pay Sakhis	1,33,000

STATEMENT– II

The key performance indicators for evaluation of DAY-NRLM

Key Performance Indicator
Households Mobilized and CBOs promoted
SHGs having Saving Bank Accounts
Village Organizations promoted
Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) formed
Community Funds to SHGs
SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)

Amount of RF provided to SHGs
SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)
Amount of CIF released to SHGs
Farm Livelihoods
Mahila Kisans to be covered under Agro-Ecological Practice Interventions
Mahila Kisans to be covered under Livestock Interventions
Mahila Kisans to be covered under sub-sector (including all sub-sectors) clusters
Mahila Kisan HHs to have Agri-Nutrition Garden
Custom Hiring Centres to be established
Producers groups to be Promoted
Women producers to be covered under Producer Group
Women producers to be covered under Producer Enterprise
Non-Farm Livelihoods
Enterprises under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP)
Enterprises under Micro-Enterprise Development
Enterprises under One Stop Facility
Total artisans
Vehicles under Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana
Financial Inclusion
% of total SHGs credit linked
SHG members working as BC Agents/ Digi Pay
BC Sakhi with more than 250 transactions/month

SHG members covered under life insurance- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
SHG members financed for individual economic activities
Saksham Center Established

STATEMENT– III

State/UT-wise progress made under DAY-NRLM since inception till October' 2024

State	Districts	Blocks	No. of SHGs	No. of Households	No. of SHGs receiving RF	RF Amount (in lakh)	No. of SHGs receiving CIF	CIF Amount (in lakh)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	9	1294	13194	905	135.9	174	87
Andhra Pradesh	26	660	855600	9075289	12	1.4	68	53.65
Arunachal Pradesh	25	123	11730	91964	9070	2043.95	2604	3115.76
Assam	35	219	361516	4111020	273956	55484.98	165574	85221.15
Bihar	38	534	1097100	12713428	762531	113610.8	523159	166151.3
Chhattisgarh	33	146	276375	3068427	215143	33112.35	63280	39324.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and DIU	3	3	1645	16674	893	157.26	126	169.5
Goa	2	12	3891	50735	3456	828.04	1112	662.91
Gujarat	33	248	279758	2783006	217189	23816.04	60559	41991.01
Haryana	22	143	60301	629094	52256	6619.19	32601	16230.3
Himachal Pradesh	12	90	45295	378542	34261	6607.81	10028	5091.81
Jammu and Kashmir	20	285	91445	797805	65314	9797.74	53439	21643.84

Jharkhand	24	263	291601	3589607	248634	37901.85	178655	75640.23
Karnataka	31	233	360684	4207374	17221	2394.73	77137	74763.17
Kerala	14	152	271209	4002478	31021	4726.65	62	30.2
Ladakh	2	31	1736	12180	1120	263.65	178	71.2
Lakshadweep	1	10	348	4363	163	24.45	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	52	313	487291	5829972	374998	55854.69	155717	122786.2
Maharashtra	34	351	640719	6525549	505303	82014.89	127517	74220.42
Manipur	16	55	11538	117457	8734	2074.5	2361	2486.17
Meghalaya	12	46	45312	444264	42217	6426.03	13705	9814.08
Mizoram	11	28	10291	85934	9583	1649.45	9748	11581.6
Nagaland	11	74	15419	135261	14008	2198.4	8695	5071.73
Odisha	30	314	548817	5757107	352445	54853.05	253178	140021
Puducherry	2	3	4744	59714	3695	792.35	2664	1039.46
Punjab	23	153	52118	543246	36111	6305.07	9177	4127
Rajasthan	33	353	321875	3804161	220349	33076.5	126800	132396.2
Sikkim	6	34	5915	56675	5341	974.31	4839	4614.79
Tamil Nadu	37	388	336764	4023939	244700	35038.99	230617	191150.2
Telangana	32	541	442979	4820573	0	0	106	53.55
Tripura	8	58	51841	494675	47573	9061.9	45006	57339.76
Uttar Pradesh	75	826	841901	9507884	686420	107732.7	519797	575035.1
Uttarakhand	13	95	65840	497777	51971	7112.77	37083	24798.39
West Bengal	23	345	1192980	12251533	824749	137792.1	304910	175828.3
Total:	**742**	**7138**	**9087872**	**100500901**	**5361342**	**840484.50**	**3020676**	**2062611.20**

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TRIPURA

1192. SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

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

(a) the assessment made by the Government regarding the recent floods in Tripura, including the extent of damage to infrastructure, agriculture and local residents;

(b) whether the Union Government has received a formal request for a relief package from the State Government of Tripura in response to the recent floods and if so, the details of the relief package requested by the State; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance and relief package allocated and released by the Union Government to Tripura in the wake of the recent floods and the timeline for its disbursement?

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

(a) to (c): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, the primary responsibility of disaster management, including damage assessment and providing relief measures on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial support to the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters which includes floods and landslides, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal, in accordance with approved items and norms of Government of India (GOI). However, in the event of disaster of a 'severe nature', additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The

financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation.

In wake of landslide and flood in Tripura during 2024, an IMCT was constituted on 27th August, 2024 to assess the damage by the Central Government, without waiting for a memorandum from the State Government of Tripura. The IMCT visited the affected areas of the State from 28th August to 30th August, 2024. As per the IMCT report, loss of 36 Human lives, 3584 Cattle, damage to 34773 houses and damage to 0.59 lac hectare cropped area have been reported, due to flood in Tripura during 2024. The State Government submitted its memorandum on 13th September, 2024 seeking an additional financial assistance of Rs. 7080.55 crore under NDRF, including Rs. 5854.83 crore for damage to infrastructure. Based on the report of the IMCT, additional financial assistance is considered as per the established procedure.

Further, an amount of Rs. 70.40 crore (Rs. 63.20 crore Central Share + Rs. 7.20 crore State share) has been allocated to the State Government of Tripura for the financial year 2024-25 in SDRF. The whole Central Share of Rs. 63.20 crore has already been released to State Government of Tripura in advance. In addition, State Government of Tripura reported an amount of Rs. 227.92 crore as balance in their SDRF account, as on 31st March, 2024. Besides, Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 8.40 crore as advance from allocation of 2025-26 under SDRF and an amount of Rs. 25.00 crore from NDRF as advance ‘on an account

basis’ to the State Government of Tripura for providing relief to the affected people. Thus, sufficient funds of Rs. 331.72 crore is available in the SDRF account of the State for the relief operations.

SHRIMP EXPORTS

1193. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) the details of steps taken for lifting the embargo imposed by the United States of America on shrimp exports from India due to non-usage of Turtle Exclusive Devices (TED) on fishing nets, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) Whether any action plan has been made or steps have been taken to provide relief to the fishing community affected by the ban in the State of Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Department of Commerce, Government of India through Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has been proactively taking up the matter with USA through the Embassy of India (EoI) in Washington D. C. Department of Commerce through MPEDA in consultation with both the US

Department of State and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has tested several versions of the Turtle Excluder Device (TED) fabricated by ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT). Further, Department of Commerce through, MPEDA has organized State level workshop on popularization of the TED and is conducting awareness programmes among the boat owners and fishers across all the major harbors and landing centers of the country. Further, Department of Commerce has taken up the matter through various bilateral mechanisms between India and the US at both official and ministerial level. Some of such recent interventions have been through the India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF) held in New Delhi in January 2024 and the Trade Policy Forum Inter-sessional held in September 2024.

In addition, Department of Fisheries, Government of India has requested all coastal States and Union Territories (UTs) to take necessary steps to review their respective Marine Fisheries Regulation Act (MFRA) with particular reference to harvesting of wild shrimp and use of Turtle Excluder Device (TED) in trawl nets. All coastal States and Union Territories were also requested to consider immediate declaration of turtle conservation zones, sensitization of concerned authorities and fishermen for strict compliance of turtle conservation measures while fishing. Presently out of 13 coastal states/UTs, 9 have already amended their MFR Acts (Marine Fishing Regulation Acts) to mandate TED use.

USA has not implemented a blanket ban on Indian shrimp imports including Kerala. The restrictions are specifically targeted at wild-caught shrimp, primarily due to concerns regarding sea turtle conservation. While exports of wild-caught shrimp to the US are currently limited, exports of wild-caught shrimp to other countries remain unaffected. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India under the flagship scheme the *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) provides livelihood and nutritional support for traditional fisher's families during the fishing ban/lean period. To supplement the amount provided by Government of India, the State Government may also provide additional amount to the marine fishermen during ban/lean period, as per the state scheme. In addition to financial support during annual fish ban/lean period, the PMMSY scheme has several activities to provide additional or alternative livelihood opportunities to supplement the incomes of marine fishermen, viz. seaweed cultivation, marine cage cultivation, fish marketing outlets like fish kiosks, mobile vending outlets and support to take up brackish water aquaculture.

BENEFICIARIES OF PM-KISAN

1194. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers of every State are getting the benefits of PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the ineligible beneficiaries who are availing PM-KISAN and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under this scheme, the financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments every four months is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The PM-KISAN scheme is one of the largest DBT Schemes of the World.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without any involvement of the middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr in 18 instalments, so far.

Farmers of all States are getting the benefits of PM-KISAN. The State-wise details of benefits released during 18th instalment under PM-KISAN are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Benefits of the scheme are transferred to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, based on the verified data received from the States/UTs on the PM-KISAN portal. The scheme initially started on a trust-based system, where beneficiaries were registered by the states on self-certification basis. Initially, Aadhaar seeding was also relaxed for some of the States. Later on, to address this, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. The benefits of the farmers, who did not complete these mandatory criteria, were stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they will receive the benefits of the scheme along with their due installments, if any.

Recoveries from ineligible farmers marked due to income tax payee, higher income groups, Govt. employees etc. have been initiated by the concerned State Governments. A total of Rs. 335 Cr. has been recovered from the ineligible beneficiaries so far across the country.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of benefits released during 18th instalment under PM-KISAN

#	State	18th Instalment (Aug - Nov 2024)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Rs. Cr.)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	12,832	2.80
2	Andhra Pradesh	41,22,252	836.31
3	Arunachal Pradesh	90,444	25.60
4	Assam	18,87,227	403.44
5	Bihar	75,80,445	1,544.40
6	Chandigarh		
7	Chhattisgarh	24,96,294	566.34
8	Delhi	10,765	2.23
9	Goa	6,332	1.33
10	Gujarat	49,12,111	1,038.67
11	Haryana	15,98,937	341.98
12	Himachal Pradesh	8,17,494	171.88
13	Jammu And Kashmir	8,58,257	182.54
14	Jharkhand	19,97,224	545.97
15	Karnataka	43,47,737	941.76
16	Kerala	28,15,143	597.93
17	Ladakh	18,201	3.77
18	Lakshadweep	2,198	0.45
19	Madhya Pradesh	81,36,105	1,681.86
20	Maharashtra	91,41,983	1,888.21
21	Manipur	85,917	42.78
22	Meghalaya	1,50,412	33.91
23	Mizoram	1,10,285	31.36
24	Nagaland	1,71,914	42.84

25	Odisha	31,48,993	688.53
26	Puducherry	8,032	1.63
27	Punjab	9,26,039	272.77
28	Rajasthan	70,31,163	1,544.86
29	Sikkim	28,100	6.66
30	Tamil Nadu	21,94,272	455.86
31	Telangana	30,77,274	627.46
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	11,587	2.44
33	Tripura	2,29,303	47.65
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,25,72,533	4,980.88
35	Uttarakhand	7,96,926	168.75
36	West Bengal	45,02,904	931.49
	Grand Total	**9,58,97,635**	**20,657.36**

UPGRADATION OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGES

1195. DR. RICKY A. J. SYNGKON:

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

(a) whether there are any proposals to upgrade existing Colleges of Agriculture across the country to full-fledged universities;

(b) if so, the details of the colleges identified for this purpose and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the criteria used to evaluate whether a College of Agriculture qualifies for an upgrade to a university;

(d) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the College of Agriculture in the State of Meghalaya to a university, considering that 81 per cent of the State's population is engaged in the primary sector and the State ranks low in food security; and

(e) whether the Government is considering the potential benefits of enhancing scientific research and interventions to support agricultural development in the State of Meghalaya and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c): There are 03 Central Agricultural Universities, 04 Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)'s Deemed to be Universities, and 04 Central Universities with Agriculture faculty in which there is no proposal to upgrade existing Colleges of Agriculture to full-fledged Universities.

Since agriculture including agricultural education is a state subject, the State Government can upgrade or open new Agricultural University as per the requirement of the state for the purpose of agricultural education, research and extension.

(d) There is no proposal to upgrade the College of Agriculture in the state of Meghalaya to a University.

(e) For scientific research and to support agricultural development in the State of Meghalaya, the Government has established ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Hill (NEH) Region, Umiam; 07 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and 03 Colleges namely (i) College of Post Graduate Studies in Agricultural Sciences, Barapani (ii) College of Community Science, Tura (iii) College of Agriculture, Kyrdemkulai.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM)

1196. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) in the country, if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(b) the role of the RGM in increasing milk production and increasing the productivity ofindigenous bovine breeds in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether the RGM has increased/proposes to increase the financial assistance provided tothe rural farmers engaged in the dairy business in Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, district-wise, particularly in Shimla, Solan and Sirmor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) since 2014 for development and conservation of indigenous cattle and buffalo breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. The salient features of the scheme are : (i) to enhance productivity of bovines and increasing milk production in a sustainable manner using advanced technologies; (ii) to propagate use of high genetic merit bulls for breeding purposes; (iii) to enhance Artificial insemination coverage through strengthening breeding network and delivery of Artificial insemination services at farmers doorstep and (iv) to promote indigenous cattle and buffalo rearing and conservation in a scientific and holistic manner.

(b) The State of Himachal Pradesh is participating under Rashtriya Gokul Mission since inception of the scheme. So far, Central assistance to the tune of Rs 95.78 crore has been released to the State for implementation of the scheme. Indigenous breed of the State Pahari breed of cattle is covered under the scheme. Due to implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Misssion and other measures undertaken by the Department, milk production in the State has increased by 49.20% from 11.72 lakh tonnes in 2014-15 to 17.48 lakh tonnes in 2023-24. Productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle is increased by 23.07% between 2014-15 and 2023-24 from 1.69 kg/ animal / day in 2014-15 to 2.08 kg/animal/day in 2023-24. Similarly,

productivity of buffaloes is increased by 18.68% between 2014-15 and 2023-24 from 3.64 kg/ animal / day during 2014-15 to 4.32 kg/animal/day during 2023-24.

(c) The Scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission is not a beneficiary oriented scheme. However, the following assistance is provided to rural farmers engaged in dairying in Himachal Pradesh including Shimla, Solan and Sirmor

(i) Implementation of Nationwide Artificial Insemination programme: Under the component Artificial Insemination (AI) services is made available free of cost at farmers’ doorstep. As on date 16,92,066 animals have been covered, 25,89, 153 Artificial Insemination performed and 13,62,483 farmers benefitted under the programmein the State of Himachal Pradesh. All the districts are participating under the programme including Shimla, Solan and Sirmor.

(ii) Implementation of Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen: Under the component assistance upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen is made available to the farmers. The State of Himachal Pradesh has procured 45,000 doses of sex sorted semen and out of this 20,858 artificial insemination has been performed and 15,287 farmers benefitted under the programme. The programme is implemented in all the districts including Shimla, Solan and Sirmor.

जैव-उर्वरकों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा

1197. श्री नलिन सोरेन:
श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:
श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में यूरिया, डीजल एग्जॉस्ट फ्लूइड (डीईएफ) और अन्य उर्वरकों के स्थान पर जैव-उर्वरकों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रस्तावित योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा विशेष रूप से बिहार, झारखंड और सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित हरियाणा का जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) जैविक खेती के माध्यम से किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित खाद्यान्नों की खरीद हेतु सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) जैविक खेती और गाय आधारित जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क): भारत सरकार कार्बनिक एवं जैविक उर्वरक सहित उर्वरकों के संतुलित उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। सरकार देश में सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) के माध्यम से मृदा स्वास्थ्य और जल धारण क्षमता में सुधार करने के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

पीकेवीवाई के तहत, विभिन्न घटकों को कवर करने के लिए जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने हेतु 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 31,500/- रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से, किसानों को ऑन-फार्म/ऑफ-फार्म जैविक इनपुट बहुसंख्यक जैव उर्वरकों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के माध्यम से 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 15,000/- रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत, किसान उत्पादक संगठन के गठन, जैविक इनपुट आदि के लिए किसानों की सहायता करने हेतु 3 वर्ष के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 46,500/- रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत किसानों को ऑफ-फार्म/ऑन-फार्म जैविक इनपुट हेतु 3 वर्षों के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 32500/-रुपये की राशि प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के रूप में दिए जाने वाले 15,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने गोबरधन योजना के तहत संयंत्रों में उत्पादित जैविक उर्वरकों, जैसे एफओएम/एलएफओएम/प्रोम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 1500 रुपये/एमटी की दर से बाजार विकास सहायता (एमडीए) को अनुमोदन दिया है।

(ख): राष्ट्रीय जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक खेती केंद्र तथा गाजियाबाद, नागपुर, बैंगलोर, इंफाल और भुवनेश्वर स्थित इसके क्षेत्रीय जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक खेती केंद्र जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक खेती तथा कार्बनिक एवं जैविक-उर्वरकों के उत्पादन एवं उपयोग के संबंध में विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, ऑनलाइन जागरूकता अभियान एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर रहे हैं।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद भी कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से किसानों को जैविक खेती के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है तथा फ्रंटलाइन प्रदर्शन, जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आदि भी आयोजित करती है।

पीकेवीवाई (बिहार, झारखंड और हरियाणा सहित) और एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना के तहत किसानों को दिए गए प्रशिक्षण सहित वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जैविक कॉरिडोर योजना और जैविक खेती प्रोत्साहन जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसानों को विभिन्न कार्यक्रम, वित्तीय सहायता और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं। किसानों को 3 वर्षों की अवधि में 24,500/एकड़ की राशि प्रदान की जाती है। चरण-I में जैविक खेती के संबंध में कुल 21119 किसान प्रशिक्षित हुए तथा चरण-II में 20273 किसान प्रशिक्षित हुए हैं। जैविक कॉरिडोर योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित जिला-वार/चरण-वार किसानों की संख्या **संलग्न विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

झारखंड सरकार ने बताया है कि जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 11,196 किसानों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। इसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

हरियाणा सरकार ने बताया है कि वे वर्ष 2022 से जैविक खेती के बजाय गाय से प्राप्त उप-उत्पाद आधारित प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। वर्ष 2023-24 से कुल 13513 किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। अब, हरियाणा सरकार ने जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीकेवीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 7200 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 360 नए क्लस्टर गोद लिए हैं। इनका जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(ग): यह योजना किसानों के उत्पादों के जैविक प्रमाणीकरण तथा विपणन व ब्रांडिंग गतिविधियों के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इससे किसानों को अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिए बेहतर बाजार संपर्क प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलती है।

(घ): सरकार देश में पीकेवीवाई और एमओवीसीडीएनईआर नामक योजनाओं के माध्यम से किसानों को पारंपरिक/जैविक खेती के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। राज्यों को किसानों की पसंद के आधार पर गाय से प्राप्त उप-उत्पाद पर आधारित जैविक खेती सहित पारंपरिक/जैविक खेती के किसी भी मॉडल को अपनाने के लिए पर्याप्त छूट दी गई है।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2023-24 से पीकेवीवाई (बिहार, झारखंड और हरियाणा सहित) और एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना के तहत किसानों को दिए गए प्रशिक्षण सहित वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्योरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2023-24	2024-25
		जारी राशि	जारी राशि
	पीकेवीवाई (रूपये लाख में)		
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	970.00	1398.00
2	**बिहार**	**402.00**	**205.00**
3	छत्तीसगढ़	1892.50	1188.00
4	गुजरात	196.00	141.00
5	गोवा	250.00	70.50
6	**हरियाणा**	**0.00**	**0.00***
7	**झारखंड**	**163.00**	**199.00**
8	कर्नाटक	2803.00	974.00
9	केरल	71.00	196.00
10	मध्य प्रदेश	33.00	750.00
11	महाराष्ट्र	1681.00	628.00
12	ओडिशा	791.00	373.50
13	पंजाब	0.00	0.00
14	राजस्थान	800.00	750.00
15	तमिलनाडु	1564.00	412.00
16	तेलंगाना	0.00	212.00

17	उत्तर प्रदेश	5881.00	1125.00
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	1717.00	373.75
19	हिमाचल प्रदेश	124.00	186.00
20	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	148.00	335.50
21	उत्तराखंड	767.00	1400.00
22	अंडमान और निकोबार	33.00	0.00
23	पुदुचेरी	16.20	0.00
24	लद्दाख	183.00	0.00
	कुल	**20485.70**	**10917.25**
एमओवीसीडीएनईआर (रूपये लाख में)			
1	असम	3684.91	2030.99
2	मणिपुर	2805.38	0.00
3	मेघालय	2465.40	590.00
4	नागालैंड	2346.10	1062.00
5	मिजोरम	2336.16	573.00
6	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2574.75	988.00
7	सिक्किम	3260.69	487.00
8	त्रिपुरा	3370.04	906.00
	कुल	**22843.43**	**6636.99**

*वर्ष 2024-25 में राज्य द्वारा गोद लिया गया नया क्षेत्र

विवरण-II

बिहार में जैविक कॉरिडोर योजना के तहत जिला-वार/चरण-वार प्रशिक्षित किसान

क्र.सं.	जिला	जैविक कॉरिडोर योजना	
		चरण–I (2019-20 to 2021-22)	चरण–I (2019-20 to 2021-22)
1	बेगूसराय	1789	2226
2	भागलपुर	2028	1168
3	भोजपुर	1072	1782

4	बक्सर	977	1478
5	कटिहार	888	1367
6	खगरिया	998	579
7	लखीसराय	1629	503
8	मुंगेर	771	495
9	पटना	1430	1857
10	समस्तीपुर	3425	2016
11	सारण	1462	2147
12	वैशाली	2156	2538
13	नालन्दा	2494	2117
कुल		**21119**	**20273**

झारखंड में वर्ष 2022-23 से जैविक खेती कार्यक्रम के प्रमाणन के तहत जिला-वार प्रशिक्षित किसान

क्र.सं.	जिला	किसानों की संख्या
1	रांची	897
2	सिंहभूम	999
3	रामगढ़	1279
4	धनबाद	999
5	साहेबगंज	709
6	लताहेर	816
7	सरायकेला	1124
8	सिमडेगा	1465
9	बोकारो	1450
10	पलामू	1458
	कुल	**11196**

विवरण-III

वर्ष 2023-24 से हरियाणा (सोनीपत सहित) जिले में प्राकृतिक खेती के तहत जिला-वार प्रशिक्षित किसान

क्र.सं.	जिला	किसानों की संख्या
1	अम्बाला	203
2	भिवानी	1116
3	चरखी-दादरी	1484
4	फरीदाबाद	164
5	फतेहाबाद	470
6	गुरूग्राम	208
7	हिसार	957
8	झज्जर	747
9	जींद	995
10	कैथल	328
11	करनाल	623
12	कुरूक्षेत्र	296
13	महेंद्रगढ़	909
14	नूह	727
15	पलवल	755
16	पंचकुला	57
17	पानीपत	327
18	रेवाड़ी	613
19	रोहतक	457
20	सिरसा	1162
21	**सोनीपत**	**515**
22	यमुनानगर	400
	कुल	**13513**

AWAS SAKHI MOBILE APP

1198. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the details of steps taken to implement the Awas Sakhi Mobile App under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and to streamline housing benefits for rural citizens;

(b) the key objectives behind the nationwide survey of kuccha houses initiated by the Ministry and the provisions in place to ensure that all eligible beneficiaries are included in the pucca housing list;

(c) the extent to the allocation of 100 crore rupees to the "Lakhpati Didi" initiative aims to increase rural women's income levels and empower them economically; and

(d) the anticipated benefits of the newly inaugurated Community Managed Training Centres (CMTCs) and the Gram Sadak Survey and Planning Tool for enhancing skills, connectivity, and rural infrastructure in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to construct 2.95 crore houses by providing assistance to eligible rural households with basic amenities. The Union Cabinet approved 2 crore additional rural houses under PMAY-G to be constructed

in the next five years from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 to meet the additional housing requirements due to increase in the number of families in rural areas across the country.

The Awaas SAKHI (**Support Application for Knowledge, Help and Innovation)** is an innovative mobile application developed to enhance access to PMAY-G by bringing essential information and resources in one place. Through the application, beneficiaries can gain awareness about the scheme, obtain answers to their queries and determine their eligibility for the scheme, equipping them with knowledge to make informed decisions. Further, Awaas Sakhi paves the way towards active involvement of beneficiaries and their community in the house construction process by making available house design typologies, locally available BIS certified materials and trained rural masons. Awaas Sakhi, in the essence of its name, aims to provide **Help**, enable access to **Knowledge** and promote **Innovation** in PMAY-G. The application makes essential information and tools available at the fingertips of the beneficiaries enabling them to take full advantage of the scheme and achieve their dream of owning a secure and resilient house.

(b) To ensure that assistance is targeted to those who are genuinely deprived, and that the selection is objective and verifiable, the beneficiaries under PMAY-G were initially identified using housing deprivation parameters given in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data. The Government then conducted

an Awaas+ survey from January 2018 to March 2019 to identify those beneficiaries who claimed to have been left out under the 2011 SECC and thus prepared an additional list of potential beneficiaries. As on date, the SECC list has been saturated and approximately 1.08 crore eligible beneficiaries are remaining in Awaas+ 2018 list.

To achieve the additional target of 2 crore houses, **Awaas+ survey 2024** app aims to simplify the identification and inclusion of additional deprived households for housing assistance. Its key features ensure accurate data collection, with a focus on transparency and ease of use for both citizens and officials. Further, as a new intervention to move towards better transparency, surveyor mapping to every GP has been undertaken for conducting Awaas+ Survey 2024.

The key provisions of which are:

1. **Self-Survey** – Allows citizens to perform Aadhaar-based eKYC and complete a self-survey. Only one Self-survey per mobile phone is permitted.

2. **Assisted Survey through pre-registered surveyors** - Surveys can be conducted by pre-registered surveyors, assisting those who may need help. These surveyors are identified and mapped to the Gram Panchayat by Block Development Office.

3. **Housing Typology Selection**- Facilitates the selection of appropriate housing design typology for each household surveyed.

4. **Face Authentication and Aadhaar based eKYC**- Secure identification through Aadhaar and face authentication is mandatory for surveyors and for each household surveyed.

5. **Data capture of Household, family members and condition of existing house**- The App enables collection of information about the household, family members, and the condition of the existing house, ensuring selection and prioritization of beneficiaries as pre-defined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

6. **Time stamped and geo-tagged photo capture of existing house and proposed site of construction**. – Captures time-stamped and geo-tagged photos of the existing house and the proposed construction site during the survey which is then cross validated with AI/ML based models for authenticity and liveliness.

7. **Works in online and offline mode both** - This feature ensures the app works seamlessly even in areas with poor internet connectivity, making it accessible in remote regions.

Main objectives of Awaas+ survey 2024:

1. Identification of Housing Deprivation: To accurately identify households living in kuccha or dilapidated houses that require pucca housing.

2. Inclusion of Left-out beneficiaries: To ensure that eligible rural families who were previously excluded from the 2011 Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) and could not be included under the Awaas+ survey 2018 are now included in the beneficiary list based on the revised exclusion criteria as approved by the Union Cabinet.

3. Transparency and Fair Allocation: Minimize errors, exclusion, or favoritism in identifying housing beneficiaries by conducting the survey based on field realities and through dedicated surveyors in each GP.

4. Housing for All: Align with the overarching goal of "Housing for All by 2024," ensuring all rural families have a safe and durable home.

(c) "Lakhpati Didi" initiative is an outcome of Deendayal Antyodaya National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY - NRLM). The Ministry has adopted a structured approach to enhance the income of SHG members to make them lakhpati didis, i.e., they earn a minimum income of Rs one lakh per annum.

Amount of Rs. 100 crore has not been allocated for the initiative. However, to facilitate SHG members to become Lakhpati Didis, potential Lakhpati Didis have been identified. They are being supported by the Community Resource Persons (CRPs), promoted under DAY-NRLM, in preparing livelihood business plans and establishing linkages for assets, skills, finance, technology, market etc.

Capitalization support in the form of Revolving Fund (RF), Community Investment Funds (CIF) and Bank linkage along with convergence with schemes of other Ministries has been ensured for their livelihood augmentation.

(d) The **DAY- NRLM** focuses on continuous capacity building of the SHG members, and SRLM officials. Resources are deployed to provide timely and relevant training and exposure. Setting up of Community Managed Training Centers (CMTCs) managed by Model CLFs in the States and UTs is an endeavor in this regard. The CMTCs provides safe, accessible, and near to home, residential and basic office infrastructure facility for dedicated and uninterrupted ambiance for training and exposure. CMTCs facilitate improvement in the effectiveness of the training and exposures.

The **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-IV (PMGSY-IV)** has been launched to provide connectivity to 25,000 eligible unconnected habitations in the country.

For the survey and planning of PMGSY-IV in a systematic, user-friendly and scientific way, MoRD has recently launched a mobile app namely PMGSY Gram Sadak Survey App for digital mapping of unconnected habitations for PMGSY-IV.

PMGSY-IV road alignment planning will be undertaken through the PM Gati Shakti portal. PM Gati Shakti portal with a wider database is available for detailed analysis of data received from the survey and will facilitate developing the preliminary DPR. These platforms and Apps will be used for revision of DRRP,

finalization of alignment and preparation of preliminary DPR. The planning tool on PM Gati Shakti portal will also assist in DPR preparation. The Gram Sadak Survey App is equipped with a range of advanced features designed to facilitate comprehensive and accurate mapping and verification of rural habitations.

वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का कल्याण

1199. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतोः

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के कल्याण के लिए कोई योजना/कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रही है और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, जिन्हें उनके रिश्तेदारों और संतानों द्वारा परेशान किया जा रहा है, के पुनर्वास और उन्हें न्याय दिलाने के लिए कोई प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई सरकारी योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को सहायता एवं सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना (एवीवाईएवाई) नामक योजना क्रियान्वित करता है। इस योजना के निम्नलिखित सात घटक हैं :-

i. **एकीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिक कार्यक्रम (आईपीएसआरसी)** – वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों (वृद्धाश्रमों), सतत देखभाल गृहों आदि के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए गैर-सरकारी/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। निराश्रित वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को आश्रय, पोषण, चिकित्सा और मनोरंजन जैसी सुविधाएं निःशुल्क प्रदान की जाती हैं।

ii. **वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए राज्य कार्य योजना (एसएपीएसआरसी)** - वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए राज्य कार्य योजना (एसएपीएसआरसी) के तहत, राज्य सरकार वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के कल्याण के लिए राज्य कार्य योजना को लागू करती है। जागरूकता सृजन, संवेदीकरण, मोतियाबिंद सर्जरी और राज्य विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों जैसी गतिविधियों के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

iii. **एल्डरलाइन** - वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की शिकायत निवारण और केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे अधिनियम, योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए दिनांक 01.10.2021 को टोल फ्री नंबर 14567 पर राष्ट्रीय हेल्पलाइन अर्थात 'एल्डरलाइन' शुरू की गई थी।

iv. **राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना (आरवीवाई)** - सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना (आरवीवाई) के योजना घटक को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य 15000 रुपये से अधिक मासिक आय वाले और आयु-संबंधी दिव्यांगताओं/विनिर्योग्यताओं से पीड़ित वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को ऐसे शारीरिक सहायक उपकरण और जीवन सहायक यंत्र उपलब्ध कराना है, जो उनके शारीरिक कार्यों को लगभग सामान्य स्थिति में ला सकें। यह

योजना दिनांक 01.04.2017 को शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन एकमात्र कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी के रूप में 'कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम (एलिम्को)' (सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के तहत एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम) के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

v. **सीनियरकेयर एजिंग ग्रोथ इंजन (एसएजीई)** - एसएजीई योजना घटक का उद्देश्य आम तौर पर सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के लिए अनोखे और अभिनव समाधानों को बढ़ावा देना है। इस योजना घटक के तहत, वृद्धजनों के कल्याण के लिए उत्पादों, प्रक्रियाओं और सेवाओं को विकसित करने हेतु अभिनव स्टार्ट-अप की पहचान की जाती है और उन्हें प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। स्टार्ट-अप का चयन पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया जाता है और फंड इक्विटी के रूप में प्रदान किए जाते हैं, बशर्ते कि सरकारी निवेश फर्म की कुल इक्विटी का 49% से अधिक न हो।

vi. **जराचिकित्सा सेवा प्रदाता प्रशिक्षण** - इस योजना घटक का मुख्य उद्देश्य जराचिकित्सा सेवा प्रदाताओं के क्षेत्र में आपूर्ति और बढ़ती मांग के अंतर को पाटना है ताकि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को अधिक प्रोफेशनल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें और साथ ही वृद्धावस्था के क्षेत्र में प्रोफेशनल सेवा प्रदाताओं का एक काडर तैयार किया जा सके।

vii. **वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए अन्य पहल**: स्वस्थ और सक्रिय वृद्धावस्था की समस्याओं को समाधान करने के लिए देश भर में कई पहलों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है।

(ख): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने वृद्ध जनसंख्या के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'माता-पिता और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का भरण-पोषण एवं कल्याण अधिनियम, 2007 (एमडब्ल्यूपीएससी अधिनियम)' नामक एक अधिनियम अधिसूचित किया है। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 में न्यायाधिकरणों के गठन का प्रावधान है, जिसकी अध्यक्षता राज्य के उप-मंडलीय मजिस्ट्रेट के पद

से नीचे के अधिकारी द्वारा की जाएगी। अधिनियम की धारा 9 के तहत, ये न्यायाधिकरण वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के भरण-पोषण की जिम्मेदारी उनके बच्चों/रिश्तेदारों को सौंपने के लिए आदेश जारी कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 24 और 25 के अनुसार, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को संकट में छोड़ने के इरादे से उनका परित्याग और उत्पीड़न एक दंडनीय अपराध है, जिसके लिए तीन महीने तक का कारावास या पांच हजार रुपये तक का जुर्माना या दोनों हो सकते हैं। यह प्रावधान वृद्ध रिश्तेदारों की देखभाल करने के लिए परिवार के सदस्यों के कानूनी दायित्व को रेखांकित करता है और उनकी संभावित उपेक्षा को रोकता है।

(ग): सरकार ने फ्लैगशिप योजना आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी पीएम-जेएवाई) के स्वास्थ्य कवरेज को 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के सभी वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए बढ़ा दिया है, चाहे उनकी आय कुछ भी हो। इसके अलावा, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय वृद्धजन स्वास्थ्य देखभाल कार्यक्रम (एनपीएचसीई) योजना का क्रियान्वयन करता है। इस कार्यक्रम की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं: (i) समुदाय आधारित प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल दृष्टिकोण, (ii) पीएचसी/सीएचसी स्तर पर समर्पित सेवा, (iii) 10 बिस्तरों वाले वार्डों के साथ जिला अस्पतालों में समर्पित सुविधाएं, (iv) वृद्धजनों के लिए समर्पित तृतीयक स्तर की चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय जराचिकित्सा केंद्रों को मजबूत बनाना, (v) मास मीडिया, लोक मीडिया और अन्य संचार चैनलों का उपयोग करके सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) और (vi) जराचिकित्सा में कार्यक्रम और अनुसंधान की निरंतर निगरानी तथा स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन और एनपीएचसीई का कार्यान्वयन (vii) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के तृतीयक घटक का नाम बदलकर वर्ष 2016-17 में राष्ट्रीय वरिष्ठ जन स्वास्थ्य योजना कर दिया गया है जिसके अंतर्गत 17 क्षेत्रीय जराचिकित्सा केन्द्र तथा 02 राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान

1200. श्री राधेश्याम राठियाः

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणाः

श्री विजय बघेलः

श्री तापिर गावः

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि**:**

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ में राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज मिशन तथा सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) के उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के कवरेज का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा राज्यों, केन्द्र और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के बीच वित्तपोषण का स्वरूप क्या है;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के माध्यम से पंचायतों में सुशासन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ई- गवर्नेंस और अन्य प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित समाधानों को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है; और

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

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) मंत्रालय वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों में राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान की पुनर्नवीनीकरणकेंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है, इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सशक्त बनाना है, जिसके तहत सभी निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, कर्मचारियों और अन्य हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। यह प्रशिक्षण उनके नेतृत्व क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए है, ताकि ग्राम पंचायतें प्रभावी रूप से कार्य कर सकें और सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) को जमीनी स्तर पर स्थानीयकरण के माध्यम से प्राप्त कर सकें आरजीएसए के तहत पंचायत शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाने और जमीनी स्तर पर सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) को

स्थानीयकरण करने और सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए पंचायतों की क्षमता का निर्माण करने के लिए भी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है, क्योंकि मंत्रालय ने 2030 तक जमीनी स्तर पर सतत विकास के एजेंडे को हासिल करने के उद्देश्य से 17 एसडीजी को 9 विषयों में एकत्रित करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से एसडीजी के स्थानीयकरण की प्रक्रिया भी शुरू की है । एसडीजी के स्थानीयकरण के लिए बनाये गए 9 विषय जमीनी स्तर पर अधिक प्रासंगिक और अपनाने योग्य हैं, ताकि जमीनी स्तर पर स्थानीयकरण के माध्यम से सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए संतृप्ति दृष्टिकोण को अपनाते हुए ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा लिए गए संकल्प के आधार पर विषयगत योजना तैयार की जा सके। प्रशिक्षण के अलावा, आरजीएसए के तहत, मंत्रालय राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र स्थापित करने और मुख्य रूप से पूर्वोत्तर, पहाड़ी और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के लिए सीमित पैमाने पर ग्राम पंचायत भवन, कंप्यूटर और ग्राम पंचायत भवन में कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (सीएससी) की सह-स्थापना जैसे पंचायत बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(ख) इस योजना के तहत, राज्य घटकों के लिए वित्तीय सहयोग केंद्र और राज्य के बीच 60:40 के अनुपात में होता है, सिवाय उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य, पहाड़ी राज्य और जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ शासित प्रदेश जहां केंद्र और राज्य का हिस्सा 90:10 के अनुपात में होता है। अन्य संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए केंद्रीय हिस्सा100% है।

(ग) और (घ) मंत्रालय ने पंचायती शासन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए प्रमुख डिजिटल पहलें विकसित की हैं: योजना और लेखांकन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए ईग्रामस्वराज, जो वास्तविक समय भुगतान के लिए पीएफएमएस से एकीकृत है; लेखा परीक्षण प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने के लिए ऑडिट ऑनलाइन; और मेरी पंचायत एप्लिकेशन जो विकास योजनाओं, वित्त, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और प्रस्तावों सहित पंचायत कार्यप्रणाली के बारे में व्यापक जानकारी प्रदान करता है।पंचायत निर्णय एप्लिकेशन को भी

विकसित किया गया है, जो कि ग्राम सभा बैठकों को शेड्यूल करने, नागरिकों को सूचित करने, एजेंडा प्रसारित करने, पंचायत निर्णयों को रिकॉर्ड करने आदि के लिए है, ताकि ग्राम पंचायत में ई-गवर्नेंस को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

OBJECTIVES OF JAN YOJANA ABHIYAN

1201. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of objectives and implementation framework of Jan Yojana Abhiyan along with the number of villages covered under this initiative, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated and utilized under this Abhiyan during the last three years and the key projects undertaken thereof;

(c) whether any mechanism has been established to measure the impact of this Abhiyan on village self-sufficiency and sustainability, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of Gram Sabhas conducted under this Abhiyan and the level of participation from Sarpanchs, Panchayat members and residents, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) The Ministry has been rolling out People's Plan Campaign as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' since 2018 for preparation of evidence based, holistic and inclusive Development Plans at the grassroots level in structured manner including

Gram/Village Panchayats, Block/Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats. The main objective is active participation of Sarpanches, Panchayat members and residents facilitate the identification of local development issues, needs and priorities, and the based on the same thematic Sankalp is taken for preparation of comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plan aiming at the saturation of services and infrastructure in all the sectors contained in a particular theme. The State wise details of GPDP in Plan year 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Panchayats prepared Plan based on the local needs and priority as per the guidelines for utilization of Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants to Rural Local Bodies. The allocation under Fifteenth Finance Commission and utilized (as per e-Gram Swaraj portal) during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilized (as per eGS)
2021-22	44901.00	34246.10
2022-23	46513.00	30033.30
2023-24	47018.00	21658.00

The fifteenth Finance Commission Grants are allocated to rural Local Bodies in the form of 60% tied and 40% untied grants. The tied grants to be utilized for the projects/ activities related to water and sanitation duly incorporated in the thematic Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) based on local needs and the guidelines for

the expenditure of tied grants. Similarly, the remaining 40% untied grants to be utilized for the projects/ activities included in PDP based on other local needs and priority including thematic Sankalp taken by Panchayats, as per the guidelines for utilization of Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants to Rural Local Bodies.

(c) The Ministry had launched the process of the localization of Sustainable Development Goals through Panchayati Raj Institutions by aggregating 17 SDGs into 9 themes with an objective to achieve the Agenda of Sustainable Development by 2030 at the grassroots. Following the adoption of a thematic approach, Panchayat Development Plans (PDPs) are now being prepared to ensure that the saturation of requirements at grassroots level. Subsequent to the adoption of thematic approach, Panchayat Development Plans (PDPs) are being prepared adopting thematic approach for the saturation of requirements at grassroots level. To assess and measure the progress made in achieving Localized SDGs and thereby attaining SDG 2030, the Ministry had also initiated the exercise of preparation of Panchayat Development Index (PDI) based on the performance of the Panchayats on various local indicators of development across 9 themes of LSDGs. By assessing the progress of Panchayats in achieving the LSDGs in rural areas, it is expected that the PDI will play a significant role in encouraging healthy competition among these Rural Local Bodies and by identifying development gaps it will also significantly help in evidence-based planning at the grassroots through Panchayat Development Plans (PDP) for expeditious development to make

Panchayat self-sufficient.

(d) As per the information available with Ministry in GPDP portal, 1,41,690 sabhas were held in the campaign year 2024-25, wherein it is desirable that Elected Representatives, officials and eligible members of the Gram Sabha to actively participate so that inclusive and participative Gram Panchayat Development Plan could be prepared. State wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

State wise details of GPDP of Jan Yojana Abhiyan in Plan year 2024-25

S.No	State Name	Village Panchayat and Equivalent	
		Total No. of Panchayats	Total No. of Approved Panchayats
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	70	70
2	Andhra Pradesh	13328	13310
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2108	2098
4	Assam	2662	2195
5	Bihar	8054	8053
6	Chhattisgarh	11643	11581
7	Goa	191	188
8	Gujarat	14656	14519
9	Haryana	6224	6211
10	Himachal Pradesh	3615	3615
11	Jammu And Kashmir	4291	3946
12	Jharkhand	4345	4333
13	Karnataka	5952	5946
14	Kerala	941	941
15	Ladakh	193	193
16	Lakshadweep	10	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	23011	23001

18	Maharashtra	27951	27750
19	Manipur	3812	0
20	Meghalaya	6832	0
21	Mizoram	843	670
22	Nagaland	1315	0
23	Odisha	6794	6790
24	Puducherry	108	0
25	Punjab	13238	12917
26	Rajasthan	11222	11200
27	Sikkim	199	199
28	Tamil Nadu	12525	11962
29	Telangana	12772	12762
30	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	38	38
31	Tripura	1194	1176
32	Uttarakhand	7790	7792
33	Uttar Pradesh	57691	57687
34	West Bengal	3339	3338

STATEMENT-II

State wise details of Gram Sabha held for the Plan Year 2024-25

S.No.	State Name	Gram Sabha Held
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	**27**
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	**6**
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	**1149**
4	ASSAM	**25**
5	BIHAR	**737**
6	CHHATTISGARH	**15589**
7	GOA	**179**
8	GUJARAT	**0**
9	HARYANA	**3330**

10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	**3116**
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	**2339**
12	JHARKHAND	**3591**
13	KARNATAKA	**913**
14	KERALA	**0**
15	LADAKH	**0**
16	LAKSHADWEEP	**0**
17	MADHYA PRADESH	**22425**
18	MAHARASHTRA	**0**
19	MANIPUR	**0**
20	MEGHALAYA	**0**
21	MIZORAM	**849**
22	NAGALAND	**0**
23	ODISHA	**7277**
24	PUDUCHERRY	**0**
25	PUNJAB	**0**
26	RAJASTHAN	**2061**
27	SIKKIM	**0**
28	TAMIL NADU	**12184**
29	TELANGANA	**0**
30	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	**2**
31	TRIPURA	**698**
32	UTTARAKHAND	**7592**
33	UTTAR PRADESH	**53941**
34	WEST BENGAL	**3693**
Total		**1,41,723**

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF CRUDE STEEL

1202. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is the world's second-biggest crude steel producer and also become a net importer of the alloy in the fiscal year through March, 2024 and the trend has continued in the current year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the finished steel imports from China hit a seven-year high during April and August in the current year, while overall finished steel imports hit a six-year high of 3.7 million metric tonnes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Steel Association has requested the Government to take measures to protect the domestic steel industry; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a) India is the world's second largest crude steel producer with production of 144.3 million tonnes crude steel in FY 2023-24. India was net importer of finished steel during 2023-24 with export of 7.49 million tonnes and import of 8.32 million tonnes. During the current financial year i.e. April-October 2024-25 (prov.), import and export of finished steel was 5.77 million tonnes and 2.75 million tonnes, respectively.

(b) Import of finished steel from China during April-August of last seven financial years is given in the table below:-

Period	Finished Steel Import (in million tonnes)	
	From China	Total
April-August 2018-19	0.64	3.33
April-August 2019-20	0.59	3.45
April-August 2020-21	0.39	1.67
April-August 2021-22	0.36	1.96
April-August 2022-23	0.47	2.06
April-August 2023-24	0.86	2.78
April-August 2024-25*	1.13	3.72
Source: Joint Plant Committee(JPC); *provisional		

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. Steel is a de-regulated sector. The Government acts as a facilitator, by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of steel sector. Following measures have been taken by the Government to protect the domestic steel industry:-

i. In the Union Budget 2024-25, Basic Customs Duty (BCD) has been reduced from 2.5% to Nil on Ferro-Nickel and Molybdenum ores and concentrates which are raw materials for steel industry. BCD exemption on Ferrous Scrap and specified raw material for manufacture of CRGO steel has been continued upto 31.03.2026.

ii. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMIandSP) Policy for promoting ‘Made in India’ steel for Government procurement.

iii. Launching of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel to promote the manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' within the country and reduce imports by attracting capital investments. The anticipated additional investment under the PLI Scheme for Specialty Steel is Rs. 29,500 crores with an additional capacity creation of around 25 million tonnes (MT) for specialty steel.

iv. Revamping of Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) 2.0 for more effective monitoring of imports to address the concerns of domestic steel industry.

v. Notification of Steel Scrap Recycling Policy to enhance the availability of domestically generated scrap.

vi. Introduction of Steel Quality Control Order thereby banning sub-standard/ defective steel products in domestic market as well as imports to ensure the availability of quality steel to the industry, users and public at large. As per the order, it ensured that only quality steels conforming to the relevant BIS standards is make available to the end users. As on date, 151 Indian Standards stands notified under the Quality Control Order covering carbon steel, alloy steel and stainless steel.

CREDIT SCHEMES FOR FISHERMAN

1203. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

the details of fund allocation and utilisation for credit/loan schemes for fishermen since 2014, State-wise and year-wise?

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

In the year 2018-19, Government of India extended the facility of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the fish farmers and fishers to help them to meet their working capital requirements. Reserve Bank of India, vide circular dated 04.02.2019 issued the guidelines for issuance of KCC for fisheries. Till date (08.11.2024), a total of 4,39,493 KCCs have been issued to fishers and fish farmers with a credit amount of Rs. 2810.00 crore. The total budgetary allocation and disbursement towards the KCC credit/loan (including the KCC for fisheries sector), since the year 2014-15, as reported by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, since 2014 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, Government of India has reported that a total credit/loan of Rs.57864.40 crore has

been provided to the fisheries sector over the last three financial years, i.e., 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24, including the KCC fishery sector's working capital loan. The State/UT-wise details of the fisheries sector's credit/loan for the last 3 years furnished are **given in the enclosed Statement-II.** The DFS has also reported that prior to the financial year 2021-2022 no separate data had been captured for the fisheries sector.

STATEMENT-I

Credit/loan for the overall KCCs, including the KCC for Fisheries Sector.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Year	Budget Allocation	Disbursement of Funds
1	2014-15	6000	6000
2	2015-16	13000	13000
3	2016-17	13397.13	13397.13
4	2017-18	15000	13045.72
5	2018-19	15000	11495.67
6	2019-20	18000	16218.75
7	2020-21	21175	17789.72
8	2021-22	19468.31	21476.93
9	2022-23	19500	17997.88
10	2023-24	23000	14251.92

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise credit/loan disbursement to the Fisheries Sector, including the KCC fishery sector for the last three years

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr.No	Name of the State/UT	FY:2021 - 2022	FY: 2022 - 2023	FY: 2023 - 2024	Total
1	DELHI	4.77	7.32	9.58	21.67
2	HARYANA	579.67	768.47	849.99	2198.13
3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	93.67	128.10	163.67	385.44
4	JAMMU and KASHMIR	31.05	41.29	73.76	146.10
5	PUNJAB	858.61	1314.61	1502.21	3675.43
6	RAJASTHAN	235.00	356.51	586.80	1178.31
7	CHANDIGARH UT	0.73	1.53	0.82	3.08
8	LADAKH	11.17	15.54	19.21	45.92
9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.47	2.77	9.58	13.82
10	ASSAM	80.48	83.56	108.52	272.56
11	MANIPUR	25.50	30.95	15.12	71.57
12	MEGHALAYA	0.86	1.83	2.06	4.75
13	MIZORAM	11.23	21.14	24.69	57.06
14	NAGALAND	0.58	4.13	2.61	7.32
15	SIKKIM	0.73	0.71	3.19	4.63
16	TRIPURA	55.80	36.54	51.54	143.88
17	A and N ISLAND	26.95	28.65	43.12	98.72
18	BIHAR	248.90	287.24	396.60	932.74
19	JHARKHAND	109.62	154.45	189.56	453.63
20	ODISHA	405.62	502.66	715.11	1623.39
21	WEST BENGAL	856.47	968.38	1041.65	2866.50
22	CHHATTISGARH	70.61	103.61	92.96	267.18
23	MADHYA PRADESH	244.38	294.34	309.95	848.67
24	UTTARAKHAND	34.45	45.10	68.12	147.67
25	UTTAR PRADESH	347.80	444.99	515.48	1308.27
26	GOA	50.46	70.83	116.83	238.12
27	GUJARAT	403.41	778.51	1072.94	2254.86
28	MAHARASHTRA	576.23	637.27	1203.24	2416.74
29	D and N HAVELI UT	0.10	0.24	0.16	0.50
30	DAMAN and DIU UT	30.98	45.48	53.91	130.37
31	ANDHRA PRADESH	2088.39	3,103.02	4,262.77	9454.18
32	TELANGANA	739.79	1211.37	1800.03	3751.19

33	KARNATAKA	772.30	1017.77	1396.83	3186.90
34	KERALA	1599.15	2,530.57	2866.12	6995.84
35	PUDUCHERRY	24.28	40.43	87.62	152.33
36	TAMILNADU	3116.04	4,390.85	4993.78	12500.67
37	LAKSHADWEEP UT	0.33	3.79	2.14	6.26
	Total	**13,737.59**	**19,474.54**	**24,652.27**	**57,864.40**

TRAINING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ REPRESENTATIVES

1204. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for imparting management leadership training to the Panchayati Raj representatives, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed by the Government along with Indian Institutes of Management (IIM) for imparting training to the Panchayati Raj Representatives and their objectives;

(c) the details of training and the number of Panchayati Raj Representatives trained in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise; and

(d) the details of the infrastructure like internet and computer currently provided to the Panchayats in the State of Himachal Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (b)Yes Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) of the Ministry aims at developing Governance capabilities at the grassroots through continuous capacity building activities of the Elected Representatives (ERs) and other Stakeholders of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

To further amplify the scope of the leadership training, the Ministry has formulated a Leadership/Management Development Program (MDP), a strategic initiative aimed at bolstering the leadership capabilities of Elected Representatives, officials and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Program is designed to serve as a transformative tool in enriching the skill sets and knowledge base of the community leaders at the grassroot level.

Ministry has signed MoUs with 6 IIMs(Ahmedabad, Shillong, Amritsar, Jammu, Bodhgaya, Rohtak), IIT Dhanbad and Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) for conducting Leadership/ Management Development Program.

(c) So far, 193 participants including 38 Elected Women Representatives across the country have been trained through five Management Development Program(MDPs) conducted at four IIMs and IRMA.District wise details of

Panchayati Raj Representatives attended MDPs from the State of Himachal Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d) Ministry has been providing supports to the States/UTs for computerization of Gram Panchayats on limited scale under the scheme of RGSA. As reported by the State of Himachal Pradesh all the Grams Panchayats are having computer, hence no computer approved under the scheme.

The BharatNet project of Department of Telecommunications is providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats and their equivalents across the country. The district-wise status of service-ready in Gram Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

District wise Participants attended Management Development Program at IIMs

Institute	Designation	District
IIM Ahmedabad	Chairperson Zila Parishad (ZP)	Chamba
IIM-Amritsar	Chairperson Zila Parishad (ZP)	Kullu
	One Zila Parishad Member	Shimla

STATEMENT-II

District-wise Service Ready GPs in the state of Himachal Pradesh

Sr.No	District	Service Ready GPs
1	Bilaspur	0
2	Chamba	45
3	Hamirpur	176
4	Kangra	0
5	Kinnaur	65
6	Kullu	0
7	Lahul and Spiti	41
8	Mandi	26
9	Shimla	6
10	Sirmaur	1
11	Solan	56
12	Una	0

भू-स्थैतिक मानचित्रण

1205. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार भू-स्थैतिक मानचित्रण और अन्य प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करके भूमि खंडों की पहचान की प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग दिल्ली के गांवों में भी किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) सरकार ने **डीआईएलआरएमपी** के तहत उन्नत भू-स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकियों और अन्य प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे **एरियल मैपिंग, हाई रिजोल्यूशन सैटेलाइट इमेजरी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोटल स्टेशन/डिफरेन्शियल ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (ईटीएस/डीजीपीएस) आदि** का उपयोग करते हुए भूमिखंडों/पार्सलों की पहचान की प्रक्रिया को आसान और बेहतर बनाने हेतु कई उपाय किए हैं। तथापि,**जियो-स्टेशनरी मैपिंग** का उपयोग इसके मध्यम स्थानिक रिजोल्यूशन के कारण सीधे तौर पर नहीं किया जाता है।विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा भूमि अभिलेखों में सटीकता और पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि के लिए अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार **जीआईएस आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म** का भी उपयोग किया जाता है। डीआईएलआरएमपी में सर्वेक्षण/पुनः सर्वेक्षण के लिए निम्नलिखित तीन कार्यपद्धतियां विहित की गई हैं;

I. ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोटल स्टेशन (ईटीएस)+ डिफ्रेंशियल ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (डीजीपीएस)

II. हाइब्रिड एरियल फोटोग्राफ्स+ईटीएस+डीजीपीएस

III. हाइब्रिड हाई रिजोल्यूशन सैटेलाइट इमेजरी+ईटीएस+डीजीपीएस (<1 एम स्पेशियल रिजोल्यूशन)

(ख) जी, नहीं।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SMAM

1206. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the details of the financial assistance and grants provided under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for the purchase of drones, including the eligibility criteria and the total number of beneficiaries so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of agricultural institutes, Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) that have received financial assistance for the purchase of drones for agricultural applications, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of drone demonstrations conducted in farmers' fields including the total area covered under these demonstrations, district-wise;

(d) whether any challenges have been faced in the implementation of the drone-based agriculture initiatives and if so, the reasons for the delays or challenges encountered; and

(e) the steps being taken to encourage the use of drones in agriculture, including the promotion of domestic drone manufacturing and the training of remote pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (e): Under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), financial assistance @ 100% of the cost of drone up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs per drone is provided for its purchase and demonstration on the farmers' fields by the

institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), State and other Central Government Agricultural Institutions/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Government of India engaged in agricultural activities. The Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) are provided grants up to 75% of the cost of Kisan Drone for its demonstrations on the farmers' fields. In order to make available drone services to farmers on rental basis, financial assistance @ 40% up to a maximum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs are provided for purchase of drones by CHCs under Cooperative Society of Farmers, FPOs and Rural entrepreneurs. Agriculture graduates establishing CHCs are eligible to receive financial assistance @ 50% of the cost of drone up to a maximum of Rs.5.00 lakhs per drone. For purchase of drones on individual ownership basis, the Small and Marginal, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Women and North Eastern State farmers are provided financial assistance @ 50% of the cost up to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and other farmers @ 40% up to a maximum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per drone.

The Government has approved 'Namo Drone Didi' as Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The scheme aims to provide drones to 15000 selected Women SHGs. Under this scheme, there is a provision of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 80% of the cost of drone and

accessories/ancillary charges up to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per drone to the selected women SHGs. The drones are supplied as a package, which also includes mandatory drone pilot training and additional training for agriculture purpose for nutrient and pesticide application for one of the members of these women SHGs. Provisions are also made to train other member/ family member of the SHGs as drone assistant.

The State-wise and institution-wise number of drone approved by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare so far under SMAM are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. As per information provided by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the district-wise drone allocation under SMAM is not so far made by the State. However, the district-wise number of SHGs provided with drones by the LFCs in 2023-24 in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Namo Drone Didi scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The number of drone demonstrations conducted by the institutions of ICAR in farmers' fields including the total area covered under these demonstrations are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

The drones are recently introduced in the agriculture sector. The challenges faced in the implementation of the drone-based agriculture is so far not reported by the States. However, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has entrusted the economic and business viability study of the drone operations to Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Institute for

Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru on 500 drones distributed by the Lead Fertilizer Companies from their own resources in the year 2023-24.

The initiatives under these schemes are targeted towards infusing advance technology in agriculture for improved efficiency, enhanced crop yield and reduced cost of operation for the benefit of farmers and boosting domestic drone manufacturing and also expanding the spread of Remote Pilot Training Organization (RPTO) for training of drone pilots.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and Institution-wise Numbers of Drones approved /distributed under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

S. No.	State	No. of drones for distribution to individual farmers	Number of Drone for distribution to the CHCs	Number of drones for demonstration
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1475	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-
3.	Bihar	5	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	50	-
5.	Karnataka	-	7	-
6.	Kerala	24	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	300	-	-
8.	Maharashtra	17	25	-
9.	Manipur	-	4	-

10.	Nagaland	-	2	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	10	-	-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	158	-	-
13.	Uttarakhand	2	32	-
14.	West Bengal	4	-	-
15.	Puducherry	5	-	-
16.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	-	-	70
17.	Agricultural Universities including State Agricultural Universities	-	-	33
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)	-	-	93
	Total	**527**	**1595**	**196**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise Number of SHGs provided with drones by the LFCs in 2023-24 in the State of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	District	No. of SHGs
1.	Alluri Seetharamaraju	1
2.	Ananthapuram	3
3.	Annamayya	5
4.	Bapatla	6
5.	Chitoor	5
6.	Dr B R Konaseema	1
7.	Eluru	6
8.	Kakinada	4
9.	Krishna	6
10.	Kurnool	8

11.	Nandyal	9
12.	NTR	3
13.	Palnadu	4
14.	Prakasam	6
15.	SPSR Nellore	4
16.	Sr. Satya Sai	1
17.	Srikakulam	11
18.	Tirupathi	2
19.	West Godavari	6
20.	YSR Kadapa	5
	Total	**96**

STATEMENT-III

Details of district-wise drone demonstrations conducted by the institutions of ICAR

S. No	**District**	**State**	**No. of drone demonstration**	**Area Covered in Drone Demonstration (Ha)**	**Total no. of farmers Participated**
1	Ludhiana	Punjab	182	147.5	925
2.	Moga	Punjab	51	45.00	567
3.	Sangrur	Punjab	5	42.00	698
4.	Barnala	Punjab	109	130.00	331
5.	Jalandhar	Punjab	21	40	1500
6.	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	426	496	6117
7.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	113	173.5	1507
8.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	261	236.2	5641
9.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	302	389.8	4751
10.	Kulgam	Jammu and Kashmir	190	84	23386
11.	Ganderbal	Jammu and Kashmir	32	70.9	1740
12.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	6	5.08	453
13.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	22	45	122

14.	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand	19	83	19
15.	Almora	Uttarakhand	105	1.5	110
16.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	237	191	950
17.	Ambala	Haryana	250	250	22135
18.	Gurugram	Haryana	178	178.15	192
19.	Mahendergarh	Haryana	635	250	1165
20.	Sonipat	Haryana	764	305.6	27390
21.	Hisar	Haryana	250	250	250
22.	Barmer-II	Rajasthan	27	68	977
23.	Bhilwara-1	Rajasthan	250	250	4622
24.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	27	29.4	1135
25.	Tonk	Rajasthan	75	75	14700
26.	Pali-1	Rajasthan	1	1	10
27.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	226	136.04	110
28.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	100	100	98
29.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	62	46	1540
30.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	4	4	17
31.	Kota	Rajasthan	3	3	18
32.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	5	31	454
33.	Delhi	Delhi	426	500	4316
34.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	4	62	220
35.	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	26	20	26
36.	Shamli	Uttar Pradesh	48	55	1102
37.	Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	10	82	82
38.	Bahraich-1	Uttar Pradesh	42	42	458
39.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	18	86.28	510
40.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	35
41.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	380	418	1448
42.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	40	197	2868
43.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	221	588	1166
44.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	3	4.75	375
45.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	99	43	106
46.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	90	90.2	826
47.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	10	100	98
48.	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	56	94.34	789

49.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	2	6.25	30
50.	Muzaffarpur	BIhar	14	73	190
51.	Patna	Bihar	884	469.6	1184
52.	Ranchi	Jammu and Kashmir	147	200	147
53.	Sabour	Bihar	2	200	1500
54.	Samastipur	Bihar	106	153	950
55.	Saran	Bihar	22	22	185
56.	East Champaran	Bihar	104	226.79	255
57.	Jehanabad	Bihar	371	263.6	371
58.	Kishanganj	Bihar	389	250	389
59.	Saharsa	Bihar	406	300	406
60.	Nawada	Bihar	545	218	585
61.	Gumla	Jharkhand	791	316.27	392
62.	Deograh	Jharkhand	10	73	465
62.	Nimpith	West Bengal	32	250	496
63.	Narendrapur	West Bengal	27	250	1626
64.	Sargachhi	West Bengal	43	272	2490
65.	Birbhum	West Bengal	4	2	6
66.	Coochbehar	West Bengal	62	200	920
67.	Mayurbhanj	West Bengal	45	279	945
68.	Barrackopre	West Bengal	7	400	1500
69.	Nadia	West Bengal	20	120	980
70	Nayagarh	Odisha	15	270	650
71	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	6	13	200
72	East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5	40
73	Nalbari	Assam	1	1	20
74	Jorhat	Assam	256	255	6411
75	Lakhimpur	Assam	70	2	1412
76	Karimganj	Assam	49	7.91	1241
77	Dima Hasao	Assam	6	2	150
78	Kamrup	Assam	100	23.2	2520
79	South Sikkim	Sikkim	250	130	2750
80	Imphal East	Manipur	14	14	14
81	Kohima	Nagaland	-	262	1232
82	East Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	74	89	910

83	Khowai	Tripura	195	109	5932
84	Aizawl	Mizoram	27	31	780
85	Bishnupur	Manipur	20	20	150
86	Medziphema	Nagaland	10	40	231
87	Ri-bhoi	Meghalaya	8	5	334
88	Akola	Maharashtra	51	28	1623
89	MPKV, Rahuri	Maharashtra	7	4	215
90	Nagpur	Maharashtra	18	12.4	122
91	Pune	Maharashtra	309	345.5	11100
92	Malegaon	Maharashtra	8	4.21	60
93	Jalna	Maharashtra	19	8	742
94	Dhule	Maharashtra	5	12	490
95	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	22	10	490
96	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	46	46	936
97	Anand	Gujarat	11	11	100
98	Navsari	Gujarat	2	2	55
99	Junagadh	Gujarat	503	201	625
100	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	10	10	450
101	Kheda	Gujarat	822	158.4	205
102	Panchamahal	Gujarat	--	205	1225
103	North Goa	Goa	1	1.6	22
104	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	191	395	3560
105	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2707	1384	9252
106	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	55	115	750
107	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	315	250	315
108	Kawardha	Madhya Pradesh	250	250	7500
109	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	362	268	2520
110	Korea	Madhya Pradesh	328	250	5920
111	Mahasamund	Madhya Pradesh	375	250	2750
112	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	230	230	980
113	BETUL	Madhya Pradesh	85	85	1240
114	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	64	60.7	365
115	Narmdapuram	Madhya Pradesh	1117	690.5	1117
116	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	1388	1424	21522
117	Bagalkot	Karnataka	408	620	1200

118	Raichur	Karnataka	128	269	1859
119	Thrissur	Karnataka	52	370	400
120	Bengaluru	Karnataka	38	28.41	2760
121	Ramanagara	Karnataka	53	78	105
122	Uttara Kannada	Karnataka	63	79	117
123	Kolar	Karnataka	250	250	2200
124	Udupi	Karnataka	375	395	1377
125	Belagavi - II	Karnataka	315	250	1012
126	Kalaburgi - I	Karnataka	40	388	637
127	Puttur	Karnataka	65	91	2951
128	Calicut	Kerala	500	202	8000
129	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	500	500	1350
130	Kasaragod	Kerala	30	165	750
131	Wayanad	Kerala	205	388	570
132	Palakkad	Kerala	6	138	324
133	Kottayam	Kerala	190	250	120
134	Kollam	Kerala	11	160	425
135	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	64	64	622
136	Hyderabad	Telangana	136	492	2419
137	Karimnagar (Jammikunta)	Telangana	87	386	1327
138	Medak-II	Telangana	40	186	1018
139	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	42	108	350
140	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	543	806	4942
141	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	326	592	2245
142	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	224	850	2581
143	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	206	335	1410
144	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	110	250	825
145	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	155	250	932
146	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	145	173.41	2810
147	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7	65	4158
148	Trichy	Tamil Nadu	20	53	313
149	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	175	462	1238
150	Erode	Tamil Nadu	250	250	345

151	Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	311	395	751
	Total		**26920**	**29415.99**	**309738**

पानी की कम आवश्यकता वाली फसलों को बढ़ावा देना

1207. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा भू-जल के गिरते स्तर के समाधान के रूप में अन्य फसलें उगाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने और मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और छत्तीसगढ़ तथा महासमुंद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा आगामी वर्षों में इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किए जाने की संभावना है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता कर रहा है ताकि किसानों को राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के तहत दलहन, मोटे अनाज, पोषक अनाज (श्री अन्न), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-तिलहन के तहत तिलहन, समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के तहत बागवानी जैसी कम पानी वाली फसलें उगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। भारत सरकार प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को राज्य-विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं/प्राथमिकताओं के लिए लचीलापन भी प्रदान करती है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार महासमुंद संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित राज्य में ग्रीष्मकालीन धान के बदले दलहन, तिलहन एवं मक्का फसल को प्रोत्साहन और द्विफसलियें क्षेत्र विस्तार प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम योजनाओ को भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

कृषि उद्देश्य के लिए भूजल संसाधनों के सतत प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने लागत प्रभावी, स्थान विशिष्ट प्रौद्योगिकियों अर्थात् वर्षा जल संचयन उपायों और पुनर्चक्रण, वर्षा, सतह और भूजल के संयुक्त उपयोग और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और संसाधन संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग के अलावा सतह और भूजल संसाधनों का विकास किया है। इन चल रही विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत किसानों के प्रशिक्षण, किसान गोष्ठी, किसान मेले, एक्सपोजर विजिट और क्षेत्र प्रदर्शन का प्रावधान किया गया है। फसल पद्धति पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रदर्शन राज्य कृषि विभाग/भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर)/राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू)/कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) आदि के माध्यम से किसानों के खेतों पर किया जाता है।

DIGITALISATION OF LAND RECORDS

1208. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) the extent to which the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) has enhanced transparency and accessibility of land records in rural areas, especially for marginalized communities;

(b) the percentage of land records digitized under DILRMP and the key initiatives that contributed to reaching approximately 95% digitization in rural India;

(c) the details of unique features such as the Unique Land Parcel Identification Number(ULPIN) and National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) implemented under DILRMP and the extent to which these have benefited rural citizens in managing land ownership;

(d) the extent of integration between Sub-Registrar Offices and land records and how this has impacted real estate transactions and land management; and

(e) whether the Government plans to expand the DILRMP with additional technologies or integrations, such as Aadhaar-based linkage and e-Court systems, to further enhance land management efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing a comprehensive programme for digitization/computerization of land records/registration process in the country by the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100% financial assistance from Central Government since 2016-17. The aim and objective of DILRMP is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land record management system through an Integrated Land Information Management System which will inter alia: (i) improve real-time

information on land; (ii) optimize use of land resources;(iii) benefit both landowners and prospectors;(iv) assist in policy and planning; (v) reduce land disputes;(vi) check fraudulent/benami transactions;(vii) obviate need of physical visits to Revenue/Registration offices and (viii) enable sharing of information with various organization/agencies. DILRMP is a digital initiative to integrate land information and management systems, to empower and benefit all the citizens of India, through the benefits of computerization and digitization of land records. As per DILRMP MIS, Record of Rights (RoR) have been computerized in 6,26,210 villages out of 6,55,333 villages in the country. 98.5% of RoRs have been computerized except some areas in North East and Ladakh, etc where the land records are not there.

(c) The Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhar is a 14 digits– Alpha–numeric Unique ID assigned to each land parcel based on Geo-coordinates of vertices of the parcel (Latitude-Longitude). Citizens can locate their land parcels online through this unique number.

Bhu-Aadhar/ ULPIN has so far been adopted in 29 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Bihar, Odisha, Sikkim, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Ladakh, Chandigarh, Karnataka and Delhi.

In order to have a uniform process for registration for deeds/documents, “One Nation One Registration Software namely "National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)”is being implemented in States/UTs. The National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) or e-Registration is a common, generic and configurable application developed for Registration Departments across the country. The application is specifically designed for the use of sub registrars, citizens and apex users from registration departments. NGDRS or e-Registration facilitates States to create state specific instance and configure the software as per requirements. It empowers citizens through online entry of deed, online payment, online appointment, online admission, document search and certified copy generation. Data relating to NGDRS or e-Registration is available on NGDRS portal- www.ngdrs.gov.in on real time basis.

NGDRS or e-Registration has been adopted by 15 States/UTs viz. Andaman and Nicobar Island, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab and Tripura. Another 14 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujrat, Haryana, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have started sharing registration related data with national portal of NGDRS- www.ngdrs.gov.in through Application Programme Interface (API) /User Interface (UI).

(d) Out of 5462 Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs), 4837 (88.56%), SROs have been integrated with land records across the country. Through this integration the Sub Registrar can access the details of seller in land records before finalizing registration which will help in reducing fraudulent transactions. This system has not only simplified the registration process of land and other properties but also helped in curbing fraud and disputes related to land registration. Additionally, it has saved time and cost for people while getting their properties registered.

(e) Consent based integration of Aadhaar with land records has been added as a component of DILRMP with effect from 01.04.2021. Pilot test for linking of e-Court with land record and registration data base has been undertaken successfully in three states namely, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh in association with Department of Justice. The objective of Linkage of e-Court with Land Record and Registration data base is to make authentic firsthand information available to the Courts resulting in speedy disposal of cases and ultimately, reduction in land disputes. The benefits inter alia include: (i) first-hand information for courts on substantive and authentic evidence of Record of Rights, Cadastral map including Geo referenced and legacy data, (ii) the information would be useful for deciding admission as well as disposal of the disputes, (iii) reduce quantum of land disputes in the country and could lead to ease of doing business and promote ease of living.

AGRICULTURAL R&D INSTITUTES WORKING IN WEST BENGAL

1209. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

(a) whether the agriculture research centres and development institutes are working for the development of agriculture sector in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(c) whether the said agriculture research centres and development institutions have undertaken agriculture developmental works during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the growth in agricultural sector was achieved by the said developmental works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established 4 research institutes and 10 regional research stations in the State of West Bengal. These institutes are catering to the agricultural technology needs of the State of West Bengal besides other parts of the country. In addition, at district level, 23 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have also been established in West Bengal for training and demonstration of the technologies developed by ICAR.

The list of the Research Institutes and Regional Research Stations located in the State of West Bengal is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) and (d): Agricultural research institutes/centres located in West Bengal have undertaken research for the development of various field crops, pulses, oilseeds, fibres, horticultural crops, climate resilient varieties; poultry and fisheries sectors; development of ergonomically improved tools and equipment and women friendly tools and machineries; demonstration, training and skill development programmes for farmers and stakeholders etc. During the last three years (2021-2023) and 2024 a total of 132 field crops varieties were developed and released for West Bengal. These include 69 varieties of Cereals; 16 of Oilseeds; 22 of Pulses; 11 of Fibre Crops; 8 of Forages and 6 of Sugarcane.

Agricultural growth depends upon various policies and schemes of Central Government, State Governments and this research carried out by the Agriculture Research Institutes. In West Bengal, over the last three years, agricultural research and development institutions along with Government policies and support have made significant strides in improving agricultural growth.

STATEMENT

List of Agriculture Research Institutes located in the State of West Bengal

1. National Institute of Natural Fiber Engineering and Technology (NINFET), Kolkata

2. Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibers (CRIJAF), Barrackpore, Kolkata
3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpore, Kolkata
4. Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Kolkata

List of Regional Centres of ICAR Institutes located in the State of West Bengal

1. Eastern Regional Station of ICAR-IVRI, Belgachia Road, Kolkata
2. Eastern Regional Station of ICAR-NDRI, Kalyani, Nadia
3. ICAR-CTRI Research Station, Dinhata, Cooch Behar
4. IARI Regional Station, Kalimpong, Darjeeling
5. ICAR-Regional Research Centre of CIBA, Kakdwip, 24 Parganas (South)
6. ICAR-CIFE Centre, Salt Lake City, Kolkata
7. Regional Research Centre of ICAR-CIFA, Rahara Fish Farm, Rahara
8. ICAR-CPCRI, Research Centre, Mohitnagar, Jalpaiguri
9. ICAR-CSSRI Regional Research Station, Canning Town, 24 Parganas (South)
10. ICAR-CISH Regional Research Station, Makhdumpur, Malda

MEASURES TO PROMOTE BIOFERTILIZERS

1210. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:
DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) the details of the measures that are being taken by the Union Government to promote biofertilizers in light of the detrimental effects of chemical fertilizers on human health;

(b) the details of funds allocated for the distribution of biofertilizers across the country during the last five years;

(c) the manner in which the Government is supporting RandD in biofertilizer technology; and

(d) the manner in which the Government ensures adoption of biofertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): Government encourages the use of bio-fertilizers which are economical and eco-friendly source of nutrients and is considered an important component of organic farming and Integrated Nutrient Management.

Biofertilizers are promoted under Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) schemes. Under PKVY scheme, farmers are provided financial

assistance of Rs 15000/ ha for 3 years through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for on-farm and off-farm organic inputs including bio-fertilizer. Under MOVCDNER, financial assistance @ Rs 32500/ ha for 3 years is provided to farmers for off farm /on –farm organic inputs including bio-fertilizer.

National Center of Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF) and its Regional Center of Organic and Natural Farming located at Ghaziabad, Nagpur, Bangalore, Imphal and Bhubaneswar are organizing various trainings and awareness on organic farming and production and use of organic and bio-fertilizers.

Besides training and awareness, for ensuring quality bio-fertilizers have been notified under Fertilizer Control Order (1985) and their quality standards have been specified which are required to be adhered mandatorily by the manufacturers.

Under PKVY and MOVCDNER Rs. 693.30 Cr. and Rs. 236.78 Cr. respectively have been put in farmers accounts via DBT in last five years, for inputs including biofertilizers.

(c): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed efficient strains of biofertilizers specific to different crops and soil types to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural production. ICAR recommends integrated use of fertilizers and manures. Biofertilizers, both liquid and powdered form have been developed and promoted under All India Network Project on Soil Biodiversity. Biofertilizers for Phosphorus solubilization, Nitrogen fixation, Potassium and Zinc solubilization suitable for different crops across the country are developed and

many of them are commercialized. The ICAR also imparts training on use of bio-fertilizers, organizes front-line demonstrations, awareness programs etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

To encourage farmers to use the bio-fertilizers, Government has taken various initiatives such as:

i. The integrated use of bio-fertilizer, organic fertilizer and organic manure has been made integral part of package of practices developed by ICAR and State Agriculture Universities.

ii. ICAR has developed liquid bio-fertilizer technology with higher shelf – life and also developed improved strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types.

(d): Government is implementing PKVY and MOVCDNER schemes in the country. The financial assistance of Rs. 15000/ ha for 3 years is provided in both the schemes through DBT for ensure that farmers buy organic inputs including bio-fertilizer.

OBJECTIVES OF DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MISSION

1211. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the Digital Agriculture Mission;

(b) if so, the objectives of the mission and the technological tools being promoted under theMission;

(c) the total funds allocated for the mission and the sectors targeted for digital transformation;

(d) the number of farmers likely to be benefitted under this mission; and

(e) the steps taken to enhance digital infrastructure and connectivity for farmers, especially in rural areas of Arani and Kallakurichi Constituencies of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (e): The Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission on 2nd September, 2024 with an outlay of Rs. 2817 Crore. The Mission seeks to enable a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country for driving innovative farmer-centric digital solutions and making available timely and reliable crop-related information to all the farmers in the country. The Mission envisages the creation of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture such as Agristack, Krishi Decision Support System, Comprehensive Soil Fertility and Profile Map and other IT initiatives undertaken by Central Government/State Governments. Agristack project is one of the major components of this Mission, which consists of three foundational registries or databases in the agriculture sector, i.e., the Farmers' Registry, Geo-referenced village maps and the Crop Sown Registry, all created and

maintained by the State Governments/ Union Territories. The Government is providing administrative and technical supports to the all the states including Tamil Nadu for implementation of the Mission and Tamil Nadu is using AgriStack data for extending scheme assistance to their farmers.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम

1212. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

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

(क) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (बीएडीपी) में केन्द्र सरकार और पंजाब राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा कितना-कितना है; और

(ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गुरदासपुर और पठानकोट सीमाओं पर आरंभ किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) बीएडीपी का परिचालन केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में किया जाता है जिसके अनुरूप केंद्र सरकार एवं पंजाब राज्य सरकार की हिस्सेदारी क्रमश: 60 प्रतिशत और 40 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) गुरदासपुर और पठानकोट जिलों में बीएडीपी के अंतर्गत आने वाले वासस्थानों के लिए क्रमशः 42.08 करोड़ रुपये लागत के 351 कार्य और 11.02 करोड़ रुपये लागत के 144 कार्य स्वीकृत किये गए हैं |

PROMOTION OF NEW INDUSTRIAL UNITS

1213. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to promote new industrial units in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh as part of the Make in India initiative;

(b) whether incentives are being provided to heavy industry players to set up plants in this region, thereby creating local employment and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of plans to revive and expand existing heavy industries in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh; and

(d) the steps taken to promote skill development programmes that train local youth for jobs in heavy industries within the constituency?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a): Since Industry is a State Subject, the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) does not maintain any centralized data relating to promotion of new industrial units in any part of Country including Bhiwani- Mahendergarh.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND LIVELIHOOD OF FISHERMEN

1214. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to conduct a quantitative survey on the adverse effects of climate change on the livelihood of the fishermen, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to increase the fuel subsidies for the fishermen, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government is considering/proposes to start schemes to increase coastal aquaculture by supporting fishermen communities with capital and technical know-how, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a)The fisheries research institutes under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India have been conducting research regularly for understanding the impacts of climate change in order to develop climate resilient strategies for sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture. The studies on the impact of climate change undertaken by ICAR institutes under "National Innovation in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)" include vulnerability assessment of the wetland fisheries in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Kerala; climate trend analysis for major river basins across India; Impact on fish distributional range, catch composition and yield etc. In marine fisheries, studies on climate change

modeling, projection on fish catch and mariculture production under climate change scenarios, risk and vulnerability assessment of marine fisheries, wetland mapping, carbon footprint, blue carbon potential, ocean acidification, response of capture and culture species to climate change and adaptive management in response to climate change are carried out under the NICRA Project. Climate campaigns and awareness programmes are also conducted in the states like Odisha, Assam, West Bengal, and Kerala in order to increase preparedness and adaptive capacity of fishers against climate change.

In addition, Union territory of Ladakh informed that they have signed an MOU with the Directorate of Cold-Water Fisheries Research (DCFR) regarding the conduct of quantitative survey on the adverse effect of the climate change on the livelihood of the fisherman of UT Ladakh.

(b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has reported that the prices of diesel in the country are market-determined with effect from 19.10.2014. Since then, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of diesel. Simultaneously, different mechanisms of providing subsidy/ Tax exemptions or reimbursements to control the diesel prices for fishing communities exists in different coastal States/UTs. Further, it is also reported that effective from 1st March, 2020 the retail selling price of PDS Kerosene is being maintained at *nil* under-recovery level on pan India basis.

(c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has identified 100 coastal fishermen villages situated close to the coastline as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) to enhance the economic resilience of coastal communities impacted by climate change. The program promotes climate-resilient fisheries through initiatives such as seaweed cultivation, artificial reefs, sea ranching and the promotion of green fuel. Safety and security measures for fishermen and fishing vessels, economic activities like ornamental fisheries, and support programs like insurance, livelihood and nutritional support, Kisan Credit Cards, and training also supported. The activities in the identified coastal fishermen villages are need-based facilities, including common facilities like fish drying yards, fish processing centers, fish markets, fishing jetties, ice plants, cold storages and emergency rescue facilities. In addition, ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has been contributing to enhance marine aquaculture (mariculture) through ongoing research, technology development, and capacity-building initiatives in marine aquaculture (Mariculture) funded/ supported by the Government of India.

CENTRALIZED DATABASE FOR RUBBER PLANTATIONS

1215. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rubber Board is creating a centralized database for rubber plantations across the country to establish a deforestation-free chain of rubber products, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Rubber Board is also developing a traceability system to monitor export of natural rubber product, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a centralized database is needed to ensure the marketability of rubber products due to the European Union Deforestation Regulation w.e.f. 01.01.2025 and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) Rubber Board has engaged a service provider for mapping rubber area in India and is also developing a traceability system for rubber and rubber products exported from India. A centralized database and traceability system will help in improving transparency and marketability of the product in various markets including EU.

DEMAND FOR PULSES

1216. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be please d to state;

(a) the details of total area under cultivation for wheat, rice and pulses during the last ten years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the total domestic demand for pulses and their availability in the country during the last ten years and their prices per Kilogram, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not extending/increasing the area of cultivation for pulses even when the demand is more and production is less?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): Details of total area under cultivation for wheat, rice and pulses during the last ten years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The Working Group constituted by National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections in its report "Demand and Supply Projections towards 2033 Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Agricultural Inputs had projected the demand for various commodities. Details of demand estimates for pulses are as under:

(in Lakh tonnes)

Commodity	2016-17	2017-18	2021-22
Pulses	236.10	260.5	267.2

The details of All India production of pulses during last ten years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.** Further, the details of prices are as under:

All India Yearly Average Retail Prices in Rs./Kg.

Pulses	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**

Gram Dal	47.18	59.60	90.78	87.28	66.47	66.02	68.59	75.26	73.66	76.98
Tur/Arhar Dal	71.88	109.63	131.72	84.02	71.07	81.66	95.20	105.51	107.29	132.92
Urad Dal	71.86	105.46	136.95	92.35	70.83	77.29	101.80	107.92	106.57	113.79
Moong Dal	88.04	102.13	94.55	77.57	73.46	81.38	103.50	103.89	102.63	110.51
Masoor Dal	65.87	82.17	82.75	70.32	61.29	62.95	74.74	88.75	96.21	93.12

Source:- State Civil Supplies Deptt.

All India Yearly Average Whole Sale Mandi Price in Rs./Kg.

Pulses	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Gram	28.59	38.8	56.18	52.7	37.15	41.45	41.67	47.72	47.05	50.97
Tur/Arhar	43.20	59	80.39	44.04	39.9	50.09	49.58	60.35	61.64	78.74
Urad	41.13	78.9	72.59	37.63	37.5	46.85	60.44	58.52	60.82	73.24
Moong	59.28	72.19	54.93	48.19	48.23	56.81	61.51	61.31	63.27	77.1
Lentil/Masoor	45.15	53.2	59.93	42.4	37.07	41.33	49.95	57.62	64.35	58.73

Source:- Directorate of Marketing and Inspection

(c): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing National Food Secuirty and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) programme in all 28 states and 2 Union Territories viz Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh with the objective to increase foodgrain production including pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement. The Targeting Rice Fallow Area (TRFA-Pulses) is a sub-scheme under NFSNM being implemented in 11 states for cultivation of pulses in rice fallow areas. The pulses are mostly grown in rainfed areas and help to improve soil fertility by fixing nitrogen in soil. Under NFSNM-Pulses, interventions such as demonstration of latest crop production and

protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, inter-cropping of pulses with other foodgrain crops/Oilseeds/ Commercial crops, cultivation in rice fallow areas is being promoted for area expansion and newly released High Yielding Varieites (HYVs) are promoted for productivity enhancement.

The Crop Diversificaiton Programme is being implemented in original green revolution states viz; Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri-Rashtriya Krsihi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) to divert the area of water guzzling paddy crop to alternate crop like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri-cereals, cotton and agro-forestry.

STATEMENT-I

Details of total area under cultivation for wheat, rice and pulses during the last ten years

Area of Wheat in Lakh Ha										
State	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Assam	0.24	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Bihar	21.54	21.11	21.06	21.01	21.57	21.50	22.23	22.39	21.99	22.76
Chandigarh						0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chhattisgarh	0.98	1.08	1.15	1.01	1.05	1.10	1.60	1.56	1.33	1.34
Delhi	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17
Gujarat	11.12	8.51	9.95	10.59	7.97	10.18	10.17	10.40	10.67	12.46
Haryana	26.01	25.76	25.58	24.40	25.53	25.34	25.64	23.05	23.23	23.70
Himachal Pradesh	3.30	3.41	3.46	3.19	3.19	2.86	3.33	3.20	3.19	3.17
Jammu And Kashmir	3.21	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.88	2.44	2.44	2.83	2.84	2.84
Jharkhand	1.71	1.57	2.11	2.21	1.64	2.15	2.33	2.28	2.04	2.28

Karnataka	1.98	1.74	1.68	1.93	1.50	1.50	2.03	1.65	1.46	1.45
Ladakh							0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Madhya Pradesh	60.02	59.11	60.28	53.16	55.20	65.51	60.83	65.00	71.50	74.97
Maharashtra	10.67	9.11	12.72	10.24	8.34	10.57	11.26	11.32	12.19	10.47
Manipur	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Nagaland	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Punjab	35.05	35.08	34.95	35.12	35.20	35.21	35.30	35.25	35.35	35.16
Rajasthan	33.18	31.09	28.30	28.10	28.80	31.18	30.02	25.80	27.94	27.40
Telangana	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.04
Uttar Pradesh	98.46	96.45	96.55	97.53	95.40	98.53	98.52	94.20	95.19	95.32
Uttarakhand	3.48	3.42	3.41	3.33	3.27	3.16	3.12	2.98	2.85	2.68
West Bengal	3.35	3.40	3.22	1.17	1.12	1.88	1.93	2.21	1.80	1.90
All India	314.66	304.18	307.85	296.51	293.19	313.57	311.25	304.59	314.01	318.33

Details of total area under cultivation for wheat, rice and pulses during the last ten years

Area of Rice in Lakh Ha										
State	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Andhra Pradesh	23.94	21.61	21.05	21.56	22.08	23.00	23.24	22.89	21.29	19.21
Arunachal Pradesh	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.36	1.37	1.37
Assam	24.95	24.85	24.67	24.34	24.25	22.91	23.60	23.53	23.18	22.96
Bihar	32.63	32.32	33.40	33.07	31.60	28.86	30.21	30.91	28.63	31.10
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	38.09	38.16	38.30	37.61	36.06	36.66	37.91	37.59	37.71	38.22
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Daman And Diu	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
Delhi	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Goa	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32
Gujarat	7.86	7.72	8.37	8.56	8.39	9.04	9.07	8.92	9.47	9.69

Haryana	12.87	13.54	13.86	14.22	14.47	14.47	13.27	12.81	15.20	15.63
Himachal Pradesh	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.70
Jammu And Kashmir	2.76	3.05	2.83	2.74	2.62	2.81	2.68	2.69	2.74	2.58
Jharkhand	15.02	15.89	17.14	17.35	15.27	13.58	14.11	14.45	8.55	11.00
Karnataka	13.26	11.10	10.34	9.93	11.39	11.85	13.97	13.98	13.28	9.53
Kerala	1.98	1.97	1.71	1.89	1.98	1.98	2.05	1.96	1.92	1.80
Madhya Pradesh	21.53	20.24	22.89	20.35	23.91	20.16	21.17	21.09	34.14	34.80
Maharashtra	15.51	15.03	15.35	14.51	14.65	15.53	15.61	16.52	17.18	16.93
Manipur	2.25	2.37	2.44	2.37	2.34	1.76	2.26	2.00	1.86	1.70
Meghalaya	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Mizoram	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.25
Nagaland	1.95	2.01	2.07	2.12	2.14	2.17	2.19	1.22	2.11	2.10
Odisha	41.66	39.42	38.55	37.66	38.59	39.41	40.38	39.48	40.64	40.72
Puducherry	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20
Punjab	28.94	29.75	28.98	30.65	31.03	29.20	29.28	29.69	30.98	31.79
Rajasthan	1.68	1.83	1.98	1.91	1.98	2.20	2.31	1.96	2.34	2.68
Sikkim	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06
Tamil Nadu	17.95	20.00	14.43	18.29	17.21	19.07	20.36	22.17	21.59	21.02
Telangana	14.15	10.46	16.82	19.62	19.32	20.11	31.86	36.55	46.62	46.85
Tripura	2.57	2.70	2.77	2.74	2.69	2.67	2.64	2.56	2.42	2.42
Uttar Pradesh	58.72	58.62	59.92	58.14	57.48	57.37	56.78	57.03	58.99	57.68
Uttarakhand	2.62	2.64	2.61	2.52	2.56	2.47	2.54	2.57	2.49	2.43
West Bengal	53.76	55.24	54.96	51.16	55.13	54.91	55.86	55.86	50.65	51.19
All India	441.11	434.99	439.93	437.74	441.56	436.62	457.69	462.79	478.32	478.28

Area of Pulses in Lakh Ha										
State	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	10.43	14.49	14.13	14.08	13.26	12.52	12.44	12.27	10.32	9.41
Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14

Assam	1.48	1.42	1.46	1.55	1.50	1.44	1.42	1.44	1.44	2.20
Bihar	5.75	4.98	4.93	4.76	4.79	4.57	4.49	4.35	4.34	4.68
Chandigarh								0.00		
Chhattisgarh	9.03	8.41	8.84	7.89	7.46	7.58	6.46	6.57	6.26	5.45
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00		
Goa	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Gujarat	5.91	5.84	9.42	9.08	6.62	9.02	13.97	17.62	13.10	11.25
Haryana	0.83	0.97	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.88	1.25	1.09	0.47
Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.29	0.29
Jammu And Kashmir	0.24	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.32
Jharkhand	5.95	5.95	8.05	7.93	7.43	7.91	8.48	8.55	7.28	7.09
Karnataka	23.13	28.23	29.68	30.24	33.57	31.12	31.26	31.87	28.26	26.09
Kerala	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Ladakh			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	55.11	58.75	66.64	74.80	66.00	47.57	48.67	53.45	56.22	51.29
Maharashtra	34.09	35.44	43.58	42.09	40.02	41.92	45.29	50.93	49.94	44.32
Manipur	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.31
Meghalaya	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
Mizoram	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
Nagaland	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.26	0.33	0.32
Odisha	8.26	7.42	8.75	7.73	7.18	7.47	7.79	8.71	8.65	9.66
Puducherry	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Punjab	0.49	0.45	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.32	0.63	0.32	0.75
Rajasthan	33.62	38.67	52.71	53.30	59.08	63.40	61.45	64.57	54.98	54.67
Sikkim	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Tamil Nadu	8.84	8.80	7.85	8.25	8.51	8.24	8.03	8.02	7.91	7.17
Telangana	4.08	4.72	6.94	5.72	5.11	5.17	5.92	5.94	4.43	3.30
Tripura	0.12	0.16	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.21
Uttar Pradesh	23.50	18.82	25.09	22.62	22.91	23.70	23.80	24.29	27.56	30.43
Uttarakhand	0.66	0.63	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.59	0.62	0.55
West Bengal	2.51	3.45	2.68	4.58	4.63	4.81	4.65	4.49	4.57	4.42
All India	235.55	249.11	294.47	298.13	291.53	279.87	287.83	307.31	289.01	275.05

STATEMENT-II

All India production of Total Pulses

Years	Production in Lakh tonnes
2014-15	171.52
2015-16	163.23
2016-17	231.29
2017-18	254.16
2018-19	220.76
2019-20	230.25
2020-21	254.63
2021-22	273.02
2022-23	260.58
2023-24	242.46

NAMASTE SCHEME IN ASSAM

1217. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

(a) whether the process of profiling of Sewage and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) has been completed in Assam, if so, the details regarding the caste composition of SSWs in Assam and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether all districts of Assam have appointed a Responsible Sanitation Authority and set up Sanitation Response Units;

(c) the total funds disbursed and utilised under the NAMASTE scheme in Assam since its inception;

(d) whether all eligible Urban Local Bodies in Assam have set up Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs); and

(e) the total funds disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the Skill Development Training Programme for NAMASTE in Assam during the last five years?

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

(a): In Assam, 359 Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) have been profiled and out of which 326 SSWs have been validated.

Sewer and Septic Tank Cleaning work is an occupation based rather than caste based identification. The category wise composition of the validated SSWs in Assam state is as under:-

Category	Percentage
General	11.6
OBC	6.2
SC	72.7
ST	9.5

(b): The Government of Assam has appointed Responsible Sanitation Authorities (RSA) and has set up Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSU).

(c): Rs. 5.93 lakhs have been disbursed towards the various components of the National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme to Assam.

(d): The Government of Assam has set up Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs) in all eligible Urban Local Bodies.

(e): Rs. 50.36 lakhs have been disbursed and 613 Manual Scavengers/ dependents have been trained under the Skill Development Training Programme in Assam under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) which has been subsumed in NAMASTE scheme.

DISHA BILL

1218. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government provide the current status on assent of the "Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill-Criminal Law (AP Amendment) Bill, 2019" with the revised portions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):

(a) to (c): The Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill – Criminal Law (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2019 was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the consideration and assent of the Hon'ble President of India. As per practice, Bills received from States for assent of the President are processed in consultation with the nodal Ministries/Departments. Views/comments of all the nodal Ministries/Departments have been received. The observations of Women Safety Division, MHA were shared with the State Government for further clarification on 31.05.2022. A meeting was also held on 14.07.2022 with the representatives of Andhra Pradesh Government and nodal Ministries and Departments. The comments of the State Government on the observations of the Women Safety Division, MHA are awaited.

FIR AGAINST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 2016

1219. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether FIRs have been filed invoking Section 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016; and

(b) if so, the total number of FIRs registered in police stations during the last three years, State-wise, Section-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):

(a) and (b): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are 'State List' subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order and recording and investigation of crimes against persons with disabilities, rests with respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (UTs), who are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles statistical data on crimes, as reported to it by the States/UTs and publishes the same in its annual publication "Crime in India". NCRB has informed that specific data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

INADEQUATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER PM-KISAN

1220. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government acknowledge the concerns raised by the farmers regarding the insufficiency of the financial assistance provided under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to review and potentially increase the amount disbursed to ensure that it adequately covers the rising costs of farming inputs and the essential needs of farming families;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any surveys or consultations with farmers to assess the impact of the current financial support on their livelihoods and food security, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures that are being considered to adjust the PM-KISAN support to meet the needs of farmers, in light of inflation and the increased cost living; and

(e) whether the Government proposes a timeline for a comprehensive review of the PMKISAN scheme to address these pressing issues faced by farmers across the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of

land-holding farmers. Under this scheme, the financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments every four months is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The PM-KISAN scheme is one of the largest DBT Schemes of the World.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without any involvement of the middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr in 18 instalments, so far. No proposal is under consideration to increase the financial assistance in the PM-KISAN Scheme.

The funds disbursed under the PM-KISAN have acted as a catalyst in rural economic growth, aided in alleviating the credit constraints of farmers, and increased investments in agricultural inputs. The scheme has enhanced farmers' risk-taking capacity, leading them to undertake riskier but comparatively productive investments.

According to a study conducted by IFPRI, (International Food and Policy Research Institute), the funds received by recipients under PM-KISAN are not only helping them with their agricultural needs, but it is also catering to their other expenses such as education, medical, marriage, etc. These are the indicators of

the positive impact of the scheme on the farmers of the country. PM KISAN has truly been a game changer for the farming community of our country.

(d) and (e): No proposal is under consideration.

NATIONAL CONCLAVE ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING

1221. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether any specific outcomes and recommendations have emerged from the National Conclave on Gender Mainstreaming hosted by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Government plans to implement the strategies discussed during the conclave to strengthen gender-responsive community institutions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the capabilities of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Village Organizations (VOs) to better support women's empowerment;

(d) the extent to which it is likely to address the barriers to women's empowerment identified during the conclave, such as unpaid care work and wage gaps;

(e) the details of steps to ensure gender training to all NRLM mission staff, panchayat representatives and institutional stakeholders; and

(f) whether the Government has taken any steps to engage men, boys and youth in challenging traditional gender norms within rural communities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) The National Conclave on Gender Mainstreaming was organized with the objectives of creating strong Gender Responsive community institutional mechanisms and to develop forward-looking strategies for forging Inter-Ministerial convergence for addressing gender inequalities. Specific recommendations that have been carved out for gender mainstreaming include gender integration within the scheme of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY NRLM), building strong interfaces with other government schemes, continuous capacity building on gender, and focused interventions at the village organization and cluster level federations on accessing various rights and entitlements and addressing other issues.

(b) Yes, the Government is fully aligned to strengthen the community institutions premised on the principles of gender equality through various training, experience sharing and hand holding activities.

(c) and (d) DAY NRLM is a scheme of the Government of India to alleviate poverty through institutions of poor women. The two pronged approach for supporting women empowerment include gender integration within DAY NRLM program and establishing functional institutional mechanisms. This includes Gender Point Person at Self Help Groups (SHGs), Sakhi Manch, Social Action Committee at Village Organization (VO) level, Gender Forum at Gram Panchayat level, Social Action Committee at Cluster level Federation (CLF) level and Gender Forum at block level. The adopted strategies for gender equality and women empowerment include capacity building, sensitization, awareness, advocacy towards social norms and convergence with line departments. The sensitization and capacity building programs around gender help women understand the concept of gender and several gender-related barriers including, unpaid care work and wage gaps. This continuous capacity building translates into better access to rights and entitlements and empowers them have agency and control on their income, asset, etc.

(e) The gender training is provided to cadres and staff of the program at the State, district and block level. They in turn train the members and office bearers of SHGs, VOs and CLFs on gender.

(f) Several pilot interventions have been taken in DAY NRLM to engage men and boys which include Pariwar Choupal in Chhattisgarh and Peer group counseling in Jharkhand.

E-GRAM SWARAJ

1222. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

(a) the details of e-Gram Swaraj and steps taken to bring transparency and strengthen egovernance in Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(b) whether developmental activities amount disbursed for such activities is available on the portal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) Under Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), in all the States/ Union Territories (UTs) of the country. The aim is to revamp the functioning of Panchayats and to make them more transparent, accountable, and effective. Ministry has launched eGramSwaraj, a work-based accounting application to simplify Panchayat work like planning, accounting, and budgeting. Ministry has also integrated eGramSwaraj with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for Gram Panchayats (GPs) to make real-time payments to vendors/service

providers. As on Date, 2,54,508 Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) for 2024-25 have been prepared and available in e-GramSwaraj.

Further, an application 'AuditOnline' has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. AuditOnline, launched in April 2020, facilitates transparent auditing of Central Finance Commission funds utilization and strengthens financial management of Panchayats. As on date, for the audit period 2022-23, 2,58,062 PRI (598 ZPs, 6154 BPs, 2,51,310 GPs) audit plans have been prepared, 2,52,056 Audit reports have been generated and 26,95,112 audit observations have been recorded. Similarly for the audit period 2023-24, 2,04,624 PRI (377 ZPs, 3895 BPs, 2,00,352 GPs) audit plans have been prepared, 85,554 Audit reports have been generated and 9,10,161 audit observations have been recorded.

(b) Yes, details of developmental activities and the amounts disbursed under the Central Finance Commission for such activities are available on the eGramSwaraj portal. This information can be accessed through the report on expenditure incurred by Gram Panchayats, available under the Dashboard section of the eGramSwaraj application. Data regarding receipts and expenditures is publicly accessible on this portal. Details of fund allocated and released during the period of 15th Central Finance Commission are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Year-wise allocation and release of Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) Grant to Rural Local Bodies as on 19.11.2024

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	Total	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Allocation	Release
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2625.00	2625.00	1939.00	1917.85	2010.00	1976.75	2031.00	1997.45	2152.00	988.77	2099.00	12856.00	9505.81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	231.00	231.00	170.00	119.00	177.00		179.00		189.00		185.00	1131.00	350.00
3	Assam	1604.00	1604.00	1186.00	1186.00	1228.00	1228.00	1241.00	1241.00	1315.00		1283.00	7857.00	5259.00
4	Bihar	5018.00	5018.00	3709.00	3709.00	3842.00	3842.00	3884.00	3855.33	4114.00	1942.17	4012.00	24579.00	18366.50
5	Chhattisgarh	1454.00	1454.00	1075.00	1075.00	1114.00	1114.00	1125.00	1125.00	1192.00	575.42	1163.00	7123.00	5343.42
6	Goa	75.00	75.00	55.00	55.00	57.00	24.23	58.00		62.00		61.00	368.00	154.23
7	Gujarat	3195.00	3195.00	2362.00	2362.00	2446.00	2446.00	2473.00	2473.00	2619.00		2555.00	15650.00	10476.00
8	Haryana	1264.00	1264.00	935.00	935.00	968.00	967.30	979.00	953.59	1036.00	194.87	1011.00	6193.00	4314.76
9	Himachal Pradesh	429.00	429.00	317.00	317.00	329.00	329.00	332.00	317.41	352.00	58.93	343.00	2102.00	1451.34
10	Jharkhand	1689.00	1689.00	1249.00	1249.00	1293.00	1293.00	1307.00	1307.00	1385.00		1351.00	8274.00	5538.00
11	Karnataka	3217.00	3217.00	2377.00	2375.50	2463.00	2093.55	2490.00	2086.59	2637.00	448.29	2572.00	15756.00	10220.93
12	Kerala	1628.00	1628.00	1203.00	1203.00	1246.00	1246.00	1260.00	1260.00	1334.00	933.80	1301.00	7972.00	6270.80
13	Madhya Pradesh	3984.00	3984.00	2944.00	2944.00	3050.00	3050.00	3083.00	2819.24	3265.00		3185.00	19511.00	12797.24
14	Maharashtra	5827.00	5827.00	4307.00	4267.16	4461.00	3696.71	4510.00	3629.21	4776.00	1619.42	4659.00	28540.00	19039.50
15	Manipur	177.00	177.00	131.00	65.50	135.00		137.00		145.00		142.00	867.00	242.50
16	Meghalaya	182.00	182.00	135.00	67.50	140.00		141.00		149.00		146.00	893.00	249.50

17	Mizoram	93.00	93.00	69.00	69.00	71.00	71.00	72.00		76.00		74.00	455.00	233.00
18	Nagaland	125.00	125.00	92.00	92.00	96.00		97.00		102.00		99.00	611.00	217.00
19	Odisha	2258.00	2258.00	1669.00	1669.00	1728.00	1728.00	1747.00	1746.91	1851.00	776.48	1805.00	11058.00	8178.39
20	Punjab	1388.00	1388.00	1026.00	1026.00	1062.00	1062.00	1074.00	1058.35	1138.00		1110.00	6798.00	4534.35
21	Rajasthan	3862.00	3862.00	2854.00	2854.00	2957.00	2955.34	2989.00	2847.96	3166.00	1267.79	3087.00	18915.00	13787.09
22	Sikkim	42.00	42.00	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	35.00	16.69	33.00	207.00	155.69
23	Tamil Nadu	3607.00	3607.00	2666.00	2666.00	2761.00	2761.00	2791.00	2791.00	2957.00	1478.50	2884.00	17666.00	13303.50
24	Telangana	1847.00	1847.00	1365.00	1365.00	1415.00	1415.00	1430.00	1424.18	1514.00		1477.00	9048.00	6051.18
25	Tripura	191.00	191.00	141.00	141.00	147.00	147.00	148.00	148.00	157.00	78.50	153.00	937.00	705.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	9752.00	9752.00	7208.00	7208.00	7466.00	7466.00	7547.00	7547.00	7994.00	3997.00	7797.00	47764.00	35970.00
27	Uttarakhand	574.00	574.00	425.00	418.70	440.00	439.21	445.00	444.13	471.00		458.00	2813.00	1876.03
28	West Bengal	4412.00	4412.00	3261.00	3261.00	3378.00	3378.00	3415.00	3415.00	3617.00	1805.16	3528.00	21611.00	16271.16
	Total	**60750.00**	**60750.00**	**44901.00**	**44648.22**	**46513.00**	**44762.08**	**47018.00**	**44520.33**	**49800.00**	**16181.79**	**48573.00**	**297555.00**	**210862.42**
	Percentage		**100**		**99.44**		**96.24**		**94.69**		**32.49**			**70.87**

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS UNDER PMGSY

1223. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Gam Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country;

(b) the details and total number of roads constructed and upgraded so far in Kallakurichi Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(c) the total funds allocated and utilized under the Yojana and the progress made during the last financial year in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the details of steps being taken to ensure timely completion of ongoing projects;

(e) the challenges faced in the implementation of the scheme, particularly in remote and rural areas; and

(f) whether the Government has any plans to further expand the scope of PMGSY in the coming years, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A total of 8,28,533 Km road length has been sanctioned under various ongoing interventions/verticals of PMGSY, out of which 7,68,879 Km road length has already been completed and 42,226 Km road length are at various stages of execution. The intervention/vertical wise physical achievements under PMGSY since inception till 27.11.2024 are given below:

(Road length in Km)

Name of intervention/vertical	Sanctioned	Completed	Balance*
PMGSY-I	6,44,872	6,24,561	4,552
PMGSY-II	49,795	49,022	232
RCPLWEA	12,228	9,296	2,833
PMGSY III	1,21,638	86,000	34,609
Total:	**8,28,533**	**7,68,879**	**42,226**

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

(b) In Kallakurichi Constituency of Tamil Nadu, a total of 237 roads of 678 km length and 11 bridges have been sanctioned out of which 216 roads of 583 km length and 7 bridges have already been constructed and upgraded under various ongoing interventions/ verticals of the PMGSY and 21 roads of 81 km length and 4 bridges are at different stages of execution. Interventions/ verticals wise details may be accessed at programme website www.omms.nic.in > Progress Monitoring > State Abstract Report.

(c) A total of 660 roads of 2,869 km length and 28 bridges have been sanctioned to the State during last financial year out of which 203 roads of 985 km length and 2 bridges have already been constructed under various ongoing interventions/ verticals of the PMGSY with an expenditure of Rs.776.75 crore. The

total funds allocated/released to the State during last financial year was Rs.411.363 crore.

(d) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and timely completion of PMGSY roads is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Regular and adequate availability of budgetary support to the States is a critical factor in timely completion of PMGSY works. In addition, State Governments are advised through various Regional Review meetings and Empowered Committee meetings to take suitable necessary action to expedite timely completion of road works under PMGSY. The following steps in this regard have been taken by the Ministry:

i. States have been requested to augment executing capacity and contracting capacity and their compliance in this regard is regularly reviewed.

ii. Bidding document provisions have been rationalized.

iii. Training is imparted to field engineers and contractors as well as their staff for capacity building.

iv. Regular and structured review of physical and financial parameters is conducted at regular interval in various zones for a cluster of states of that zone.

(e) While implementing the scheme, challenges like issues of land acquisition, forest clearance, poor contracting capacity of states, lack of response to tenders, law and order issues, financial capability of States to release funds, execution

capacity of States came in the way which impacted the overall progress of the scheme in some areas.

(f) The Government of India has approved phase IV of PMGSY in September 2024 to provide all-weather connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations of population size 500+ in plains, 250+ in North Eastern (NE) and Hill Sates/UTs, special category areas (Tribal Schedule V, Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert areas) and 100+ in Left Wing Extremism(LWE) affected districts, as per Census 2011. The total outlay of this scheme is Rs. 70,125 crore and the timeline for the scheme is FY 2024-25 to 2028-29.

भिन्न रूप से सशक्त व्यक्तियों को सहायक उपकरण

1224. श्री मनोज तिवारी:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार भिन्न रूप से सशक्त व्यक्तियों को कृत्रिम अंग और सहायक उपकरण वितरित कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) : विभाग विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों/समेकित क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों/भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम (एलिम्को)/जिला दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास केन्द्रों / दिव्यांगताओं के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे राज्य विकास निगमों/अन्य स्थानीय निकायों/गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) के माध्यम से पूरे देश में 'सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता की योजना' (एडिप योजना) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, दिव्यांगजनों के शारीरिक, सामाजिक और मानसिक पुनर्वास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, उन्हें कृत्रिम अंगों सहित टिकाऊ, आधुनिक और वैज्ञानिक रूप से विनिर्मित सहायक यंत्र और सहायक उपकरण प्रदान किए जाते हैं, जिससे उनकी दिव्यांगता के प्रभाव में कमी आती है तथा उनकी शैक्षिक और आर्थिक क्षमता में वृद्धि होती है। विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को इस योजना के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप कृत्रिम अंगों सहित मानक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद, निर्माण और वितरण के लिए निधियां जारी की जाती हैं । कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां इस योजना के अंतर्गत वितरित कृत्रिम अंगों सहित सहायक यंत्रों और सहायक उपकरणों की फिटिंग और फिटिंग के बाद की देखभाल का ध्यान रखती हैं / समुचित व्यवस्था करती हैं। पिछले 03 वर्षों के दौरान सहायक यंत्र और उपकरण प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या का, दिल्ली सहित राज्य-वार, ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एडिप योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या				
		2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
क्र.सं.	**राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम**	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	10256	7681	17558
2	अंडमान और निकोबार	145	154	1
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	300	0	40
4	असम	4900	11572	17350

5	बिहार	5950	13136	23978
6	चंडीगढ़	128	422	163
7	छत्तीसगढ	891	1768	320
8	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	86	233	49
9	दमन और दीव	0	0	0
10	**दिल्ली**	**4214**	**2120**	**3286**
11	गोवा	24	0	418
12	गुजरात	15250	5032	18649
13	हरियाणा	4072	5937	5913
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1272	1924	1808
15	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4129	6878	6817
16	झारखंड	5197	11273	7850
17	कर्नाटक	4829	5622	15752
18	केरल	2442	2912	6766
19	लद्दाख	0	59	355
20	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	15
21	मध्य प्रदेश	25101	19929	33542
22	महाराष्ट्र	30070	10836	55017
23	मणिपुर	594	581	259
24	मेघालय	212	2295	42
25	मिजोरम	67	1	297
26	नागालैंड	496	380	48
27	ओडिशा	12055	10164	11138
28	पुदुचेरी	612	0	302
29	पंजाब	14815	8006	11259
30	राजस्थान	7488	10132	19869
31	सिक्किम	4	67	61
32	तमिलनाडु	21746	11327	12622
33	तेलंगाना	5982	2321	11387
34	त्रिपुरा	878	4203	1142

35	उत्तर प्रदेश	33697	35149	50045
36	उत्तराखंड	5854	4244	2510
37	पश्चिम बंगाल	5159	24234	10424
कुल		**228915**	**220592**	**347052**

APPLICATIONS BY PACS FOR OPERATING PM-JAS

1225. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether it is true that nearly 5,000 applications have been submitted by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSs) for operating PM-Bharatiya Janaushadhi Kendras;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of applications out of 5,000 applications which have been given permission to start PM-Jan Aushadhi Stores (PM-JAS);

(d) whether any financial and other assistance is provided to above JASs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): As on 18th November, 2024, total 4,470 PACS from 33 States/UTs have submitted their applications, out of which, 247 PACS have applied from the State of

Andhra Pradesh. The State-wise details, including that of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): As on 18th November, 2024, total 2705 PACS have been given initial approval by Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), out of which, 684 PACS have been issued Store Code by PMBI including 121 PACS from the State of Andhra Pradesh, to start functioning as Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

(d) and (e): Yes Sir. This Scheme, administered by Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, provides incentive to the Kendra owners at the rate of 20% of monthly purchases made from PMBI, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000 per month, subject to conditions of stock mandate. Further, the Kendra owners are provided 20% margin on MRP (excluding taxes) of each drug.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of PACS applied for PM Janaushadhi Kendras as on 18.11.2024

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Applications Received
1	Uttar Pradesh	880
2	Maharashtra	430
3	Madhya Pradesh	313
4	Karnataka	267
5	**Andhra Pradesh**	**247**
6	Rajasthan	230
7	Bihar	225

8	Tamil Nadu	183
9	Gujarat	182
10	Assam	173
11	Punjab	165
12	Chhattisgarh	161
13	Odisha	150
14	Jammu and Kashmir	126
15	Jharkhand	110
16	Haryana	95
17	Uttarakhand	85
18	Himachal Pradesh	85
19	Arunachal Pradesh	70
20	Kerala	48
21	Mizoram	46
22	Telangana	34
23	Manipur	31
24	Tripura	24
25	West Bengal	23
26	Puducherry	20
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
28	Sikkim	12
29	Meghalaya	12
30	Ladakh	10
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu	8
32	Nagaland	5
33	Goa	5
	Grand Total	**4470**

MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

1226. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) the details of fatalities, crop losses, livestock deaths and infrastructure damage marked by extreme weather events, including heatwaves, cyclones, lightning, floods, and landslides, specifically in Kerala (notably the landslide in Wayanad), Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) the specific measures that are being undertaken by the Government to mitigate the impact of these events and to enhance the resilience of communities, agriculture and infrastructure to such extreme weather conditions;

(c) whether the Government is considering a shift from a disaster response model to a proactive approach focused on risk reduction and climate resilience; and

(d) if so, the steps that have been taken or are planned to implement this shift, along with the timeline for achieving measurable outcomes in reducing future risks associated with extreme weather?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): Data on fatalities, crop losses, livestock deaths and infra structure damage marked by extreme weather events is not maintained centrally. However, as per the information received from the Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, the details of damages in wake of hydrometeorological disasters during 2024-25 are as follows:

S. No.	State	Year		
		2024-25		
		Human Lives lost (No.)	Cattle Lost (No.)	Houses/ huts damaged (No.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kerala	359	351	2153
2	Madhya Pradesh	378	1204	8247
3	Maharashtra	206	551	99

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial support to the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters which includes cyclone and flood, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal, in accordance with approved items and norms of Government of India. However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster

Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team. The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation.

(c) and (d): Disaster Management is a continuing and evolving process of the governance. After the Disaster Management Act of 2005, there is a shift in the Government approach from a disaster response model to a proactive approach focused on disaster risk reduction through preparedness, capacity building, response, mitigation, recovery and reconstruction. In this regard key measures taken by the Government are listed below:

i. Government set up a robust institutional mechanisms at the National, State and District level in the country viz. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) respectively to develop appropriate preparedness, coordination and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural calamity.
ii. National Institute of Disaster Management has been established to provide capacity building, research and documentation in disaster management.
iii. NDMA has developed the first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) in 2016. The plan was revised in 2019 and is aligned with the Sendai Framework and Prime Minister’s ten-point agenda.

iv. NDMA has issued thirty-eight (38) guidelines for management of hazard specific disaster on various thematic and cross-cutting issues for guidance of the stake holders.

v. Women's leadership and greater involvement for women empowerment and their leadership role in disaster risk management has been given prominence. Participation of women in disaster risk management is increased through imparting training to women as Aapda Mitra volunteers, maintenance and management of Cyclone Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (CSMMC) in the country through 50% women participation.

vi. NDMA has developed a web-based Dynamic Composite Risk Atlas and Decision Support System (Web-DCRA and DSS tool) for cyclone risk mitigation and response planning.

vii. Government has taken steps to update hazard risk information and make it easily accessible to all infrastructure sectors so that all projects are disaster resilience.

viii. Flood Hazard Atlas have been developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for flood prone states of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Assam and Uttar Pradesh and for comparatively less flood affected states such as Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

ix. Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has developed a digital atlas that captures the vulnerability of various parts of the country to different hazards. All States and UTs have been sensitised to use this information in project preparation.

x. NRSC has prepared a comprehensive data set of 28,000 glacial lakes in the Indian Himalayan Region.

xi. National Centre for Seismology has prepared a seismic micro-zonation of Delhi and has supported seismic micro-zonation of several other cities.

xii. India Metrological Department issues regular and precise weather forecasts and warning bulletins including for cyclones to all the affected/ likely affected States/ UTs.

xiii. A number of new mobile Applications such as Damini, Mausam, Sachet etc. have been developed for timely dissemination of early warnings and alerts to the common people.

xiv. NDMA also uses social media channels to update the public on ongoing disaster events and the governments' response to them. The Social Media is also used to amplify the reach of content delivered on print media (such as OpEd written by NDMA officers) and broadcast media (such as "Aapada Ka Samna" programmes).

xv. The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) has been implemented in 8 coastal states. Multi-purpose cyclone shelters and Early

Warning Systems have proved to be of great help in saving lives during various cyclones.

xvi. 'Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based 'Integrated Alert System' has been implemented with an outlay of Rs. 354.83 Crore, for dissemination of geo targeted early warnings/alerts related to disasters to the citizens of India for all 36 States/UTs. Over 4300 crore sms alert have been issued so far.

xvii. Indian Universities and Institutions Network (IUINDRR-NIDM) has been established, under the aegis of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), to highlight the role of education, research and training in disaster resilience and to develop model curricula for DRR with its integration at various levels.

xviii. In order to deepen disaster preparedness and response capacity at the local level in the country, Aapda Mitra Scheme, with a total outlay of Rs. 369.40 Crore, has been implemented, under which 1,00,000 community volunteers have been trained in disaster rescue in 350 multi-hazards disaster prone districts, covering all States/UTs.

xix. Mock exercises, School Safety Programme (SSP) and community awareness programmes are regularly conducted by NDMA and NDRF to create awareness among people.

xx. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture under the National Action Plan on Climate Change is implemented to make agriculture more resilient to

climate change.

xxi. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research implements National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to study the impact of climate change on agriculture and to develop climate resilient technologies.

RISING CASES OF ANIMAL CRUELTY

1227. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether NCRB reports do not include offences committed under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (PCA Act), which limits the understanding of the link between cruelty to animals and interpersonal violence, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to include such offences in NCRB reports;

(c) whether the Draft PCA (Amendment) Bill, 2022 has not been tabled yet in the Parliament despite the widespread public support, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to table the said Bill in Parliament in order to make the law more stringent, if so, details thereof?

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

(a) and (b)The National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) does not include offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960. The Animal Welfare Board of India is reporting to the State Police Department which in turn is registering offence under Indian Penal Code.

(c) and (d) The draft bill is under stakeholder consultation.

OBJECTIVES OF PLI SCHEME

1228. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) the details of primary objectives of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme and parameter to measure its success;

(b) the total number of jobs have been created by the said PLI Scheme in different sectors in the country;

(c) the details of the employment generated through PLI-supported projects, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to incentivize the manufacturing sector and generate employment by extending the scope of PLI scheme, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereto?

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

(a) to (d): Keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Atmanirbhar', Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors have been announced with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore to enhance India's Manufacturing capabilities and Exports.

The 14 sectors are: (i) Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components, (ii) Critical Key Starting Materials/Drug Intermediaries and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, (iii) Manufacturing of Medical Devices (iv) Automobiles and Auto Components, (v) Pharmaceuticals Drugs, (vi) Specialty Steel, (vii) Telecom and Networking Products, (viii) Electronic/ Technology Products, (ix) White Goods (ACs and LEDs), (x) Food Products, (xi) Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles, (xii) High efficiency solar PV modules, (xiii) Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery, and (xiv) Drones and Drone Components.

The purpose of the PLI Schemes is to attract investments in key sectors and cutting-edge technology; ensure efficiency and bring economies of size and scale in the manufacturing sector and make Indian companies and manufacturers globally competitive. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, employment and economic growth over the next five years or so.

PLI Schemes for all 14 Sectors have been notified by the concerned Ministries/ Departments after due approval. These Schemes are in various stages of implementation by the implementing Ministries/ Departments.

Actual investment of Rs. 1.46 lakh crore have been realized till August 2024 across 14 sectors, which has resulted in incremental production/sales of over Rs. 12.50 lakh crore and employment generation of over 9.5 lakhs. PLI Schemes have witnessed exports surpassing Rs. 4 lakh crore with significant contributions from sectors such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, and food processing.

SHORTAGE OF CONTAINERS

1229. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) whether the long voyage time and the resultant container shortage is impacting Indian exports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which war between Israel and Hamas, attacks by Houthi rebels in the Red Sea and Russia and Ukraine War are impacting availability of containers;

(c) the reason for India not able to manufacture containers and be in a position to supply containers instead of getting them from other countries;

(d) the details of orders for containers provided to BHEL and Braithwaite, etc., since 2021 and whether domestic companies are able to meet in delivering orders;

(e) if not, the extent to which the Government is planning to go ahead in this regard and if not, the plans to go ahead in this regard; and

(f) whether there are container manufacturers in Andhra Pradesh and CONCORD also places orders with it and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b): The long voyage time due to ships taking longer routes through Cape of Good Hope has impacted global trade, including Indian exports. This has resulted in increased time for goods to reach international markets. No shortage of containers has been, however, reported on account of the longer voyage time or the Red Sea conflicts issues and Russia-Ukraine War. Regular interactions are done with shipping lines, port/ terminal, and export/import associations to assess for possible interventions.

(c): There is limited demand of containers manufactured in India and accordingly the limited manufacturing capacity for containers in India. The container manufacturing industry is dominated by economies of scale that favor established manufacturers from other countries, who benefit from lower production costs, advanced technologies, and immediate cargo loading opportunities.

(d) and (e): Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR) which is one of the major container operators in India is sourcing the containers from Indian manufacturers including BHEL, Braithwaite and Company etc the details for which are furnished below:

A. Total orders placed by Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR) since 2021: Total 20,890 containers

i. M/s Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd (MDL) - 1,950 containers

ii. M/s Braithwaite and Co. Ltd. - 840 containers

iii. BHEL - Nil

iv. Other private companies -18,100 containers

B. Total orders delivered Till Nov 2024 : 14,607 containers

i. M/s Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders (MDL) - 1,500 containers

ii. M/s Braithwaite and Co. Ltd. - 236 containers

iii. Other Private companies - 12,871 containers

(f): Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR) have placed order with M/s Amba Coach Builders Pvt ltd located in Andhra Pradesh of total 2500 containers since 2021 out of which 28 containers have been delivered till Nov 2024.

PM-KISAN IN THANJAVUR

1230. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) the details of number of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) from the year 2019 in Thanjavur district;

(b) the details of amount of funds disbursed to the beneficiaries during the above period in Thanjavur District;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to increase the amount distributed to the farmers; and

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

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

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

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without any involvement of the middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying

beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr in 18 instalments, so far.

Since inception of the Scheme in 2019, a total of 1,27,796 beneficiaries of Thanjavur District have been benefitted under PM-KISAN and a total of Rs. 340.86 Crore has been released to them.

(c) and (d): No such proposal is under consideration.

STRENGTHENING COOPERATIVES IN TAMIL NADU

1231. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN :

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

(a) the details of measures taken for providing assistance to strengthen cooperatives in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the amount and number of loans provided by National Cooperative Development Corporation to cooperatives in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) The Government has taken several important initiatives to financially strengthen Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) across the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu, such as Computerization of PACS which entails bringing all the functional PACS onto an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common

national software which will help in improving their operational efficiency, ensuring speedy disbursal of loans, lowering of transaction costs and increasing transparency; Model Byelaws for PACS which will enable them to diversify their business by undertaking more than 25 business activities, including dairy, fishery, floriculture, setting up godowns, procurement of foodgrains, fertilizers, seeds, LPG/CNG/Petrol/Diesel distributorship, etc.; PACS to function as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras providing fertilizers, pesticides and various other agri inputs to farmers at a single shop; PACS to operate as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras to ensure availability of generic medicines to rural citizens at affordable prices, etc.

(b) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) a statutory corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Cooperation provides assistance to cooperatives through its various sponsored schemes and also dovetailed with other Government of India schemes. The financial assistance provided to the cooperatives comprises of loan and subsidy/subvention as per the scheme under which the assistance is availed. Assistance provided /disbursed to the cooperatives in the state of Tamil Nadu is as per the following:

Rs. in crore

S.No.	Activity	FY - 2022-23			FY - 2023-24			FY - 2024-25 (as on dated 25.11.2024)		
		Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)	14.74	2.86	17.60	-	1.42	1.42			0.00
2	Service cooperatives	0.52	0.00	0.52	-		0.00			0.00
3	Fisheries, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna (PMMSY) and Farmers Producer Organization (FPO)	9.33	3.04	12.37	-	2.85	2.85		2.17	2.17
4.	Dairy							15.50	0.00	15.50
	Total	**24.59**	**5.90**	**30.49**	**-**	**4.27**	**4.27**	**15.50**	**2.17**	**17.67**

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR RABI CROPS

1232. SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for a range of Rabi crops for 2025-2026;

(b) if so, the crop-wise details of the increase in the Minimum Support Price thereof;

(c) whether the Government is conducting any study for assessing the impact of Minimum Support Price and the benefit likely to be availed by the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of mandated Rabi Crops for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2025-26. The details of MSPs of Rabi Crops for RMS 2024-25, 2025-26 and their increase are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (e): The NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) has conducted a study entitled "Efficacy of minimum support prices on farmers", in 2016. The study has found, among other things, that MSP declared by the Government has encouraged 78% of the farmers covered under the study for adopting improved methods of farming such as high yielding varieties of seeds, organic manure, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and improved methods of harvesting etc.

STATEMENT

Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rabi Crops for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2024-25 and 2025-26

Sl. No	Rabi Crops	RMS 2024-25	RMS 2025-26	Absolute and percentage# increase in MSP of 2025-26 over 2024-25
1.	Wheat	2275	2425	150 (6.6)
2.	Barley	1850	1980	130 (7.0)
3.	Gram	5440	5650	210 (3.9)
4.	Masur (Lentil)	6425	6700	275 (4.3)
5.	Rapeseed and Mustard	5650	5950	300 (5.3)
6.	Safflower	5800	5940	140 (2.4)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase

IMPORT AND EXPORT WITH BANGLADESH

1233. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV) :

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

(a) the details of import and export amount with Bangladesh during the last five years, yearwise;

(b) the details of amount of current FY (2024-2025) upto 31.10.2024 of import and export; and

(c) the details of top five of import and export items with Bangladesh?

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

(a) and (b) The details of import and export with Bangladesh during last 5 years and upto 31.10.2024 for current FY (2024-2025) are mentioned below:

India's Bilateral Trade with Bangladesh (Value in USD Mn) (FY 2019-25)					
S.no	**Year**	**Export**	**Import**	**Total Trade**	**Trade Balance**
1	FY 2019-20	8201	1265	9466	6936
2	FY 2020-21	9692	1092	10784	8600
3	FY 2021-22	16130	1977	18107	14153
4	FY 2022-23	12203	2021	14224	10182
5	FY 2023-24	11065	1844	12909	9221
6	FY (2024-25) (Apr-Oct)	6219.28	1169.99	7389.27	5049.29

Source: DGCIS

(c) The details of top five import and export items with Bangladesh are mentioned below:

Details of India's Top 5 Exports to Bangladesh (Values in USD Million)			
S. No	**HS Code**	**Commodity**	**India's Merchandise Exports to Bangladesh during April-Oct 2024**
1	52	Cotton.	1520.04
2	27	Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils And Products Of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes.	1173.67

3	87	Vehicles Other Than Railway Or Tramway Rolling Stock, And Parts And Accessories Thereof.	361.10
4	84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery And Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof.	292.24
5	23	Residues And Waste From The Food Industries; Prepared Animal Foder.	253.21

Source:DGCIS

Details of India's top 5 Imports from Bangladesh (Values in USD Million)			
S. No	HS Code	Commodity	India's Merchandise Exports to Bangladesh during April-Oct 2024
1	62	Articles Of Apparel And Clothing Accessories, Not Knitted Or Crocheted.	262.99
2	61	Articles Of Apparel And Clothing Accessories, Knitted Or Corcheted.	141.66
3	53	Other Vegetable Textile Fibres; Paper Yarn And Woven Fabrics Of Paper Yarn.	106.73
4	63	Other Made Up Textile Articles; Sets; Worn Clothing And Worn Textile Articles; Rags	79.04
5	15	Animal Or Vegetable Fats And Oils And Their Cleavage Products; Pre. Edible Fats; Animal Or Vegetable Waxex.	68.53

Source: DGCIS

APMC REGULATED MANDIS

1234. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) the number of APMC regulated mandis at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that there is a need to establish more number of markets to prevent distress sales and ensure income security for farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiative for expanding existing APMC premises; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to set up more regulated mandis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): The State-wise list of Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) regulated mandis in the country is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) to (e): Yes, Government is aware of the need of more number of markets in the country to address the issue of market distress and also ensuring income security to the farmers. At present, one regulated APMC mandi serves

approximately 406 sq. km. area against the norm of 80 sq. km. area (National Commission on Farmers' Report, 2006).

Agricultural Marketing is a State subject and Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) are regulated under respective State Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act of the State. States after assessing the requirement based on production, marketable surplus and existence of traders etc. used to establish APMC markets.

Government of India has been always supporting the idea of strengthening of Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and making them more competitive through improving services and infrastructure. Government has been assisting APMCs for infrastructure and value chain development through various schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - RAFTAAR, Agriculture Market Infrastructure (AMI), National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) and Agri. Infrastructure Fund (AIF) etc.

Further, to fill up the market gap, Government of India through reforms has been promoting establishment of private markets, direct wholesale purchases from farmers from farm-gate / villages outside the APMC market yards. Further, Government also promotes declaration of warehouses / silos / cold storages / other places as market sub-yards for trade and delivery of the farmers' produce.

In order to promote healthy competition, transparency and uniformity across the States/ UTs, Government has developed a reform indexing table, which has been shared with States/ UTs.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) regulated mandis across the country (As on 31.03.2023)

Sl. No.	State/UT	APMC regulated Mandis
1	Andhra Pradesh	318
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19
3	Assam	226
4	Chhattisgarh	187
5	Goa	8
6	Gujarat	405
7	Haryana	285
8	Himachal Pradesh	63
9	Jharkhand	201
10	Karnataka	564
11	Madhya Pradesh	557
12	Maharashtra	929
13	Meghalaya	2
14	Nagaland	19
15	Odisha	535
16	Punjab	436
17	Rajasthan	484
18	Tamil Nadu	288
19	Telangana	282

20	Tripura	21
21	Uttar Pradesh	633
22	Uttarakhand	62
23	West Bengal	537
24	Delhi	15
25	Chandigarh	1
26	Puducherry	8
	Total	**7085**

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES AND REHABILITATION OF FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS

1235. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted an assessment of the damage caused by recent floods in Karnataka, particularly in Haveri/Gadag districts and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has provided any immediate relief or rehabilitation assistance to affected areas in Haveri/Gadag;

(c) if so, whether any measures have been planned by the Government to prevent similar flood-related damage in the future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):

(a) to (d): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, the primary responsibility of disaster management, including damage assessment and providing relief measures on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial support to the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters which includes floods and landslides, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal, in accordance with approved items and norms of Government of India (GOI). However, in the event of disaster of a 'severe nature', additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation. No memorandum for seeking additional assistance has been received from the Government of Karnataka regarding damage caused by recent floods in Karnataka, particularly in Haveri/ Gadag districts.

In order to provide financial support to the affected people, the State Government of Karnataka has been allocated Rs. 976.00 crore (Rs. 732 crore as Central Share + Rs. 244 crore as State Share) for the year 2024-25 under the

SDRF, out of which 1st instalment of Rs. 366.00 crore of Central share has been released from SDRF during 2024-25. Further, an amount of Rs. 3454.22 crore have also been released from NDRF to Karnataka during 2024-25, for drought relief assistance of 2023. As such, sufficient funds are available in their SDRF account for management of notified disasters, including floods.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and was further extended up to 2026 with limited outlay. As a non-structural measure, Central Water Commission (CWC) has established a flood forecasting network across the country including Karnataka and issues flood forecasts at 340 stations. The level forecasts help the user agencies in deciding mitigating measures like evacuation of people and shifting people and their movable property to safer locations. The Inflow Forecasting is used by various dam authorities in optimum operation of reservoirs for safe passage of flood downstream as well as to ensure adequate storage in the reservoirs for meeting demand during non-monsoon period.

Besides, the Central Government has also approved Urban Flood Risk Management Programme for Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar Palika (BBMP) under

National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) with a financial outlay of Rs. 275.00 crore including Rs. 238.72 crore of Central Share, for undertaking projects/ activities towards the risk of urban flood in Bengaluru city. Further, the Government has allocated Rs. 1164.80 crore to State Government of Karnataka under SDMF for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 under which State Government can undertake mitigation activities, including for flood, as per Government of India Guidelines.

E-PANCHAYAT MISSION PROJECT

1236. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA

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

(a) the number and percentage of Panchayat offices that have a computer and internet connection, State-wise, especially in Telangana;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to digitize Panchayat Institutions and offices;

(c) the annual budget allocation and final expenditure on e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project during the last three years; and

(d) the outcome status of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) The number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) with computers, and their percentage, as reported by States in their Annual Action Plan, including for the

State of Telangana, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Further, high-speed internet is provided to the rural areas under BharatNet Project of the Department of Telecommunications. The number of GPs made service-ready under the BharatNet Project of the Department of Telecommunications, including in the State of Telangana, are also given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The data on service-ready GPs is sourced from the BharatNet UNMS Dashboard. There may be more than one service-ready points in a Gram Panchayats.

(b) Under Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), in all the States/ Union Territories (UTs) of the country. The aim is to revamp the functioning of Panchayats and to make them more transparent, accountable, and effective. Ministry has launched eGramSwaraj, an accounting application to simplify Panchayat work like planning, accounting, and budgeting. Ministry has also integrated eGramSwaraj with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for Gram Panchayats (GPs) to make real-time payments to vendors/service providers. As on Date, 2,54,508 Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) for 2024-25 have been prepared and available in e-GramSwaraj.

Also, an application ‘AuditOnline’ has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. AuditOnline portal, launched in April 2020, facilitates transparent auditing of Central Finance Commission funds utilization and strengthens financial management of Panchayats. Similarly,

Applications developed by the Ministry like 'Meri Panchayat' has endeavoured to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making information on planning, activities and progress of works in Panchayat accessible to public. Similarly, 'Panchayat Nirnay' is an online application aims at bringing transparency and better management in conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats.

For providing high bandwidth capacity, expansion of mobile services and broadband connectivity in rural and remote areas, BharatNet project is being implemented by Department of Telecommunications in a phased manner to create network to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,55,000) in the country. BharatNet project's main goal is to provide high-speed internet to the rural areas across India. State/UT-wise List of Service Ready Gram Panchayats available for providing services under BharatNet are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. There may be more than one service ready points in a Gram Panchayat.

(c) Under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project funds are being provided to National Informatics Center Services Inc. (NICSI) for central level support for maintenance of e-Panchayat applications. The year wise annual expenditure on E-Panchayat Mission Mode Project are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) As a result of different initiatives, so far, 2.54 lakh GPs have prepared and uploaded their Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) for 2024-25 on e-GramSwaraj. Under 15th Finance Commission, 2.45 lakh GPs have carried online transactions during 2023-24. All States are making efforts to implement e-

Panchayat MMP, based on their available resources and there is substantial improvement in adoption of digital applications by the States in PRIs' functioning.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Status of Gram Panchayats with Computers and Internet Connections

Sl. No	Name of the State	Total GPs/ TLBs (as per LGD)	GPs With Computer	% GPs With Computer	Service Ready GPs*	% Service Ready GPs*
1	Andhra Pradesh	13327	9556	72%	12972	97%
2	Andaman and Nicobar	70	70	100%	81	100%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2108	972	46%	1133	54%
4	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	42	42	100%	41	98%
5	Assam	2662	1510	57%	1634	61%
6	Lakshadweep	10	0	0%	9	90%
7	Bihar	8054	8053	100%	8860	100%
8	Ladakh	193	129	67%	193	100%
9	Chhattisgarh	11648	5752	49%	9759	84%
10	Puducherry	108	0	0%	101	94%
11	Goa	191	191	100%	0	0%
12	Gujarat	14656	14546	99%	14559	99%
13	Haryana	6223	1725	28%	6204	100%
14	Himachal Pradesh	3615	3415	94%	416	12%
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4291	4291	100%	1115	26%
16	Jharkhand	4345	3312	76%	4649	100%
17	Karnataka	5953	5953	100%	6251	100%
18	Kerala	941	941	100%	1130	100%
19	Madhya Pradesh	23011	22722	99%	18106	79%
20	Maharashtra	27951	26998	97%	24778	89%
21	Manipur	3812	161	4%	1479	39%
22	Meghalaya	6832	4729	69%	696	10%

Sl. No	Name of the State	Total GPs/ TLBs (as per LGD)	GPs With Computer	% GPs With Computer	Service Ready GPs*	% Service Ready GPs*
23	Mizoram	843	261	31%	535	63%
24	Nagaland	1315	595	45%	236	18%
25	Odisha	6794	6794	100%	7099	100%
26	Punjab	13238	0	0%	12807	97%
27	Rajasthan	11218	11208	100%	8997	80%
28	Sikkim	199	149	75%	54	27%
29	Tamil Nadu	12525	10100	81%	10295	82%
30	Telangana	12771	4436	35%	10926	86%
31	Tripura	1192	701	59%	772	65%
32	Uttar Pradesh	57702	57702	100%	47434	82%
33	Uttarakhand	7795	2805	36%	2021	26%
34	West Bengal	3339	3339	100%	2958	89%

*** The information is based on the data available on UNMS dashboard.Some Gram Panchayats may have multiple service points in a Gram Panchayat.**

STATEMENT-II

Details of annual expenditure on E-Panchayat Mission Mode Project

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Budgeted estimates (B.E)	Revised Estimates (R.E)	Actual Expenditure
2021-22	20	11.71	11.71
2022-23	20	15	15
2023-24	20	16.28	16.03

WOMEN PERSONNEL IN POLICE FORCE

1237. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) the total number of women personnel in police forces in the country; State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the representation of women in police forces, particularly in leadership positions; and

(c) whether any special recruitment drives have been launched to encourage women to join police forces and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):

(a): As per the data on police organisations compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Ministry of Home Affairs the details of actual strength of women police personnel in the police forces of each State/UT is at Annexure.

(b) and (c): "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations to recruit more women police personnel. The Centre also issues advisories to the States/UTs for increasing number of women in the police forces. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 22.04.2013, 21.05.2014, 12.05.2015, 21.06.2019, 22.06.2021, 13.04.2022, 27.04.2023 and 05.12.2023 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations to increase the representation of women police to 33% of the total strength. All the State Governments/UTs Administrations have been requested to create additional posts of women Constables/Sub-Inspectors by converting the

vacant posts of Constables/Sub-Inspectors. The aim is that each police station should have at least 3 women Sub-Inspectors and 10 women police Constables, so that a women help desk is manned round the clock.

"Police" being a State subject, the details of recruitment of women police personnel in the States/UTs is not maintained centrally.

STATEMENT

States/UTs wise details of actual strength of women police personnel in the police forces as on 01.01.2023.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Actual Strength of Women Police (Civil + District Armed Reserve + Armed + IRB)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,913
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,345
3.	Assam	4,894
4.	Bihar	24,295
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,903
6.	Goa	842
7.	Gujarat	14,745
8.	Haryana	5,506
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,593
10.	Jharkhand	4,611
11.	Karnataka	9,081
12.	Kerala	4,472
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7,452
14.	Maharashtra	32,172
15.	Manipur	1,957
16.	Meghalaya	818
17.	Mizoram	602

18.	Nagaland	2,588
19.	Odisha	6,108
20.	Punjab	8,167
21.	Rajasthan	10,361
22.	Sikkim	470
23.	Tamil Nadu	25,334
24.	Telangana	5,351
25.	Tripura	1,306
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33,319
27.	Uttarakhand	2,609
28.	West Bengal	9,603
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	543
30.	Chandigarh	1,327
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	104
32.	Delhi	11,930
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,370
34.	Ladakh	777
35.	Lakshadweep	26
36.	Puducherry	268
	All India	**2,63,762**

Source:BPRandD

EXTENDING MSP TO TEA AND COFFEE COMMODITIES

1238. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) whether representations are received for extending Minimum Support Price (MSP) to crops like tea and coffee, in the interest of plantation growers and sustainability of the industry, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereto; and

(b) whether MSP would be printed to tea, coffee, etc., to prevent cartelization because of which only the middlemen flourish and tea and coffee industry suffers and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Representations were received for inclusion of crops of Tea and Coffee under Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, Government of India presently fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned along with other relevant factors. The mandated crops for MSP are paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur(arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, sunflower seed, soyabean, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton, wheat, barley, gram, lentil(masur), rapeseed/mustard, safflower, jute and copra.

PROMOTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1239. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to encourage and promote the textile industry;

(b) whether the Government plans to set up designated international market hubs for Indian textiles, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of current incentives and benefits provided to the textile industry?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India is implementing various schemes/initiatives to encourage and promote the textile sector. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical; National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain.; National Handicraft Development Program etc. Further, the Government of India is implementing National Handloom Development Programme and Raw Material Supply Scheme to promote handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers across the country.

Under the PM-MITRA park scheme, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) Mega Textile Parks with world class infrastructure including plug and play facility with an outlay of Rs. 4,445 cr., with a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports. The Government has finalised 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati) for setting up PM MITRA Parks.

वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश

1240. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा वस्त्र क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितने रोजगारों का सृजन किया जाएगा;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश लाने और उक्त क्षेत्र के विकास लक्ष्यों के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) राजस्थान में वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश और विकास लाने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख): वस्त्र उद्योग देश में रोजगार के सबसे बड़े स्रोतों में से एक है, अनुमान है कि यह सीधे तौर पर 45 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देता है। वस्त्र क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न करने

के लिए, सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों जैसे समर्थ (वस्त्र क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण योजना), राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी), राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी), पीएम-मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र और अपैरल पार्क (पीएम-मित्र) योजना, वस्त्र हेतु उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना और अन्य कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। वस्त्र उद्योग में रोजगार पर वर्षवार डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): भारत को वैश्विक वस्त्र विनिर्माण केंद्र के रूप में स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार अपने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और पहलों के माध्यम से राजस्थान राज्य सहित पूरे देश में वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करना चाहती है। इनमें से कुछ पहलों में शामिल हैं:

पीएम मित्र पार्क योजना: इस योजना के तहत, वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करने और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आधुनिक, एकीकृत, बड़े पैमाने पर, विश्व स्तरीय बुनियादी ढांचे और प्लग एंड प्ले सुविधा वाले 7 मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

वस्त्र हेतु उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना: यह योजना बड़े पैमाने पर विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और इन वस्त्र क्षेत्रों में प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने के लिए मानव निर्मित फाइबर (एमएमएफ) फैब्रिक, एमएमएफ अपैरल और तकनीकी वस्त्रों सहित उभरते क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित है।

राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन: यह मिशन (i) अनुसंधान, नवाचार और विकास, (ii) प्रचार और बाजार विकास (iii) शिक्षा और कौशल और (iv) तकनीकी वस्त्रों में निर्यात संवर्धन पर केंद्रित है ताकि देश को तकनीकी वस्त्रों में वैश्विक नेतृत्व प्रदानकर्ता के रूप में स्थापित किया जा सके।

वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश और विकास लाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

सहकारी समितियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर का डाटाबेस

1241. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार सहकारी समितियों के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय स्तर का डाटाबेस तैयार कर रही है;

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

(ग) उक्त डाटाबेस में शामिल सहकारी समितियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त डाटाबेस विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने के लिए कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के सहयोग से एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डाटाबेस (एनसीडी) विकसित किया है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा नियुक्त नोडल अधिकारियों द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सभी सहकारी समितियों का डाटा डाटाबेस में दर्ज किया गया है।

एनसीडी को चरणबद्ध तरीके से तीन चरणों में विकसित किया गया है। फरवरी 2023 में पूर्ण हुए चरण-I में, जिला रजिस्ट्रार कार्यालयों और एआईसीटीई के 500 स्थानीय प्रशिक्षुओं की मदद से कृषि, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी में लगभग 2.64 लाख प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों का मानचित्रण किया गया। चरण-II में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समितियों/महासंघों और राज्य और जिला स्तरों के साथ उनके संबंधों का मानचित्रण करना, विभिन्न सहकारी बैंकों और महासंघों से डेटा एकत्र करना शामिल था। मई 2023 में शुरू किए गए चरण-III में, डेटाबेस को अन्य क्षेत्रों में 5.3 लाख से अधिक सहकारी समितियों तक उनके संबंधित RCS कार्यालयों के माध्यम से लगभग सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा डाटा प्रविष्टियां पूर्ण किए जाने तक विस्तारित किया गया।

(ग) एनसीडी पोर्टल के अनुसार, दिनांक 28.11.2024 तक सहकारी समितियों का राज्यवार और क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I और विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

(घ) डेटाबेस अब URL: https://cooperatives.gov.in पर चालू है।

विवरण- I

एनसीडी पोर्टल के अंतर्गत देश भर में सहकारी समितियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(28.11.2024 तक)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	समितियों कि संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	2,223
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	17,628
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,276
4	असम	10,984
5	बिहार	25,580
6	चंडीगढ़	476
7	छत्तीसगढ़	10,612
8	दिल्ली	5,944
9	गोवा	5,492
10	गुजरात	82,829
11	हरियाणा	32,936
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,293
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	9,883
14	झारखंड	11,488
15	कर्नाटक	45,169
16	केरल	7,882
17	लद्दाख	270
18	लक्षद्वीप	42
19	मध्य प्रदेश	53,566
20	महाराष्ट्र	2,22,647
21	मणिपुर	11,439
22	मेघालय	3,053
23	मिजोरम	1,262
24	नागालैंड	8,073
25	ओडिशा	7,566
26	पुड्डुचेरी	461
27	पंजाब	19,089
28	राजस्थान	39,305
29	सिक्किम	3,799
30	तमिलनाडु	22,124
31	तेलंगाना	60,397

32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	550
33	त्रिपुरा	3,142
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	44,606
35	उत्तराखंड	5,423
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	31,543
	कुल	**8,14,052**

विवरण-II

एनसीडी पोर्टल के अंतर्गत देश में सहकारी समितियों का क्षेत्रवार विवरण (28.11.2024 तक)

क्रम सं.	क्षेत्रक	समितियों कि संख्या
1	कृषि एवं संबद्ध सहकारी समिति	27,335
2	कृषि प्रसंस्करण/औद्योगिक सहकारी समिति	23,218
3	मधुमक्खी पालन सहकारी समिति	337
4	उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति	22,136
5	क्रेडिट और थ्रिफ्ट समिति	81,157
6	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	1,44,376
7	शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण सहकारी समिति	499
8	मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समिति	25,671
9	हस्तशिल्प सहकारी समिति	5,186
10	हथकरघा और बुनकर सहकारी समिति	19,646
11	आवास सहकारी समिति	1,93,054
12	जूट और कॉयर सहकारी समिति	64
13	श्रमिक सहकारी समिति	45,230
14	पशुधन एवं कुक्कुट सहकारी समिति	16,785
15	विपणन सहकारी समिति	9,324
16	विविध ऋण सहकारी समिति	6,066
17	विविध गैर क्रेडिट सहकारी समिति	31,285
18	बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समिति	20,581
19	प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (PACS)	1,06,162
20	रेशम उत्पादन सहकारी समिति	500
21	सामाजिक कल्याण एवं सांस्कृतिक सहकारी समिति	2,105
22	चीनी मिल सहकारी समिति	285

23	पर्यटन सहकारी समिति	485
24	परिवहन सहकारी समिति	4,181
25	जनजातीय- अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति सहकारी समिति	1,566
26	शहरी सहकारी बैंक (यूसीबी)	1,423
27	महिला कल्याण सहकारी समिति	25,395
	कुल	**8,14,052**

PROMOTING ORGANIC FARMING

1242. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD
SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

(a) the details of measures that have been taken for promoting organic farming for improving soil health and water retention making farms more resilient and dought;

(b) the initiatives taken for providing real-time data to the farmers, enabling them to make informed decisions about crop selection, sowing schedules and irrigation practices;

(c) the measures being taken to have a data driven approach to improve agricultural productivity and mitigate the impact of climate change; and

(d) the steps being taken for improving efficiency in water use for agriculture and for the promotion of water-efficient technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): Government is promoting organic farming for improving soil health and water retention through the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) exclusively for North Eastern States. Both the schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing and post-harvest management training and capacity building.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research operates All India Network Programme on Organic Farming (AINP-OF) with 20 collaborating centers covering 16 States and has developed organic package of practices for 76 cropping systems. The results showed improvement of soil physical, chemical and biological properties resulting in better micro environment for crop growth and productivity, compared to conventional farming. Better resilience of crops to weather extremes have also been observed under organic farming.

(b) and (c): Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has taken various initiatives to build Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for agriculture as an open

source, open standard and interoperable public good through various digital initiatives, such as:

AgriStack: Under the Agristack initiative, the Government has initiated the development of three core registries, viz. Farmers Registry (Registry of Farmers), Geo-Referenced Village maps (of the Farmland plots) and Crop Sown Registry through the Digital Crop Survey (DCS).

DCS allows capturing of crop being grown and irrigation sources/ methods being used on a parcel of land. This allows the government to understand ground truthing real time data that allows planning to:- 1. Crop diversification 2. Millet promotion 3. Procurement planning 4. Identify risk prone areas and plan intervention accordingly.

Under this project, a detailed soil profile study is being carried out to create standardized soil maps for rational land use and crop planning, thus promoting sustainable agriculture.

A data driven approach, is being followed to improve agricultural productivity and mitigate climate change. In this regard risk and vulnerability assessment of Indian Agriculture to climate change was undertaken by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA).

During last 10 years (2014-2024), a total of 2593 varieties have been released by ICAR, out of these 2177 varieties have been found tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses.

To enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers to climate variability, 448 Climate Resilient Villages has been established in 151 climatically vulnerable districts under NICRA programme. In addition, capacity building programmes are being conducted to all the stakeholders on various aspects of climate change.

(d): Government is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme in the Country under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) focusing on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. The Micro Irrigation helps in water saving as well as reduced fertilizer usage through fertigation, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers. Financial Assistance @ 55% for Small and Marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers is provided for installation of Micro Irrigation.

ULPIN (BHU-AADHAAR)

1243. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any comprehensive and compulsory digital survey/resurvey projects for the country, if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(b) whether the Government has set any timeframe for implementing ULPIN (Bhu-Aadhaar) and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) Government of India has been implementing a comprehensive programme for digitization/computerization of land records/registration process in the country by the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100% financial assistance from Central Government since 2016-17. The DILRMP is a demand driven programme and funds are released to States/UTs based on their proposals submitted for various components of the programme.

One of the components of DILRMP is Survey/Re-survey. The following 3 methodologies are prescribed under DILRMP and States/UTs have choice to opt for method(s) keeping in view their geographical terrain: (i) High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) method (ii) Aerial/Hybrid method and (iii) Electronic Total Station (ETS) / Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) method. The DILRMP has been extended for a period of five (5) years from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2026 with an outlay of Rs.875 crore.

In addition to, Department of Land Resources has initiated a new programme "NAtional geo-spatial Knowledge based land Survey of urban HAbitations (NAKSHA)" for creation of Land Records in Urban Areas as a pilot in more than 150 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across 28 states to ensure that urban land records are accurate. As part of this, Large-scale Mapping using 2D Nadir Camera, Oblique angle cameras and LiDAR sensor across the ULBs to generate Ortho Rectified Images (ORIs) and further undertake field survey activity with the help of ORI by formulating sufficient number of survey teams. The survey activity would be undertaken by the team by demarcating all land parcels on the ground using Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Rovers and controllers.

In rural agricultural lands, some of the states like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Assam, Bihar, Odisha, etc. are carrying out resurvey with funding from DILRMP.

(b) Unique Land Parcel Identification Number ULPIN (Bhu-Aadhaar) is part of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), which has been extended till March, 2026. The Unique Land Parcel Identification Number ULPIN (Bhu-Aadhaar) is a 14 digits– Alpha–numeric Unique ID assigned to each land parcel based on Geo-coordinates of vertices of the parcel (Latitude-Longitude). ULPIN (Bhu-Aadhaar) has so far been adopted in 29 States/UTs.

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY

1244. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the issues being faced by the farmers due to delays and inefficiencies in paddy procurement;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken with regard to the ground level implementation of the paddy procurement process;

(c) whether the Government proposes on implementing corrective measures to address these issues; and

(d) if so, the details of these measures and the timeline for their implementation, if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(a) to (d): The procurement of paddy for central pool is primarily undertaken by State Govt.'s agencies which engage Arhatiyas, where ever in practice; cooperative societies; Self-Help groups (SHGs); Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) etc. for procurement of paddy from farmers and delivery of same to rice millers for milling of paddy to rice.

The States Govt. formulate elaborate procurement plan keeping in view the local requirements and dynamics for efficient procurement operations under price support system. Large number of procurement centres are opened by the

respective State Govt. agencies taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics/infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc.

The procurement of paddy for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2024-25 commenced on the scheduled dates for the respective States/UTs. In some States, harvesting of paddy and its arrival in Mandis was delayed due to heavy rainfall in the month of September and resultant higher moisture content in paddy, leading to slight delay in procurement. Despite initial delay, the procurement operations are well on track to achieve the estimated procurement.

अनुसूचित जातियों हेतु आरक्षण

1245. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार के पदों और सेवाओं के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों/अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों/आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों/महिलाओं के उम्मीदवारों पर आरक्षण और विभिन्न रियायतें/विशेषाधिकार लागू होते हैं;

(ख) उक्त उपबंध कब से प्रभावी हुए हैं और संगत अधिसूचना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त प्रावधानों को निजी क्षेत्र में भी लागू करने का है; और

(घ) जम्मू और कश्मीर में उक्त प्रावधान कब से लागू कर दिए गए हैं?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) और (ख): कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी व्यापक दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर खुली प्रतियोगिता द्वारा सिविल पदों और सिविल सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्ति के मामले में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के सदस्यों को क्रमशः 15%, 7.5% और 27% आरक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के वे लोग जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं, उन्हें खुली प्रतियोगिता के माध्यम से भारत सरकार में सिविल पदों और सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती में 10% आरक्षण मिलेगा।

पदोन्नति के मामलों में, अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 15% और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए 7.5% की दर से आरक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी सेवा या पद पर सीधी भर्ती के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को 5 वर्ष तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों को 3 वर्ष की छूट प्रदान की जाती है। समूह 'ग' के पदों के लिए महिलाओं को 35 वर्ष (एससी/एसटी के सदस्यों के लिए 40 वर्ष) की आयु तक की छूट प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को किसी भी भर्ती परीक्षा/चयन में प्रवेश के लिए कोई शुल्क नहीं देना होगा।

(ग): निजी क्षेत्र में उक्त प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ): संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर ने सूचित किया है कि आरक्षण के प्रावधान का अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों/आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों तक विस्तार किया गया है।

SVAMITVA SCHEME

1246. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of current status of implementation and the area covered under the Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village/Rural Areas (SVAMITVA) scheme in the country, State/district-wise, particularly Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Khajuraho Parliamentary constituency of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the rights to village household owners along with the issuance of property cards to the property owners under the said scheme;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated and utilized for the implementation of the scheme during the last three year and the current year; and

(d) the number of villages where the deployment of drones has been completed?

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

(a), (b) and (d): 31 States and UTs have been onboarded and drone survey has been completed in 3.16 lakh villages. 2.19 crore property cards have been prepared in 1.49 lakh villages. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

In Andhra Pradesh, drone survey has been completed in 13,280 villages (District-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**) and 2,56,669

property cards have been distributed in 692 villages. However, property cards are yet to be prepared in the new format.

In Madhya Pradesh, drone survey has been completed in 43,014 villages (District-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**) and 32,53,255 property cards have been distributed in 29,651 villages. The details in respect of Khajuraho Parliamentary constituency are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

(c) Details of funds released under the scheme during the last three year and the current year to all the States and UTs as well as to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

STATEMENT-I

State-Wise Progress

S.No.	States/UTs	Drone Flying (villages)	Property Cards prepared (villages)	Number of Property Cards prepared
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	141	7409
2	Andhra Pradesh^	13,280	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3018	0	0
4	Assam	946	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	15791	1384	184515
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	80	75	4397

7	Delhi	31	0	0
8	Goa	410	410	672646
9	Gujarat	13433	6564	1125702
10	Haryana	6260	6260	2515646
11	Himachal Pradesh	13827	190	4230
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4375	737	37902
13	Jharkhand	240	0	0
14	Karnataka	15723	3626	988648
15	Kerala	597	0	0
16	Ladakh	232	111	7575
17	Lakshadweep Islands	10	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	43,014	29651	3253255
19	Maharashtra	37,556	14597	2269875
20	Manipur	209	0	0
21	Mizoram	311	9	1155
22	Odisha	2724	43	1500
23	Puducherry	96	92	2801
24	Punjab	10,498	227	16456
25	Rajasthan	35,633	10,765	688179
26	Sikkim	1	0	0
27	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0
28	Telangana	5	0	0
29	Tripura	14	893	571783
30	Uttar Pradesh	90,908	65864	9313692
31	Uttarakhand	7441	7441	278229
	Total	**3,16,852**	**1,49,080**	**2,19,45,595**

^2,56,669 property cards were distributed in 692 villages. However, property cards are yet to be prepared in the new format.

STATEMENT-II

Andhra Pradesh – District-Wise Progress of Drone Flying

S.No	Districts	Drone Flying Completed (Villages)
1	Anakapalli	661
2	Anathapuram	509
3	Annamayya	456
4	Asr	2
5	Bapatla	277
6	Chittoor	777
7	East Godavari	264
8	Eluru	560
9	Guntur	171
10	Kakinada	398
11	Konaseema	314
12	Krishna	486
13	Kurnool	457
14	Nandyal	447
15	Ntr	296
16	Palnadu	342
17	PP Manyam	552
18	Prakasam	785
19	SPSR Nellore	710
20	Sri Sathya Sai	416
21	Srikakulam	1304
22	Tirupati	1103
23	Visakhapatnam	84
24	Vizianagaram	940
25	West Godavari	295
26	YSR Kadapa	674
Total		**13,280**

STATEMENT-III

Madhya Pradesh – District-Wise Progress of Drone Flying

Districts	Drone Flying
Agar Malwa	484
Alirajpur	227
Anuppur	168
Ashoknagar	696
Balaghat	1110
Barwani	381
Betul	1201
Bhind	883
Bhopal	440
Burhanpur	209
Chhatarpur	1071
Chhindwara	1726
Damoh	1077
Datia	599
Dewas	963
Dhar	1104
Dindori	786
East nimar	619
Guna	990
Gwalior	506
Harda	405
Hoshangabad	832
Indore	562
Jabalpur	1292
Jhabua	397
Katni	840
Khargone	867

Mandla	1198
Mandsaur	910
Morena	727
Narsinghpur	926
Neemuch	614
Niwari	235
Panna	924
Raisen	1277
Rajgarh	1562
Ratlam	676
Rewa	1298
Sagar	1733
Satna	1213
Sehore	936
Seoni	1518
Shahdol	197
Shajapur	588
Sheopur	448
Shivpuri	1177
Sidhi	487
Singrauli	564
Tikamgarh	574
Ujjain	1091
Umaria	214
Vidisha	1492
Total	**43014**

STATEMENT-IV

Details regarding Khajuraho Parliamentary constituency

District	Property cards in villages	Number of property cards

Katni	528	72060
Chhatarpur	260	38189
Panna	206	18674

STATEMENT-V

Release of funds to States/UTs for IEC and SPMU components under SVAMITVA scheme as on 02.12.2024

State / UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
All States and UTs	2,30,96,500	69,20,000	71,34,348	46,11,437
Andhra Pradesh	26,70,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	45,08,750	Nil	Nil	Nil

E-COMMERCE EXPORT HUBS

1247. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has invited proposals to finalise the operational modalities of e-commerce export hubs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has finalised proposals for E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEH) to facilitate seamless and expeditious clearances of export;

(d) whether the Government has launched an online platform that collects information on foreign trade from diverse sources to guide the existing and aspiring exporters regarding the opportunities available in the international market and the process to grab the said opportunity; and

(e) if so, whether the Government of India has issued guidelines for exporters to avail the benefits of online platform, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) vide Trade Notice No. 14/2024-25 dated 22.08.2024 has invited detailed proposal(s) for Pilot Launch of E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEH). Two proposals for Pilot launch of ECEH have been approved. ECEH brings stakeholders under one roof for faster e-commerce exports clearance, and simplified reverse logistics. DGFT, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) are collaborating to expedite ECEH implementation.

(d) and (e) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has launched the Trade Connect ePlatform (https://trade.gov.in) to provide trade-related information to existing and aspiring Indian exporters. This platform also serves as an online hub

for integrating efforts from the Department of Commerce, Indian Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, and other organisations to deliver comprehensive support to Indian exporters. To raise awareness, the platform is demonstrated and showcased at ongoing and upcoming Niryat Bandhu events and other DGFT outreach programs. Additionally, a handbook on the Trade Connect ePlatform was released on 11th September 2024.

दृष्टि-बाधित लोग

1248. श्री जुगल किशोर:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या देश में नि:शक्त व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण विभाग के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों में दृष्टि-बाधित बालक-बालिकाओं की शिक्षा, पुनर्वास और कौशल विकास के क्षेत्र में कोई उल्लेखनीय कार्य किया जा रहा है;

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

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा दृष्टि-बाधित व्यक्तियों के कल्याण और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में की जा रही गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग के तहत दस राष्ट्रीय संस्थान कार्य कर रहें हैं जो विभिन्न प्रकार की दिव्यांगताओं में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त हैं। इन संस्थानों का मुख्य उद्देश्य दिव्यांगताओं के

क्षेत्र में पुनर्वास कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षित करना, दिव्यांगजनों को पुनर्वास सेवाएं प्रदान करना तथा अनुसंधान एवं विकास करना है।

राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान (एनआईईपीवीडी), देहरादून दृष्टि बाधित व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, पुनर्वास और सशक्तिकरण हेतु दृष्टि दिव्यांगता के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहा है। एनआईईपीवीडी द्वारा निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं-

(i) एनआईईपीवीडी नर्सरी से लेकर 12वीं कक्षा तक के 248 दृष्टि बाधित छात्रों को शिक्षा (सीबीएसई से संबद्ध) प्रदान कर रहा है और निःशुल्क आवास, भोजन, यूनिफार्म, पुस्तकालय की सुविधाएं, चिकित्सा, सहायक उपकरण, सुगम्य सामग्री और परीक्षा के लिए स्क्राइब की सहायता उपलब्ध करा रहा है।

(ii) मॉडल स्कूल की बालवाटिका को छोटे बच्चों के लिए बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है जो उन्हें कक्षा 1 में औपचारिक रूप से स्कूल जाने हेतु तैयार करता है।

(iii) यह संस्थान विभिन्न कारोबार (ट्रेडों) जैसे कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर और प्रोग्रामिंग सहायक, ब्रेल आशुलिपिक और सचिवीय सहायता (अंग्रेजी और हिंदी), सहायक प्रौद्योगिकियां, डाटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर, रेडियो जॉकी (आरजे), संगीत, काम और सामाजिक जीवन में समायोजन, माली और रिफ्लेक्सोलॉजी (किसी अंग पर दबाव डालकर दूसरे अंग को ठीक करना) आदि में दृष्टिबाधित व्यक्तियों को व्यावसायिक और कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रदान करता है ताकि दृष्टिबाधित व्यक्तियों के कौशल को बढ़ाया जा सके, उनमें स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और उनके लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किए जा सकें।

(iv) यह संस्थान भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद (आरसीआई) द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त मानव संसाधन विकास विशेष शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों की एक श्रृंखला प्रदान करता है।

(v) यह संस्थान नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में ब्रेल प्रेस परियोजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस परियोजना के तहत, स्कूल और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए टॉकिंग बुक्स, ई-पब/डिजिटल बुक्स और बड़े प्रिंट वाली पुस्तकों सहित पठन सामग्री की समय पर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए देश भर में 25 ब्रेल प्रेस स्थापित किए गए थे।

(vi) यह संस्थान छात्रों को विभिन्न सुगम्य प्रपत्र - बड़े प्रिंट की ब्रेल, ऑडियो और ई-पब में शिक्षण सामग्री प्रदान करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय सुगम्य पुस्तकालय की होस्टिंग कर रहा है।

(vii) एनआईईपीवीडी ने ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं कक्षा के दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों के लिए गणित और विज्ञान की कक्षाएं संचालित करने के लिए सीबीएसई से मान्यता प्राप्त की है तथा सुगम्य प्रौद्योगिकियों और उपकरणों से सुसज्जित दो नई विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं भी शुरू कीं हैं।

(ग) दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के तहत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को गृह आधारित पुनर्वास एवं समुदाय आधारित पुनर्वास परियोजना तथा कम दृष्टि केन्द्र परियोजना के विकल्प के साथ दृष्टिहीन (बधिर दृष्टिहीन सहित) बच्चों के लिए विशेष स्कूल चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

यह विभाग 'सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप)' योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को धनराशि जारी की जाती है, ताकि दृष्टिबाधित व्यक्तियों सहित पात्र दिव्यांगजनों को टिकाऊ, उन्नत और वैज्ञानिक रूप से निर्मित, आधुनिक, मानक सहायक यंत्र और उपकरण प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिल सके, जिससे देश भर के दिव्यांगजनों में दिव्यांगता के प्रभाव को कम करके और दिव्यांगजनों की आर्थिक क्षमता को बढ़ाकर उनके शारीरिक, सामाजिक और मानसिक पुनर्वास को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। दृष्टिबाधित व्यक्तियों को वितरित किए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों में

सुगम्य स्मार्ट फोन, स्मार्ट केन, कम दृष्टि के लिए सहायक उपकरण, शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री (टीएलएम) किट आदि शामिल हैं।

दिव्यांगजनों को लाभकारी रोजगार प्राप्त करने और उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर, उत्पादक और समाज में योगदानकर्ता सदस्य बनने और अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग ने मार्च 2015 में दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपी-एसडीपी) शुरू की। एनएपी-एसडीपी के तहत, दृष्टिबाधित, लड़कों और लड़कियों सहित 15 से 59 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग वाले दिव्यांगजनों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है। एनएपी-एसडीपी योजना के तहत, विभाग के साथ प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों (ईटीपी) के रूप में सूचीबद्ध, विभिन्न सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया हैं। ये सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठन देश भर में कौशल प्रदान करते हैं।

दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए विभाग ने सितंबर 2023 में पीएम-दक्ष-डीईपीडब्ल्यूडी पोर्टल का शुभारंभ किया है। यह पोर्टल उन दिव्यांगजनों और दिव्यांगजनों के प्रशिक्षण संगठनों और नियोक्ताओं/नौकरी एग्रीगेटर्स के लिए वन-स्टॉप डिजिटल गंतव्य है, जिन्हें कौशल और रोजगार की आवश्यकता है। इस पोर्टल के तहत दो मॉड्यूल हैं:-

i. दिव्यांगजन कौशल विकास: इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से देश भर में दिव्यांगजनों के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया जाता है।
ii. दिव्यांगजन रोजगार सेतु: यह प्लेटफॉर्म दिव्यांगजनों और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए रोजगार देने वाले नियोक्ताओं को जोड़ने का कार्य करता है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म पूरे भारत में दिव्यांगजनों के साथ-साथ निजी कंपनियों में रोजगार/आय के अवसरों पर जियो-टैग आधारित जानकारी प्रदान करता है।

एनएपी-एसडीपी योजना मांग आधारित योजना है और सूचीबद्ध प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों के प्रस्ताव के आधार पर उन्हें निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

दिव्यांगजनों के लिए क्षेत्र परिषद (एससीपीडब्ल्यूडी) द्वारा अब तक दृष्टिबाधितों के लिए नौकरी के 21 कार्यों और कम दृष्टि वालों के लिए नौकरी के 35 कार्यों को अनुकूलित किया गया है।

अब, पीएम-दक्ष-डीईपीडब्ल्यूडी पोर्टल के माध्यम से 111 दिव्यांगजनों (कम दृष्टि और दृष्टिबाधित) का प्रशिक्षण चल रहा है।

कक्षा 9 से कक्षा 12 तक एसटीईएम विषयों का अध्ययन करने वाले 100% दृष्टिहीन छात्रों के लिए विभाग के तहत राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के माध्यम से ट्यूशन शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है।

वित्तीय सहायता प्रति छात्र प्रति वर्ष 1.5 लाख रुपये या वास्तविक ट्यूशन शुल्क, जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित है। यह सहायता दिव्यांगजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय निधि से प्रदान की जाती है।

विभाग 'दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति' नामक एक व्यापक योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसमें छह घटक शामिल हैं;

- प्री-मैट्रिक (कक्षा IX और X),
- पोस्ट-मैट्रिक (कक्षा XI से स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री और डिप्लोमा),
- उच्च श्रेणी शिक्षा (शिक्षा में उत्कृष्टता के अधिसूचित संस्थानों में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा),
- राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति (विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में मास्टर्स डिग्री/पीएचडी),
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फैलोशिप (भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में एम. फिल और पीएचडी);
- नि: शुल्क कोचिंग (समूह 'क' और 'ख' पदों के लिए प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं और तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले हेतु प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के लिए)।

उपरोक्त सभी योजनाएं केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं हैं और अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। छात्रवृत्ति राशि 'डीबीटी मोड' में छात्रों के बैंक खाते में सीधे जारी की जाती है।

INCENTIVES TO TWO WHEELER PRODUCTION COMPANIES

1249. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) whether India has surpassed the China as biggest two wheeler market in the world and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to incentivize the two wheeler production companies in the country to maximize its reach to the people, particularly in the rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to link it with Production Linked Incentive Scheme to give boost to this industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL

(SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a): Yes. As per information received from Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), 16.6 million units of two-wheelers were sold in China in

Calendar Year (CY) 2023 while total two-wheelers registered in India in CY 2023 were 17.10 million (as per Vahan database for CY 2023).

(b) to (e): Entry level two-wheeler manufacturers in India already have their reach to rural areas of the country. The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Automobile and Auto components approved by the Government on 15th September, 2021 with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 crores proposes financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain. AAT two-wheelers are also eligible for incentives under the scheme ranging from 13% to 18% on determined sales value. As on 26.11.2024, five two-wheeler Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are approved under the scheme. The details of the scheme are available at https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-automobile-and-auto-component-industry.

BLUE REVOLUTION AND COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1250. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) the details of impact of the Blue Revolution initiatives during the last ten years particularly beneficiaries from the Dakshina Kannada coast;

(b) the details of steps taken to upgrade fisheries infrastructure including harbors, fish landing centers and cold storage facilities along with budget allocations thereof in Dakshina Kannada;

(c) the details of efforts to protect the marine ecosystem and improve coastal infrastructure and the expected impact on local fisherfolk in Karnataka; and

(d) whether there is a comprehensive plan for blue economy development, including sustainable fishing and marine-based industries, if so, the details of the projects proposed for Dakshina Kannada?

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

(a): The Government of Karnataka has reported that the Blue Revolution scheme implemented by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India had a substantial impact on fisheries sector in Dakshina Kannada District over the past ten years. Under this scheme, assistance has been extended to fishermen to various activities such as cage culture, Bio-floc ponds, Recirculatory Aquaculture System, insulated vehicles, refrigerated vehicles, two-wheelers and three-wheelers for transportation of fish, creation of cold chain facilities such as ice plants, cold storages amongst the others. It is further reported that fishermen in the District have shifted from traditional wooden boats to Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats, from trawling to gillnet fishing and deep sea

fishing. The scheme has also created multifarious impacts especially in increasing fish production, enhanced food security, economic growth, creation of employment opportunities, promotion of sustainable fishing practices, adoption of modern technologies, increased exports and access to global markets in the District.

(b): The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, Government of India under the Central schemes has been supporting the Government of Karnataka for development and upgradation of fisheries infrastructure facilities in the State including Dakshina Kannada District. Ten Fishing Harbours (FHs) including FH at Mangalore, Malpe, Gangoli, Amadalli and Karwa and 13 Fish Landing Centres (FLCs) have been developed with central assistance at various locations along the coast of Karnataka. Further, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India in the recent past has accorded approval to the proposals of Government of Karnataka at a total cost of Rs.505.76 crore and these projects includes development of new fishing harbours, modernization of existing harbours/landing centres and maintenance dredging. Two fishing harbours namely Mangalore and Kulai are situated in Dakshina Kannada District. Details of these approved projects are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last 10 years has supported construction of 177 ice plants/cold storages and modernization/ renovation of 122 existing ice plants/cold storages at a total cost of Rs.134.96 crore.

(c): The measures taken for sustainable management of fishery resources in the State as reported by the Government of Karnataka are (i) Restriction on introduction of new mechanized fishing boats, (ii) Ban on introduction of new purse seine boats, Bull trawling, light fishing, (iii) Limiting the engine horse power upto 350 HP, (iv) Non conventional fish aggregating devices, (v) introduction of Turtle Exclusion Device (TED) in gill nets, (vi) compulsory registration of fishing boats and obtaining license for fishing, (vii) Imposition of fishing ban on mechanized fishing boats from 1st June to 31st July every year, (viii) Encouraging use of square mesh cod end net by providing nets free of cost to trawl boat fishermen, (ix) Enactment of Karnataka Marine Fishing Regulation Act, (x) Development of Fishing Harbours (FHs) and Fish Landing Centers (FLCs) (xi) Establishment of artificial reefs in 12 locations in the district and (xiii) Expansion and upgradation of existing harbours, maintenance dredging to improve the navigability of the Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres.

(d): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has been taking up various initiatives for holistic development of fisheries sector in the country including Karnataka to realise the Blue Economy and Blue Growth Initiatives. Some of the major initiatives taken up in Dakshina Kannada District as reported by the Government of Karnataka includes installation of artificial reefs at. 56 locations along the Karnataka coast to improve catches of small scale fishers, promotion of deep sea fishing, development of post harvest and cold chain infrastructure

facilities, strengthening of fish marketing infrastructure and cold chain facilities amongst others under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana.

STATEMENT

Details of Fishing Harbours/Fish Landing Centre projects sanctioned in Karnataka under various fisheries development schemes by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India

Sl no.	Name of Project	Scheme	State	District/ Village/Location	Project Cost (Rs in Crore)	Central Share (Rs in Crore)
1.	Modernisation and Upgradation of Mangalore Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	37.47	22.48
2.	Modernisation of Malpe Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	Karnataka	Udupi	12.52	7.51
3.	Modernisation of Gangoli Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	Karnataka	Udupi	22.18	13.30
4.	Maintenance Dredging at Amadalli Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	5.61	3.36
5.	Maintenance Dredging at Harwada and Belekeri Fishing Landing Centres	PMMSY	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	4.14	2.48
6.	Dredging work at Tadari Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	2.65	1.59

7.	Development of Kulai Fishing Harbour	BR	Karnataka	Mangalore Mangaluru, Dakshina Kannada	196.51	186.68
8.	Development of Hejmadi Kodi Fishing Harbour	BR	Karnataka	Udupi	138.60	69.30*
9.	Taining walls at Alvekodi and Tenginagundi Fish Landing Centre	BR	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	86.08	43.04
	Total				**505.76**	**349.74**

*includes share of Department of Fisheries, GoI and Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW)

includes share of MoPSW and New Mangalore Port Authority.

IMPACT OF PARASITES ON SHRIMP INDUSTRY

1251. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any recent survey/study/ research into the losses suffered by shrimp farmers across India due to parasites and various similar infestations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of losses suffered by shrimp farmers over the last five years across India, a State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Eluru District;

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes/initiatives introduced to reduce the losses suffered by shrimp farmers in India, especially in Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Eluru District;

(d) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for the purposes of above-mentioned schemes/programmes/ initiatives during the last five years, especially in Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Eluru District; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any activities/campaigns to raise awareness regarding the issue of losses suffered by Shrimp farmers due to parasites/infestations, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has reported that ICAR-Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (ICAR-CIBA), Chennai conducted a study on economic loss due to diseases in aquaculture during 2021 to 2023. In total, about 2.1 lakh ton of produce was lost due to various diseases in the country. The estimated annual loss due to various shrimp diseases was Rs.7112 crore, which includes loss due to *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP) of Rs. 3,977 crores; loss of Rs. 1670 crores due to White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) and loss of Rs.1465crores due to other diseases.

(b): The details of losses of the shrimp farming in the major shrimp producing states as reported by ICAR-CIBA (i) Andhra Pradesh: the total estimated loss of production due to shrimp diseases in Andhra Pradesh was Rs.3,975 crore, which include Rs.2275 crore due to EHP, Rs. 802 crores due to WSSV and Rs.326 crore due to other diseases, (ii) Tamil Nadu: the losses in Tamil Nadu were Rs.466 crore, which includes Rs.265 crore due to EHP, Rs. 127 crores due to WSSV and Rs.73 crore due to other diseases and (iii) Gujarat: the losses were Rs.266 crore, which includes Rs.110 crore due to EHP, Rs. 123 crore due to WSSV and Rs.32 crore due to other diseases.

(c): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAHandD) is implementing National Surveillance Programme for Aquatic Animal Diseases (NSPAAD) through 31 laboratories of ICAR Fisheries Institutes, Fisheries Universities/ Colleges across the country including all coastal States. The programme has been undertaken for both active and passive surveillance of major shrimp diseases of concern, providing clinical services and advocating management strategies for controlling the diseases. Andhra Pradesh is one of the major partnering State in the NSPAAD programme and the State Institute of Fisheries Technology (SIFT), Kakinada with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories is the Nodal Agency for the project in Andhra Pradesh, which collects the samples from all the districts periodically and test them for occurrence of listed diseases

and report the incidence of diseases to the ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBFGR). In addition to this, the Government of Andhra Pradesh reported that 35 laboratories are established in the State, including Eluru District which collect water, soil and cultured animal samples and test them for the occurrence of diseases periodically, and that the field level fisheries officers' conduct regular field visits and periodic inspections to shrimp ponds and identify specific diseases when encountered and suggest remedies.

(d): Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that Rs.27.96 crore has been allocated and Rs.27.77 crore utilized in Andhra Pradesh under the NSPAD programme and the State Government Schemes to reduce the losses suffered by shrimp farmers in Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh has also reported that one Integrated Aqua Laboratory has been established in Bhimadole in Eluru District with an investment of Rs.27.00 Lakh and in addition to two existing laboratories at Eluru and Kaikaluru, and all the three laboratories are functioning. An amount of Rs.1.43 crore was utilized under the Matsya Sagu Badi and purchase of laboratory equipments in Eluru District as reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(e): ICAR-CIBA conducted various training programmes to create awareness about diseases causing loss in shrimp farms, and risk management survey and loss assessment in shrimp farming in Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai during 2024. Recently, ICAR-CIBA released shrimp crop insurance products to cover the loss

due to various diseases. Oriental Insurance Company Ltd and Agricultural Insurance Company, with the technical guidance of ICAR-CIBA have released insurance products to cover the losses due to diseases and weather risks.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have taken various steps for management of diseases in shrimp farms such as (i) campaigns to create awareness among the aquaculture farmers on the issues of disease occurrence and the probable losses to Shrimp farmers due to parasites/infestation and the remedial measures, (ii) Rythu Seva Kendras were established at Village level to extend extension services to aquaculture farmers and supply of certified aquaculture inputs like feed, and trainings on innovative and advanced technologies. 750 No. of Village Fishery Assistants (VFAs) are deployed in these centers for providing the extension services at Village Level, (iii) Matsya Sagu Badi: This is “Aqua Farmers’ Field School” and is an initiative for providing extension services and crop advisories to aquaculture farmers and dissemination of knowledge and technical skills in the field. The progress of this programmes organized is monitored through digital platform regularly (e- matsykar portal) and (iv) Integrated Call Center: A dedicated Integrated Call Center has been established with 63 technical officers for agriculture and allied sectors for providing advisories to farmers and clearing fishers’ queries by Experts, and a panel of experts are also identified from ICAR Fisheries Institutes, Fisheries Universities and Colleges for back end support for information dissemination.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPICE HUBS AND MARKETS

1252. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to promote the establishment of Spice Hubs and Spice Markets in the Jhalawar-Baran region of Rajasthan, which is known for its growing agro-based production of key spices like garlic, coriander, fenugreek, nigella seeds, and chillies;

(b) whether the Government provide details of any ongoing or proposed projects aimed at developing Spice Hubs for the processing, grading, grinding, and packaging of spices and the extent to which projects will enhance the value chain and market access for local farmers;

(c) the details of the Government's strategy for creating structured Spice Markets within the Jhalawar-Baran region and the manner in which markets serve as platforms for farmers to sell their produce directly, ensuring better pricing and reduced market exploitation by intermediaries; and

(d) the details of expected impact of these initiatives on the local economy, including job creation, value addition and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices in the region?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has informed that it does not have any proposal for developing Spice Hubs. Spices Board has also informed that it does not have a Spice Park in the Jhalawar Baran region.

EXPORT OF TEXTILE

1253. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the percentage of textile exports accounted for by each State, including Karur district in Tamil Nadu during each of the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the challenges faced by the textile clusters in Tamil Nadu due to cheaper imports and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to small clusters in the State to convert them into integrated units; and

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

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

(a): The state-wise details of textiles and apparel (including handicrafts) exports during last five years and Karur district in Tamil Nadu during last 3 years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) to (d): Government is regularly monitoring exports and imports and engaging with the industry in this regard. In order to control import of low quality knitted fabrics, presently Minimum Import Price (MIP) has been imposed on synthetic knitted fabrics.

The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to promote Indian textiles. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern, integrated, world class textile infrastructure; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain; National Handloom Development Program for end to end support for handloom sector. Ministry of Textiles is also implementing National Handicrafts Development Programme and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for promotion of handicrafts.

STATEMENT

Textiles and Apparel (including handicrafts) Exports
(State-wise data during the last five years)

(Value in USD Million)

State	FY: 2019-20	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	% Share of Total Export (FY 2023-24)
TAMIL NADU	6,978.7	6,213.9	8,714.4	8,008.9	7,172.0	19.99%
GUJARAT	5,134.3	5,078.1	7,358.6	5,043.4	5,749.1	16.03%
MAHARASHTRA	4,292.5	4,015.4	5,355.8	3,999.5	4,227.3	11.78%
HARYANA	3,280.3	3,003.0	4,215.0	3,720.0	3,641.9	10.15%
UTTAR PRADESH	3,151.0	2,729.8	3,649.0	3,686.6	3,438.2	9.58%
KARNATAKA	2,474.0	1,917.1	2,732.1	2,910.3	2,738.4	7.63%
RAJASTHAN	1,376.8	1,226.2	1,853.4	1,582.1	1,624.3	4.53%
PUNJAB	1,517.7	1,313.6	2,111.5	1,502.2	1,500.4	4.18%
MADHYA PRADESH	1,132.6	1,338.0	2,108.9	1,346.5	1,390.2	3.88%
WEST BENGAL	1,026.3	904.9	1,265.7	1,207.4	1,087.1	3.03%
DELHI	2,514.1	1,773.5	1,551.0	1,189.9	1,032.0	2.88%
DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI	640.2	597.7	994.1	670.3	678.3	1.89%
ANDHRA PRADESH	472.9	447.9	770.6	438.2	481.2	1.34%
KERALA	373.3	289.2	407.2	351.4	371.8	1.04%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	185.2	178.0	330.0	259.2	237.2	0.66%
TELANGANA	131.5	202.9	469.9	135.6	166.8	0.46%
JAMMU and KASHMIR	101.9	67.8	109.9	101.1	88.7	0.25%
ODISHA	40.4	28.7	85.9	66.0	85.5	0.24%
UTTARAKHAND	47.7	52.0	84.6	45.6	41.6	0.12%
BIHAR	37.5	40.1	36.8	27.6	32.3	0.09%
JHARKHAND	21.9	9.5	7.5	14.9	25.2	0.07%
DAMAN and DIU	195.1	66.7	116.3	99.7	16.9	0.05%
CHANDIGARH	2.2	5.3	9.8	29.7	16.1	0.04%
PUDUCHERRY	12.8	26.0	16.6	15.6	13.0	0.04%
CHATTISGARH	1.7	0.9	3.3	2.9	4.0	0.01%
GOA	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	2.4	0.01%
ASSAM	1.9	3.9	7.1	4.0	2.3	0.01%
OTHERS	26.6	49.8	63.7	222.3	9.6	0.03%

Total	**35,176.7**	**31,584.9**	**44,434.7**	**36,686.0**	**35,873.9**	**100.00%**

Source: DGCIS, Provisional Data (Rounded Off)

Textiles and Apparel (including handicrafts) exports accounted for by Karur District:

State	District	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Value in USD Million	% Share in Tamil Nadu	Value in USD Million	% Share in Tamil Nadu	Value in USD Million	% Share in Tamil Nadu
Tamil Nadu	KARUR	848.75	9.74%	741.14	9.25%	625.47	8.72%

Source: DGCIS, Provisional Data (Rounded Off)

*District wise data is available since 2021-22 on DGCIS portal

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADATION SCHEME

1254. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) the details of progress of works undertaken the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) in the State/UT-wise for Maharashtra along with the cluster/district-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized for same, district-wise;

(c) whether any other proposal regarding setting up of power-loom cluster in Malegaon was received by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken by the Government;

(e) whether the Government has initiated any action to develop power-loom cluster in Malegaon, Maharashtra, under the IIUS scheme or any other scheme; and

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

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

(a) and (b): Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with an objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which have potential to become globally competitive. The Scheme was recast in February, 2009 on the basis of an independent evaluation to strengthen the implementation process. A modified version of IIUS viz. 'Modified Industrial InfrastructureUp-gradation Scheme (MIIUS)' was notified in July, 2013. The scheme has been discontinued beyond 31.03.2017 for taking up new projects.

Under the scheme, a total of 05 projects were approved in the state of Maharashtra in 5 districts; all the projects have been completed. The detail of these projects are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): No.

(e) and (f): No. However, Powerloom Service Centre, Malegaon under Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, offers support to textile industries in Malegaon cluster by providing Yarn and Fabric testing facility, Training, Technical consultancy/Trouble shooting at nominal charges for improving the quality, productivity, efficiency and for reducing wastage in the production.

STATEMENT

The detail of completed projects

Sl.no.	**District**	**Name of the Industrial Cluster**	**Date of approval**	**Total Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)**	**Approved GoI Grant (in ₹ Cr.)**	**Released GoI grant (in ₹ Cr.)**	**Completed on**
1	*Pune*	*Auto Components Cluster, Pune,* Maharashtra	06-09-2004	59.99	44.99	44.54	03-03-2008
2	Kolhapur	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra	14-03-2005	68.49	33.25	32.91	04-07-2011
3	Nashik	Engineering Cluster, Nashik, Maharashtra	24-03-2008	67.26	42.88	42.45	12-04-2013

4	Aurangabad	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	31-05-2010	82.55	60.00	58.20	31-03-2016
5	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster, Maharashtra	31-01-2012	44.90	32.59	31.62	31-03-2016

IMPACT OF MOISTURE CONTENT ON ARECANUT FARMING

1255. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of the FSSAI's 7 per cent maximum moisture content requirement on the viability and profitability of Arecanut Farming, particularly for growers in regions like Karnataka where climate and natural drying processes make compliance challenging;

(b) If so, whether the Government intends to re-evaluate this limit to better align with the natural moisture variations in Arecanut and to consider the impact of weather and storage conditions on moisture retention;

(c) whether any consultations have been conducted with agricultural experts, farmer representatives, or industry stakeholders on the implications of the 7 per cent moisture cap;

(d) whether the Government has considered revising the moisture content requirement to more feasible standard that would alleviate financial strain on Arecanut farmers and if so, the proposed timeline for such a revision; and

(e) the steps that the Government is taking to ensure fair standards for Arecanut quality that safeguard farmers interests while meeting food safety objectives?

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

(a) and (b): Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has not carried out any impact assessment to review the 7% maximum moisture content requirement for Arecanut. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI), Kasaragod had evaluated arecanut samples collected from different places which were analyzed for moisture and water activity in Arecanut. For storage of arecanut under dry condition, moisture content of 11% with corresponding water activity of 7.1 was found reasonably safe.

(c): FSSAI's scientific panel comprising of experts from various research institutes have under taken technical deliberations on this matter. Further, ICAR-CPCRI, Kasaragod, Kerala and Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development (DASD), Calicut, Kerala have also held consultation meetings with agriculture experts, farmers representatives and industry stakeholders.

(d) and (e): No such amendment is under consideration of FSSAI presently.

डिजिटल ग्राम परियोजना

1256. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

सरकार द्वारा पायलट परियोजना के रूप में डिजिटल परियोजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए रामटेक संसदीय निर्वाचत क्षेत्र की ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (MeitY) ने 31.10.2018 को 'डिजिटल ग्राम पायलट परियोजना' को मंजूरी दी थी, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के 700 गांवों (राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (UT) के प्रत्येक जिले से एक गांव) में शिक्षा सेवाएं, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, कौशल विकास सेवाएं, सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाली स्ट्रीट लाइट और वित्तीय समावेशन सेवाएं, साथ ही सरकार से नागरिक सेवाएं और व्यवसाय से नागरिक सेवाएं प्रदान करना है। यह परियोजना मार्च, 2024 से सफलतापूर्वक पूरी हो चुकी है।

डिगडोह ग्राम पंचायत, जिला- नागपुर, संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र- रामटेक, राज्य- महाराष्ट्र, को डिजिटल ग्राम पायलट परियोजना के तहत कवर किया गया है।

MEASURES TO DISCOURAGE START-UP FLIPPING

1257. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the details and number of start-ups registered across the country during the last five years, including State/UT-wise data during the years 2019 to 2024;

(b) the details of number of start-ups that have relocated to other countries during the last five years including the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of measures implemented to discourage start-ups from relocating to other countries, along with the number of start-ups that have returned due to these efforts;

(d) the details of major reasons expressed by start-ups for relocating to other countries; and

(e) the details of specific sectors or industries in start-up flipping is more prevalent and trends observed during the last five years including the current year?

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

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

As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). As on 31st October 2024, 1,52,139 entities have been recognised as startups by DPIIT.

The State/Union Territory(UT)-wise details of DPIIT recognised startups in the last five years and the current year viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 as on 31^{st} October 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Such information is not centrally maintained by the Government.

(c) to (e): Conduciveness of doing business, ability to attract funding, and other business specific factors play important role for startups to stay domiciled in their home country. Since the launch of the Startup India initiative in 2016, the Government has taken various measures to enhance ease of doing business, raising capital, and reducing compliance burden to simplify the regulatory environment and create a conducive business environment.

Specifically for re-domiciling (reverse flipping) of emerging companies, such measures include recent announcement of abolishment of the Angel Tax for all

classes of investors, boosting in-bound investments in the country. The Government has also introduced harmonization of long-term capital gains (LTCG) tax across various securities, to simplify the tax regime.

Further, amendment has been made in Rule 25A of the Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016, to simplify the in-bound cross-border merger process and make the process of merger of a holding company incorporated outside the country with its wholly owned Indian subsidiary faster.

Also, with respect to onshoring (bringing back) of Indian startups, the Government has notified the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) to develop and regulate financial services, financial institutions and financial products in the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC). The mandate of IFSCA is to create a world class international financial center to enable onshoring of the activities that are currently carried out in offshore financial centres by Indian corporate entities. Through such measures, the IFSCA is actively engaged in promoting onshoring of Indian innovation i.e., redomiciling Indian startups currently domiciled abroad to the GIFT City.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has undertaken specific measures for startups to start and do business in the country. A list of such specific key reforms undertaken is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise details of entities recognised as startups by DPIIT in the last five years and the current year viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 as on 31st October 2024 are as under:

State	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (as on 31st October 2024)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	5	13	10	13	16
Andhra Pradesh	179	235	298	381	586	499
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	4	9	17	10
Assam	71	119	190	285	362	294
Bihar	158	265	390	525	812	707
Chandigarh	41	55	69	81	126	91
Chhattisgarh	166	155	167	237	362	403
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	5	12	12	11	12
Delhi	1,450	1,817	2,215	2,580	3,161	2,416
Goa	43	67	81	107	98	100
Gujarat	644	881	1,728	2,282	3,295	2,931
Haryana	730	830	1,070	1,334	1,742	1,470
Himachal Pradesh	31	41	56	120	144	125
Jammu and Kashmir	38	64	131	170	246	229
Jharkhand	89	165	191	239	337	279
Karnataka	1,746	1,776	2,157	2,568	3,036	2,641
Kerala	669	710	923	1,078	1,296	967
Ladakh	0	1	1	5	5	5
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	335	427	562	898	1,267	1,013
Maharashtra	2,227	2,736	3,737	4,812	5,816	4,825
Manipur	6	13	37	31	26	40
Meghalaya	6	0	9	10	18	13

State	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (as on 31st October 2024)
Mizoram	1	1	2	6	13	15
Nagaland	2	5	7	7	22	30
Odisha	187	280	397	451	620	448
Puducherry	11	14	17	30	43	26
Punjab	99	146	244	294	443	338
Rajasthan	358	503	623	992	1,445	1,074
Sikkim	2	1	3	2	2	0
Tamil Nadu	632	772	1,107	1,811	2,816	2,132
Telangana	620	819	994	1,381	1,760	1,484
Tripura	7	23	12	27	23	37
Uttar Pradesh	906	1,401	1,981	2,583	3,432	2,896
Uttarakhand	98	114	162	236	271	218
West Bengal	320	405	692	1,002	1,174	943
Grand Total	**11,885**	**14,852**	**20,282**	**26,596**	**34,842**	**28,727**

STATEMENT-II

List of key reforms undertaken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:

i. **Differential voting Rights (DVRs):** Startups being private limited companies are free to issue equity shares with DVRs to raise capital without any restrictions contained in rule 4 of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 as Private limited companies are exempted from application of section 43 and 47 of the Companies Act, 2013 (vide notification no. 464(E) dated 05.06.2015).

ii. **Deposits:** Companies may ordinarily accept or renew any deposits from its members not exceeding 35% of the paid-up share capital, free reserves and

securities premium account of the company. But a startup may accept deposits without any limit from its members for the period of ten years from the date of incorporation (Second proviso to sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

iii. **Convertible Note:** Startups can receive an amount of Rs 25 lakh or more by way of a convertible note (convertible into equity shares or repayable within a period not exceeding ten years from the date of issue) in a single tranche, from a person, and such transactions are not considered deposit under Deposit Rules. (Rule 2(1)(c)(xvii) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014).

iv. **Sweat Equity:** Unlisted companies may issue sweat equity shares to the extent of 25% of the paid-up capital at any time, with other restrictions. But a startup company may issue sweat equity shares not exceeding 50% of the paid up capital upto ten years from the date of its incorporation or registration (Second Proviso to sub-rule(4) of rule 8 of Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014).

v. **Employee Stock Options (ESOPs):** In general, ESOPs are not given to the employee who is a promoter or a person belonging to the promoter group and a director who either himself or through his relative or through anybody corporate, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10% of the equity of the company. But in case of a startup such condition shall not apply up to ten years from the date of

incorporation (Rule12(1)(c) of Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014).

vi. **Cash Flow Statement:** A private company which is a startup /small companies are not required to include cash flow statement with financial statements which otherwise is a mandatory requirement under section 2(40) of Companies Act, 2013.

vii. **Signing of annual return:** In case of startup companies/small companies, the annual return shall be signed by the company secretary or where there is no company secretary, by the director of the company. (Notification no. 583(E) dated 13.06.2017).

viii. **Number of Board Meetings:** Under Companies Act, 2013, Board of Directors of a company are required to meet at least once in 120 days, 4 board meetings in a year. However, in case of a startup companies/small companies one board meeting in each half of a calendar year with a gap between two meetings of not less than 90 days is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 173(5) of the Companies Act. (Notification no. 583(E) dated 13.06.2017).

ix. **The Companies (Listing of equity shares in permissible jurisdictions) Rules,** 2024 have been issued vide notification dated 24.01.2024. Through this policy initiative Indian public companies have been allowed to list their equity shares on the international stock exchanges at GIFT IFSC. This enables Indian

public companies, especially startups and companies in the sunrise and technology sectors, to use this alternative avenue to access global capital beyond the domestic exchanges. This is expected to lead to better valuation of Indian companies in line with global standards of scale and performance, boost foreign investment flows, unlock growth opportunities and broaden the investor base. The public Indian companies will have the flexibility to access both markets i.e., domestic market for raising capital in INR and the international market at IFSC for raising capital in foreign currency from the global investors**.**

x. **Amendment has been made in rule 25A of the Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016** on 09.09.2024 (effective from 17.09.2024). Pursuant to this amendment, merger of a holding company incorporated abroad with its wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in India would require approval of Central Government (delegated to Regional Directors). Prior to this amendment, such mergers required approval of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). This would make this process speedier and would allow NCLT to concentrate on other areas.

घरेलू इस्पात विनिर्माता

1258. एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) वर्ष 2019 से अब तक वर्ष-वार विभिन्न देशों से कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात का आयात किया गया है;

(ख) सरकार किस प्रकार घरेलू इस्पात विनिर्माताओं को कम कीमत वाले आयातित इस्पात के प्रभाव से बचाएगी,

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास देश में कच्चे इस्पात की 300 मिलियन टन क्षमता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यनीति है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो देश में घरेलू इस्पात उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

(ङ) यदि हॉ, तो क्या सरकार का इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से धोखाधड़ी करने वाली समितियों की संपत्तियों की नीलामी करने और निवेशकों को शीघ्र भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) वर्ष 2018-19 से अप्रैल-अक्टूबर, 2024-25 तक विभिन्न देशों से आयातित तैयार इस्पात की मात्रा का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) से (घ): इस्पात एक नियंत्रणमुक्त क्षेत्र है। सरकार देश के सभी राज्यों में इस्पात क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनुकूल नीतिगत वातावरण सृजित कर एक सुविधा प्रदाता के रूप में कार्य करती है।

सरकार ने देश में 300 एमटी कच्चे इस्पात की क्षमता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने और घरेलू इस्पात उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:-

i. सरकारी अधिप्राप्ति के लिए 'मेड इन इंडिया' स्टील को बढ़ावा देने हेतु घरेलू स्तर पर विनिर्मित लौह और इस्पात उत्पाद (डीएमआई और एसपी) नीति का कार्यान्वयन।

ii. देश के भीतर 'विशेष इस्पात' के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और पूंजीगत निवेश को आकर्षित करके आयात को कम करने हेतु विशेष इस्पात के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना का शुभारंभ करना। विशेष इस्पात के लिए पीएलआई योजना के तहत अनुमानित अतिरिक्त निवेश 29,500 करोड़ रुपये है, जिससे लगभग 25 मिलियन टन (एमटी) की अतिरिक्त क्षमता का निर्माण।

iii. केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में, फेरो -निकेल और मॉलिब्डेनम अयस्कों और संकेंद्रणों पर आधारभूत सीमा शुल्क (बीसीडी) को 2.5% से घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है, जो इस्पात उद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल हैं। सीआरजीओ इस्पात के विनिर्माण के लिए फेरस स्क्रैप और विशिष्ट कच्चे माल पर बीसीडी छूट 31.03.2026 तक जारी रखी गई है।

iv. घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए आयातों की अधिक प्रभावी निगरानी हेतु इस्पात आयात निगरानी प्रणाली (एसआईएमएस) 2.0 का सुधार करना।

v. इस्पात निर्माण के लिए अधिक अनुकूल शर्तों पर कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को सुगम बनाने हेतु अन्य देशों के अलावा मंत्रालयों और राज्यों के साथ समन्वय करना।

vi. घरेलू स्तर पर उत्पन्न स्क्रैप की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए इस्पात स्क्रैप पुनर्चक्रण नीति को अधिसूचित करना।

vii. उद्योग, प्रयोक्ताओं और आम जनता के लिए गुणवत्तायुक्त इस्पात की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस्पात गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेशों को लागू किया गया है, जिसके द्वारा घरेलू बाजार के साथ-साथ आयात में निम्न स्तर/दोषपूर्ण इस्पात उत्पादों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है। आदेश के अनुसार, यह

सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि अंतिम प्रयोक्ताओं को प्रासंगिक बीआईएस मानकों के अनुरूप केवल गुणवत्ता वाले इस्पात ही उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, कार्बन इस्पात, मिश्रधातु इस्पात और स्टेनलेस इस्पात को शामिल करते हुए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश के तहत 151 भारतीय मानक अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।

<u>**विवरण**</u>

वर्ष 2018-19 से अप्रैल-अक्टूबर, 2024-25 तक विभिन्न देशों से आयातित तैयार इस्पात की मात्रा का ब्यौरा

तैयार इस्पात का आयात						('000 टन)
देश	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	अप्रैल-अक्टूबर 2024-25*
अर्जेंटीना	26	7	1	0	0	0
ऑस्ट्रेलिया	4	2	1	0	1	1
ऑस्ट्रिया	13	71	9	10	52	4
बहरीन	10	14	5	1	3	5
बांग्लादेश	0	0	0	6	3	1
बेल्जियम	74	56	28	33	17	10
ब्राजील	23	5	6	3	1	1
कनाडा	20	17	10	11	6	2
चीन	1207	843	833	1407	2687	1742
चेक गणराज्य	2	0	1	2	4	2
डेनमार्क	3	2	2	1	1	1
फिनलैंड	9	5	5	7	6	3
फ्रांस	56	121	58	77	15	57
जर्मनी	135	146	151	112	80	66
इंडोनेशिया	464	79	241	148	94	56
ईरान	0	0	0	0	0	0
इटली	81	33	34	31	23	24
जापान	1018	560	664	841	1274	1268
कजाखस्तान	3	11	1	6	0	0
कोरिया	2687	1947	2009	2228	2670	1527
कुवैत	8	3	3	3	9	4

मलेशिया	51	42	8	20	6	3
नेपाल	6	6	9	59	120	70
नीदरलैंड्स	11	20	13	4	3	1
न्यूजीलैंड	1	1	0	1	1	1
ओमान	4	12	5	7	11	10
पोलैंड	8	5	7	6	3	2
पुर्तगाल	2	1	2	2	0	1
रोमानिया	3	1	1	2	17	1
रूस	71	63	55	313	53	76
सऊदी अरब	8	36	14	9	39	4
सिंगापुर	139	43	8	6	4	5
स्लोवेनिया	11	7	6	4	1	3
दक्षिण अफ्रीका	22	15	8	5	7	9
स्पेन	32	20	27	21	5	3
स्वीडन	23	27	39	48	20	20
स्विट्ज़रलैंड	1	1	1	1	1	1
ताइवान	165	186	194	163	185	89
थाईलैंड	52	50	25	53	58	60
तुर्की	5	8	2	3	3	1
यू.के.	17	11	6	5	4	3
यू.ए.ई.	21	21	24	12	52	17
यूक्रेन	84	31	22	7	1	2
यू.एस.ए.	65	54	29	17	20	12
वियतनाम	86	133	75	320	737	598
अन्य	39	39	26	6	24	5
कुल	**6768**	**4752**	**4669**	**6022**	**8320**	**5768**
स्त्रोत: संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति (जेपीसी); *अनंतिम						

INCREASE IN WORKING DAYS UNDER MGNREGS

1259. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate measures to increase the budgetary allocation for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swacch Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural and other schemes to cater the welfare of rural people especially women, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures taken to increase the number of working days from 100 days to 150 days and effect the six percent increase in wages every year; and

(c) whether the Government has initiated any special employment guarantee scheme for SC/ST/OBC and Minority communities and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The Government of India is committed to the welfare and development of rural communities, including women, through sustained efforts and robust policy implementation. Scheme-wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for financial year 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-2025(B.E) in respect of schemes being implemented by Department of Rural Development is given at annexure.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) which is being implemented by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the focus remains on sustaining open defecation-free (ODF) villages and promoting awareness programs to ensure

improved health outcomes, particularly for women and children. Details of central share allocated under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is given below:

Financial Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
2022-23	5000.0
2023-24	7000.0
2024-25	7192.0

With regard to welfare of women, it is stated that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, requires that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work. Further, in case of individual work, women headed rural household is one of the categories which shall be given priority.

The rate of participation of women (percentage of women person-days out of total in percentage) in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 29.11.2024) is given below:

Financial Year	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Women participation rate (%)	54.82	57.47	58.9	57.75

(As per NREGASoft)

(b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) provides for at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Further, the Ministry mandates

the provision of an additional 50 days of wage employment (beyond the stipulated 100 days) to every Scheduled Tribe Household in a forest area, provided that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006. In addition to this, there is a provision for providing upto an additional 50 days of wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity-affected notified rural areas.

As per Section 3 (4) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the State Governments may make provision for providing additional days of employment beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds.

With regard to increase in wage rate it is stated that Section 6 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, provides that the Central Government may by notification specify the wage rate for unskilled work for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate for every financial year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every financial year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL).

The overall % increase in wage rate for FY 2024-25 from FY 2023-24 is about **7 %.**

(c): In so far as Ministry of Rural Development is concerned it is implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) which is a demand driven wage employment Scheme which stipulates for providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The details of the percentage of beneficiaries from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years and current financial Year 2024-25 (as on 29.11.2024) is given below:

Financial year	%age of Persondays generated	
	SCs	STs
2021-22	19.17%	18.33%
2022-23	19.55%	18.02%
2023-24	19.18%	17.62%
2024-25 (as on 29.11.24)	19.08%	17.81%

(as per NREGSASoft)

STATEMENT

Scheme-wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for financial year 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-2025(B.E) (Rs. in crore)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2022-23		Annual Plan 2023-24		Annual Plan 2024-25
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E,

1	2	3	4	6	7	9
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	73000	90955.77	60000	86000	86000
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission-Aajeevika	13336.42	11776.01	14129.17	14129.17	15047
3	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana	20000	48422	54487	32000.01	54500.14
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000	19000	19000	17000	19000
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9652.31	9652	9636.32	9652	9652
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission*	550	988.91	0	0	0

*No allocation is being made for this scheme since FY 2023-24.

E-MARKETPLACE PORTAL

1260. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu is one of the pioneers of promoting and nurturing Self Help Groups (SHGs), usually women led and woman participating

and they ensure livelihood and participation in the growth of the nation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any aid/assistance in providing a separate space in the Government e-marketplace portal to help SHG's with greater visibility and access to the marketplace; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) SARAS collection, an initiative under the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) #vocalforlocal stores was launched in May 2020 to showcase daily utility products made by Rural Self Help Groups (SHGs) including those under the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development. It aims to provide SHGs in rural areas with market access to Central and State Ministries/ Departments, Public Sector Enterprises, Autonomous Bodies, other Government buyers and Co-operatives. Under this initiative, the SHG sellers are able to list their products in 5 product categories, namely (i) Handicrafts, (ii) Handloom and textiles, (iii) Office accessories, (iv) Grocery and pantry, and (v) Personal care and hygiene.

3,784 SHGs are registered on the SARAS Collection of GeM. Currently more than 340 product catalogues are listed in the SARAS Collection by the

Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chains (FDRVC) who work with NRLM, Ministry of Rural Development as a support organisation. It is to mention that GeM is not maintaining state-wise data of SHGs.

EXPORT OF COCONUT AND COIR PRODUCTS

1261. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details and quantum of different coconut and coir products exported along with their valuation during the last five years, year/State/UT and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema district;

(b) the details of the countries to which coconut and coir products are exported, country-wise;

(c) whether there has been any disruption in supply chain of coconut and coir products domestically and internationally, if so, details thereof;

(d) the details of the steps to enhance the export of coconut and coir products;

(e) the details of the funds released and utilized for the enhancement of export of coconut and coir products during the last five years, year/State/UT-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government for marketing/promoting coconut and coir products internationally?

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

(a) The Government maintains validated record of total Agricultural exports from India. State wise export figures are not validated as the data is received based on the reporting of the State of origin code by the exporters in the shipping bills. The details of coconut and coir products exported during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** Further, product wise details of exports of coconut and coir products can be seen at https://www.commerce.gov.in/trade-statistics/

(b) The country wise details to which coconut and coir products are exported are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) The Government has not come across any disruption in supply chain of coconut and coir products domestically and internationally in the last few years.

(d) to (f) The Coconut Development Board (a statutory body under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare) undertakes various activities to enhance coconut product exports, including issuing RCMC certificates, facilitating participation in trade fairs, organizing seminars, providing market intelligence, assisting with quality certification and brand building and recognizing top exporters. The Board also collaborates with institutions and embassies to explore export potential and promotes market linkages.

The Coir Board (a statutory body under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) assists MSMEs under Coir Vikas Yojana to boost coir product exports. It organizes and participates in international trade fairs, provides financial aid for overseas events and conducts Management Development Programs and workshops on export-related matters to enhance competitiveness, foster partnerships, market linkages and expand global market reach.

For the enhancement of export of coconut and coir products, the Coconut Development Board and the coir board have incurred an amount of Rs. 3.39 crores and Rs. 6.68 crores respectively during the past 5 years from 2019-20 to 2023-24.

STATEMENT-I

The details of coconut and coir products exported during the last five years

Coconut Products

Year	Value (Rs. In Lakhs)
2019-20	176217.45
2020-21	229481.83
2021-22	323682.54
2022-23	355423.33
2023-24	346944.39
Total	1431749.54

Source: Coconut Development Board

Coir Products

Year	Value (Rs. In Lakhs)
2019-20	241596.65
2020-21	352654.84
2021-22	424034.21
2022-23	289454.12
2023-24	298200.44
Total	1605940.26

Source: Coir Board

STATEMENT-II

Export of Coconut products to top 15 countries during 2023-24

S. No.	Country	Value (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	U S A	65123.40
2.	U ARAB EMTS	40309.22
3.	SRI LANKA DSR	20025.72
4.	BELGIUM	11539.12
5.	GERMANY	11536.45
6.	RUSSIA	11112.34
7.	U K	10089.45
8.	NETHERLAND	9877.33
9.	JAPAN	9366.26
10.	TURKEY	8973.01
11.	CANADA	7545.47
12.	SAUDI ARAB	7497.58
13.	ITALY	6878.36
14.	CHINA P RP	6864.31
15.	NEPAL	6664.94
	OTHER COUNTRIES	113541.43
	TOTAL	346944.39

Source: Coconut Development Board

Export of coir products to top 15 countries during 2023-24

Sl. No	Country	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	CHINA P RP	79407.03
2	U S A	63658.09
3	NETHERLAND	22088.29
4	SPAIN	14950.89
5	KOREA RP	14221.71

6	U K	13092.73
7	AUSTRALIA	9929.17
8	FRANCE	5976.51
9	ITALY	5747.17
10	GERMANY	5703.75
11	U ARAB EMTS	5402.12
12	CANADA	5206.06
13	PERU	5152.29
14	MOROCCO	3571.59
15	MEXICO	3122.62
	OTHER COUNTRIES	40970.42
	TOTAL	298200.44

Source: Coir Board

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

1262. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the total production of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country during the last five years, year/State-wise, especially from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the schemes/programmes/initiatives/Production Linked Incentives (PLIs) introduced/undertaken to increase the production of EVs in the country during the said period;

(c) the details and the total number of industrial complexes, factories and businesses along with the beneficiaries of said schemes/PLIs during the said period, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details and the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for the purposes of various schemes/programs/initiatives undertaken to increase the production of EVs in the country during the said period; and

(e) the details of campaigns to incentivise purchase of domestically produced EVs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a): As per the inputs provided by Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), the total annual production of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in India during the last five years, year-wise is as given below:

Total Annual Production of Electric Vehicles (EVs) [in (‘000)]					
Category	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Passenger Vehicles[1]	3.30	5.83	22.36	62.28	92.17
Commercial Vehicles[2]	0.53	0.41	2.22	3.11	8.66
Three-Wheelers[2]	143.83	91.97	185.38	404.88	632.78
Two-Wheeler[2]	26.84	44.83	252.78	728.21	948.42
1. *SIAM Production Data* 2. *Vahan Registration Data*					

State-wise data of production of Electric Vehicles in the country is not available.

(b): Government has introduced following schemes/programmes /initiatives to increase the production of EVs in India:

(I) Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry (PLI-Auto): PLI-Auto Scheme was launched on 15.09.2021, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 crores for a period of 5 years. The details of the scheme are available at https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-automobile-and-auto-component-industry

(II) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for manufacturing Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC): Government on 12th May, 2021 approved PLI-ACC in order to promote manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 18,100 crore. The scheme envisages to establish a cumulative ACC battery manufacturing capacity of 50 GWh. The details of the scheme may be seen at https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-national-programme-advanced-chemistry-cell-acc-battery-storage .

(III) Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI)**:** SPMEPCI was notified on 15.03.2024 to promote the manufacturing of electric passenger cars in India. Under the scheme, approved applicants would be allowed to import Completely Built-in Units at a reduced customs duty of 15% for 5 years subject to setting up of electric passenger cars manufacturing facilities

in India. The details of the scheme are available at https://heavyindustries.gov.in/scheme-promote-manufacturing-electric-passenger-cars-india-0 .

(c): Under the schemes, no specific focus is there for any particular state in the country. As on 28.11.2024, there are 82 approved applicants under PLI-Auto scheme having multiple manufacturing facilities/ engineering research and design units across India. The state-wise number of manufacturing facilities as reported by approved applicants under the scheme is given below:

Sr. No.	State	Number of Manufacturing Units
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Assam	1
3	Delhi	1
4	Gujarat	12
5	Haryana	37
6	Jharkhand	4
7	Karnataka	28
8	Kerala	1
9	Madhya Pradesh	6
10	Maharashtra	77
11	Puducherry	1
12	Punjab	2
13	Rajasthan	8
14	Tamil Nadu	46
15	Telangana	4
16	Uttar Pradesh	13

17	Uttarakhand	12
Total		**257**

State-wise details of the total number of beneficiary firms approved under the PLI-ACC Scheme are as under:

S. No.	State	Application approved
1	Gujarat	2
2	Karnataka	1
3	Tamil Nadu	1

(d): PLI-Auto Scheme was launched on 15.09.2021 with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 crores for a period of 5 years. As on 28.11.2024, no disbursement has been made to applicants claims received under this scheme. SPMEPCI entails no financial outlay for applicants and only envisages benefit of reduced basic customs duty rate on the import of electric passenger cars, subject to compliance with the Scheme guidelines. The PLI-ACC scheme is under gestation period till December, 2024. Therefore, no disbursement has taken place so far.

(e): Government does regular campaigns to incentivise purchase of domestically produced EVs in the country including consultations/conclaves. The details of major events organized by Ministry of Heavy Industries are as under:

1. PLI Auto Conclave held on 16th January, 2024;
2. OEM's Consultation for Electric Trucks adoption in India held on 8th May, 2024;
3. Stakeholder consultation on Future Roadmap for e-Bus held on 9th May, 2024;

4. Event on FAME's Success in Transforming India's EV Landscape held on 18th September, 2024; and
5. Consultation with OEMs/dealers before the launch of PM E-DRIVE held on 28-29th September, 2024.

VILLAGES UNDER PMAGY

1263. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

(a) the details of steps taken under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) to develop villages with minimum needs of society;

(b) the details and number of villages selected, work undertaken and the number of people getting benefits from the scheme; and

(c) the specific monitorable indicators to evaluate any village as Adarsh Gram?

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

(a): In 2021-22 the erstwhile scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana has been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY). The villages having more than 40% SC population and a total population of 500 or more are eligible for selection under the Scheme. The selected villages are saturated with identified 50 Socio-Economic

developmental indicators as detailed at Annexure, under 10 domains namely Drinking Water and Sanitation, Education, Health and Nutrition, Social Security, Rural Roads and Housing, Electricity and Clean Fuel, Agricultural Practices, Financial Inclusion, Digitization, Livelihood and Skill Development, which are the minimum requirements for any person residing in a village.

(b): Since 2018-19, 29851 villages have been selected; 36896 works have been undertaken covering 41,29,288 beneficiaries.

(c): The list of 50 socio-economic developmental Monitorable Indicators to evaluate villages as "Adarsh Gram" are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

The details of 50 Socio-Economic Developmental Monitorable Indicators are as under:

Sl.	Domain/ Particulars of Monitorable Indicators
1.	**Drinking Water and Sanitation**
1.1	Whether adequate sustainable drinking water sources to cover the village are available? (Yes/No)
1.2	% of households provided with clean drinking water
1.3	% of households having Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)
1.4	Have toilets been provided in all schools and Anganwadis in the village?
1.5	Whether people are still defecating in the open in the village? (Yes/No)
1.6	% of drains available along all internal roads
1.7	% of existing drains functioning
1.8	% of solid and liquid waste being disposed of effectively

2.	**Education**
2.1	% of children (6-10 years), both boys and girls, attending primary schools
2.2	% of children (11-13 years), both boys and girls, attending middle schools
2.3	% of children (14-15 years), both boys and girls, attending secondary schools
2.4	% of children (16-17 years), both boys and girls, attending higher secondary schools
2.5	% of children (18-23 years), both boys and girls, attending post higher secondary schools
2.6	% of SC children (out of those attending school and eligible) receiving pre-matric scholarship)
2.7	% of SC children (out of those pursuing post matric education and eligible) receiving post-matric scholarship
3.	**Health and Nutrition**
3.1	% of eligible households covered under any Health Protection Scheme
3.2	Is an emergency Ambulance facility available on call? (Yes/No)
3.3	% of pregnant women who are severely anemic
3.4	% of institutional deliveries in the village during the last one year
3.5	% of low-birth weight children born during the last one year
3.6	% of full immunization of children (< 1 year)
3.7	% of underweight children (0-5 years) in the village
3.8	How many pregnant women died during the last one year?
3.9	How many children (<1 year) died during the last one year?
3.10	% of persons with communicable diseases getting treatment as per protocol
3.11	Whether all Anganwadis are constructed? (Yes/No)
4.	**Social Security**
4.1	% of eligible women provided with Widow Pension
4.2	% of eligible persons provided with Old Age Pension

4.3	% of eligible persons provided with Disability Pension
5.	**Rural Roads and Housing**
5.1	Is the village connected by all-weather roads? (Yes/No)
5.2	% of internal roads that are CC/ brick top/ Pakka/ Tiled
5.3	% of households living in Kachcha/ unsafe houses
6.	**Electricity and clean fuel**
6.1	Whether the village has been electrified? (Yes/No)
6.2	% of households having electricity connection
6.3	% of households using at least one LED bulb
6.4	% of households having gas connection
6.5	% of internal roads having street lights
7.	**Agricultural Practices etc.**
7.1	% of eligible farmers provided with Soil Health Card
7.2	Extent (in %) of organic farming practices adopted
7.3	Extent (in %) of watershed management practices adopted
8.	**Financial Inclusion**
8.1	% of village population (>5 years) having Aadhar Identification
8.2	% of households having accounts in Banks/ Post Office
8.3	% of eligible persons covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
8.4	% of eligible persons covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
9.	**Digitization**
9.1	Does the village have access to Internet connectivity? (Yes/No)
9.2	Does the village have a Common Service Centre or Cyber Cafe? (Yes/No)
9.3	% of eligible persons who are digitally literate
10.	**Livelihood and Skill Development**
10.1	% of eligible youth undergoing skill development
10.2	% of eligible youth who have been able to avail bank linked loan

10.3	% of households which have at least one member as a member of any SHGs

INCLUSION IN OBC LIST

1264. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the details of groups/castes/communities that have approached the Government or the NCBC seeking inclusion in OBC list since 2014;

(b) the status of these applications; and

(c) whether inclusion of communities in OBC list have been rejected/accepted and under consideration of the Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), has informed that it has considered proposals for inclusion in respect of 365 castes/communities for various States/UTs in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBC) from March, 2014 to November, 2024 and tendered 147 advices.

(b) and (c): Parliament may by law include or exclude Castes/Communities from the Central List of socially and educationally backward classes. Inclusion of castes and communities in the Central List of OBCs is ongoing exercise depending upon

receipt of complete proposal including ethnographic report etc. from the concerned State/UT, justifying social and educational backwardness of the respective castes/communities as well as outcome of the Public Hearing thereof.

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR COTTON

1265. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) the details on the measures taken to address the Minimum Support Price (MSP) issue for cotton farmers in the State of Tamil Nadu, considering the recent drop in cotton prices;

(b) the reasons for the drop in cotton prices; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that cotton farmers in Tamil Nadu receive fair prices for their produce, if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the MSP will be implemented to mitigate post-harvest losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops including cotton for the country as a whole based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP),

after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

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

(b): Cotton, being an industrial raw material, its' prices largely depend on domestic and international demand and supply situation.

(c): MSP scheme provides a safety net as farmers are assured of getting at least minimum support in the event prices of kapas fall below the MSP declared by the Govt. of India.

Additionally, Government has set up adequate marketing infrastructure i.e. 21 procurement centres in 13 districts under its' Branch Offices at Coimbatore to protect the interest of cotton farmers of Tamil Nadu.

APMC MARKETS INTEGRATED WITH e-NAM PLATFORM

1266. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) the total number of APMC markets that have been integrated with e-NAM platform as of March 2024 in the State of Tamil Nadu;
(b) the number of APMC markets that are yet to be integrated with e-NAM and the timeline for their integration in the State of Tamil Nadu;
(c) the details of infrastructure facilities viz. number of functional assaying laboratories, quality testing equipment, electronic weighing machines available in e-NAM-integrated markets in the State of Tamil Nadu;
(d) the funds allocated and utilized for development of e-NAM infrastructure during the last three years in the State of Tamil Nadu, year-wise; and
(e) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen e-NAM infrastructure in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): As on 31.03.2024, 157 Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) markets of Tamil Nadu have been integrated with National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform. 127 markets are yet to be integrated with e-NAM.

(c): All the 157 markets are provided with all the quality testing equipment such as electronic weighing balance, digital moisture meter, digital hot air oven, NIR and

commodity specific equipment such as automatic grading, sorting, weighting and bagging machine, pulses, maize, sorghum grading and sorting machine, groundnut decorticator, turmeric boiler, polisher etc.

The total functional assaying laboratories with proper facilities are 30 and the remaining 127 e-NAM mandis are functioning with available facilities with all the assaying equipment.

(d): The year-wise, funds allocated and utilized for development of e-NAM infrastructure during the last three years in the State of Tamil Nadu is as follows:-

Year	**No. of market**	**Amount Received (In Rs. Crore)**	**Expenditure incurred by Govt. of Tamil Nadu (In Rs. Crore)**
2021-22	-	-	-
2022-23	64	19.20	19.20
2023-24	30	8.93	8.93

(e): Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that Rs.112.38 crore has been sanctioned for strengthening infrastructure facilities like godowns, bidding rooms, grading and assaying halls, transaction sheds and drying yards through NABARD loan assistance.

To augment the existing infrastructure facilities in 90 regulated markets, the State Government also sanctioned Rs.217.92 crore under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) for storage godowns, closed auction sheds, cleaning and grading hall, drying yards and electronic information boards etc.

ADOPTION OF PMFBY BY FARMERS

1267. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) the details of adoption of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) by farmers since its inception, State-wise;

(b) the details of regulatory framework to access the functioning of the empanelled insurance companies under the Scheme;

(c) the details of premium collection for designated crops, year and State-wise; and

(d) the details of claims made and completed since the inception of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): State-wise details of number of farmer application enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) since its inception till 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b): Implementation of PMFBY by insurance companies is being monitored regularly through weekly video conferences and one to one meetings with the insurance companies. All the insurance companies are business entities and insured farmers can approach the concerned insurance company regarding their

crop insurance. A pan-India single toll-free number integrated grievance redressal mechanism having digital portal and a call center namely, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline has been introduced to enable farmers to lodge their grievances/concerns/queries regarding implementation of the scheme by the insurance companies.

(c) and (d): Year-wise and State-wise details of premium collected from farmers and claims paid under PMFBY since its inception till 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise and State-wise details of Number of farmer applications enrolled under PMFBY (as on 31.10.2024)

State/UT Name	*Applications Insured (in Lakhs)*							
	2016-17	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	17.76	18.32	24.46	27.88	-	-	125.64	128.36
Assam	0.60	0.55	0.76	10.06	16.60	9.96	4.90	8.00
Bihar	27.14	23.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	15.49	14.74	15.74	40.17	51.58	58.39	77.30	81.25
Goa	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	19.80	17.63	21.71	24.81	-	-	-	-
Haryana	13.36	13.42	15.11	17.11	16.51	14.53	14.47	101.40

Himachal Pradesh	3.80	3.82	2.70	2.84	2.41	2.34	2.68	2.78
Jammu and Kashmir	-	1.59	1.54	-	-	0.91	0.92	2.46
Jharkhand	8.79	11.96	12.95	10.92	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	29.47	20.85	19.67	19.45	15.88	19.18	26.85	30.15
Kerala	0.77	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.76	0.99	1.47	1.74
Madhya Pradesh	74.61	70.28	74.43	83.97	84.52	92.64	177.32	177.96
Maharashtra	118.84	102.76	148.70	145.66	124.06	99.02	107.34	241.84
Manipur	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05
Meghalaya	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	0.39
Odisha	18.20	18.95	21.06	48.79	97.52	81.75	80.21	140.90
Puducherry	0.09		0.10	0.12	0.11	0.36	0.38	0.42
Rajasthan	93.56	91.09	72.11	86.17	107.60	344.71	390.97	389.82
Sikkim	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	
Tamil Nadu	14.63	15.07	25.74	38.94	58.87	59.11	61.43	54.50
Telangana	9.74	10.97	7.99	10.34	-	-	-	-
Tripura	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.36	2.57	3.36	3.56	3.72
Uttar Pradesh	72.89	54.21	61.43	46.98	41.90	40.69	42.84	60.25
Uttarakhand	2.62	2.22	1.93	2.13	1.71	1.83	2.82	2.27
West Bengal	41.33	40.38	53.19	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**583.71**	**532.67**	**581.94**	**617.33**	**622.61**	**829.80**	**1,121.18**	**1,428.26**

- Did not implement, 0.00 – very low figure (Less than lakh)

STATEMENT-II

Details of Premium collected from farmers and claims paid since inception of the scheme in 2016 till 2023-24 under PMFBY

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT Name	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Farmer Premium	Paid Claims	Farmer Premium	Paid Claims	Farmer Premium	Paid Claims	Farmer Premium	Paid Claims
A and N Islands	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	199.85	944.38	248.76	740.05	261.78	1,890.37	0.17	1,253.33
Assam	4.97	5.37	5.15	1.22	2.04	2.77	0.27	107.30
Bihar	204.59	347.85	179.33	401.52	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	121.67	159.97	132.90	1,391.38	160.95	1,087.42	180.75	1,303.73
Goa	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.01
Gujarat	243.19	1,267.22	385.72	1,075.83	402.56	2,778.02	467.94	486.33
Haryana	196.53	298.23	207.94	898.93	237.98	948.30	268.77	938.00
Himachal Pradesh	31.11	45.26	30.50	64.71	29.72	55.01	30.72	67.55
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	8.83	9.82	16.91	23.64	-	-
Jharkhand	39.63	31.09	28.26	47.18	4.46	778.43	2.79	27.75
Karnataka	235.19	2,093.84	234.52	856.79	228.88	2,987.75	248.19	1,515.53
Kerala	7.21	43.73	6.34	10.96	6.15	26.77	6.12	88.94
Madhya Pradesh	723.95	2,043.85	795.73	5,881.35	926.39	3,782.78	654.05	6,195.53
Maharashtra	682.59	2,317.85	503.95	3,315.69	791.72	6,144.15	868.41	6,758.35
Manipur	0.74	1.96	0.75	0.67	0.10	0.00	0.35	1.14
Meghalaya	0.01	0.03	0.55	0.02	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.18

Odisha	142.62	432.75	145.28	1,820.12	172.66	1,170.50	239.97	1,157.72
Puducherry	0.22	7.55	-	-	0.00	0.45	0.00	7.27
Rajasthan	376.43	1,917.40	502.05	2,242.59	617.73	3,454.51	743.88	5,025.13
Sikkim	0.01	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	113.41	3,646.22	125.87	2,097.29	157.13	2,663.90	177.74	1,214.00
Telangana	113.52	179.60	187.12	648.43	155.97	572.22	239.73	507.96
Tripura	0.29	0.71	0.59	1.00	0.05	0.02	0.76	0.81
Uttar Pradesh	529.39	574.57	375.42	380.88	399.87	469.17	321.87	1,084.56
Uttarakhand	19.56	27.47	18.81	39.45	20.99	72.38	28.21	103.24
West Bengal	115.34	421.69	79.04	261.11	111.14	535.73	-	-
Total	**4,102.11**	**16,808.85**	**4,203.50**	**22,187.04**	**4,705.38**	**29,444.66**	**4,480.79**	**27,844.35**

State/UT Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23*		2023-24	
	Farmer Premium	Paid Claims	Farmer Premium	Paid Claims	Farmer Premium	Paid Claims	Farmer Premium	Paid Claims
A and N Islands	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	66.02	566.62	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.29	192.19	0.18	273.30	4.38	16.86	6.43	12.69
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	187.58	887.23	186.08	1,432.82	212.38	533.99	219.91	517.92
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	341.87	1,285.50	313.82	1,714.25	344.05	2,491.69	153.12	209.50
Himachal Pradesh	22.44	84.83	20.21	77.60	21.55	24.40	37.51	18.49
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	6.58	56.05	6.90	6.04	16.70	30.38
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	216.05	1,030.32	249.48	1,489.93	324.28	1,555.97	373.18	2,021.56
Kerala	6.72	125.33	7.40	95.20	10.43	165.13	11.64	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	906.65	7,792.36	814.79	2,909.92	650.08	1,027.48	653.98	564.41
Maharashtra	762.00	1,559.65	664.34	4,613.47	901.29	5,032.09	193.61	4,887.60
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.34	1.48	0.44	1.62	0.52	1.95
Meghalaya	0.04	0.07	-	-	0.04	0.01	0.01	8.63
Odisha	158.43	572.44	135.26	1,045.88	132.31	568.01	12.47	155.88
Puducherry	0.00	13.77	0.00	8.02	0.00	2.95	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	903.66	4,357.51	823.79	5,176.77	838.93	4,129.74	1,015.61	926.32
Sikkim	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.53	0.15	0.00	-	-
Tamil Nadu	175.75	2,680.30	166.88	836.07	161.82	898.51	148.71	603.93
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	0.28	2.60	0.37	2.63	0.44	0.28	0.58	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	330.44	507.06	284.70	988.00	286.18	944.70	281.97	393.42
Uttarakhand	33.28	134.86	39.05	122.86	55.25	207.02	60.58	38.72

West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,045.52**	**21,226.06**	**3,713.39**	**20,844.75**	**4,016.93**	**18,173.10**	**3,186.53**	**10,391.39**

- Did not implement, 0.00- very low figure (Less than lakh)

CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROADS

1268. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Akola (Maharashtra) to construct rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of funds granted for repair and construction of rural roads in the Akola district during each of the last five years along with the time by which pending worksare likely to be completed?

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

(a) and (b): The State of Maharashtra has already been sanctioned full entitlement under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I and II). The State has been allocated 6,550 Km road length under PMGSY-III and out of which, the road length of 6500 Km has already been sanctioned to the State. This also includes the sanctioning of 10 road works of 116.01 km length pertaining to Akola District of the State. Out of 116.01 km length, 110.51 km has already been

constructed in the Akola District. The timeline for completion of PMGSY-III is till March 2025.

Central funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are released to State Governments and further, the funds are released at district and sub-district level by the State Governments. The release of funds to the State for implementation of PMGSY is done on the basis of the proposal received from the State and depends, inter-alia, on works in hand, execution capacity of the State and unspent funds available with the State. The details of Central fund released to the State of Maharashtra during last five years and current year, expenditure in Maharashtra under PMGSY are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Central fund released	Expenditure (including State share)
2019-20	150.00	207.12
2020-21	0.00	221.59
2021-22	0.00	376.73
2022-23	743.00	1074.02
2023-24	1110.80	1507.37
2024-25 (as on 28.11.2024)	234.21	645.91

The District-wise expenditure under various interventions of PMGSY may be accessed at the programme website **omms.nic.in=>progress monitoring=>MPR1**

Rural roads is a State subject. Maintenance of roads constructed under the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments and all road works are

covered by initial five year maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds are to be provided by the State Government. Maintenance of roads beyond 5 years is also to be done by the State Government.

IMPACT OF MAKE IN INDIA INITIATIVE

1269. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in job creation as a direct result of "Make in India" initiative, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of current progress of "Make in India" initiative in increasing domestic

manufacturing and reducing import dependency;

(c) the details of specific measures taken to attract foreign investment into key industries, especially in emerging sectors like electronics and renewable energy; and

(d) the future plans to enhance the competitiveness of Indian industries in the global market?

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

(a) and (d): ‘Make in India' Initiative was launched on 25th September, 2014 to facilitate investment, foster Innovation, build best in class Infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It is one of the unique 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that promoted India's manufacturing domain to the world. Investment outreach is being done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad for enhancing International co-operation for promoting Domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on **27 sectors** implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. The list of sectors under Make in India 2.0 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

In addition to ongoing schemes of various Departments and Ministries, Government has taken various steps to boost domestic and foreign investments in India. These include the introduction of Goods and Services Tax, reduction in corporate tax, improving ease of doing business, FDI policy reforms, measures for reduction in compliance burden, measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) and QCOs (Quality Control Orders), to name a few.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors (with an incentive outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore) are under implementation to enhance India’s manufacturing capabilities and exports. With the announcement of PLI Schemes, significant improvement in production, skills, employment, economic growth and

exports is expected over the next five years and more. As of now 755 applications have been approved across the country in 14 sectors. Total employment in manufacturing sector has increased from 57 million in FY 2017-18 (Economic Survey 2020-21) to 64.4 million in FY 2022-23 (Economic Survey 2023-24).

The series of measures taken by the Government to improve the economic situation and convert the disruption caused by COVID 19 into an opportunity for growth includes Atmanirbhar packages, investment opportunities under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and National Monetization Pipeline (NMP), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS), soft launch of the National Single Window System (NSWS), etc. An institutional mechanism to fast-track investments has been put in place, in the form of Project Development Cells (PDCs) in all concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

(b): To enhance domestic supply, and reduce dependency on imports, Government of India has taken several initiatives. Under 'Make in India' initiative, the Government has launched Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Schemes in 14 critical sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, white goods, telecom and Networking products, etc., where there is substantial dependency on imports. For development of semiconductors and display manufacturing ecosystem, the Government has approved Semicon India Programme with financial outlay of Rs. 76,000 cr. The Government has also introduced stricter quality standards and measures for quality controls, testing protocols, and mandatory certification to

check substandard and poor-quality products in the market and protect consumer's interest. The Government also encourages Indian business establishments to explore alternative suppliers and to diversify their supply chains to reduce dependency on single source of supply. Also, the Government monitors the surge in imports on a regular basis and takes appropriate action.

The initiatives taken by the Government have led to decline in dependency on imports in several sectors. For example, the import of mobile phones has decreased from Rs 48,609 cr. in 2014-15 to Rs. 7,665 cr. in 2023-24. On the other hand, the export of mobile phones has increased from Rs. 1,566 cr. in 2014-15 to more than Rs.1,28,982 cr. in 2023-24. In the recent period, the decline in imports has also been observed in sectors like electronics, organic chemicals and fertilizer crude where imports have declined by 45.1%, 31.3% and 42.2%, respectively.

(c): In recent years, India has been an attractive destination for FDI. India has embarked on a series of reforms aimed at liberalizing its Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policies, to stimulate economic growth and encourage foreign capital inflows. To promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. More than 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route including that of sectors involving electronics and renewable energy. National Single Window System (NSWS) has

also been launched as the online single point interface of the Government of India for investors to start any industry in India and take requisite permissions.

Further, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor-friendly destination, the Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments.

FDI policy provisions have been progressively liberalized and simplified across various sectors such as Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction and Development, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Civil Aviation etc. In the recent past, reforms in the FDI Policy have been undertaken in sectors such as Defence, Insurance, Petroleum and Natural Gas and Telecom. Further, in order to protect domestic industry and curb opportunistic takeover during the COVID-19 pandemic, foreign investment coming directly or indirectly from land border countries now require prior Government approval.

STATEMENT

Manufacturing Sectors:

i. Aerospace and Defence
ii. Automotive and Auto Components
iii. Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
iv. Bio-Technology
v. Capital Goods
vi. Textile and Apparels
vii. Chemicals and Petro chemicals
viii. Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)
ix. Leather and Footwear
x. Food Processing
xi. Gems and Jewellery
xii. Shipping
xiii. Railways
xiv. Construction
xv. New and Renewable Energy

Service Sectors:

xvi. Information Technology and Information Technology enabled Services (IT and ITeS)
xvii. Tourism and Hospitality Services
xviii. Medical Value Travel
xix. Transport and Logistics Services
xx. Accounting and Finance Services
xxi. Audio Visual Services
xxii. Legal Services
xxiii. Communication Services
xxiv. Construction and Related Engineering Services
xxv. Environmental Services
xxvi. Financial Services
xxvii. Education Services

EXEMPTION TO TEMPLE FESTIVALS UNDER EXPLOSIVE ACT,1884

1270. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any notification banning the use of fire crackers under the Explosive Act, 1884 on October 11th, 2024, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that festivals like Thrissur Pooram and other related festivals in Kerala have a long standing tradition of using firecrackers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to give exemption for use of fire-crackers under the Explosive Act and the details thereof?

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

(a): No Sir. However, we brought the notification dated 11.10.2024, which does not ban the use of fireworks.

(b): Yes Sir.

(c): Does not arise in view of (a) above.

दूध उत्पादन एवं मिलावट

1271. श्रीमती भारती पारधीः

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजलाः

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणेः

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्तमान में देश में उत्पादित और खपत किए गए कुल दूध का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश घरेलू उत्पादन के माध्यम से अपनी दूध की आवश्यकता को पूरा करता है, यदि नहीं तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा आयातित दूध की मात्रा कितनी है;

(ग) क्या देश के हर कोने से प्रतिदिन दूध में मिलावट की घटनाएं सामने आती हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त मिलावट से लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर असर पड़ता है, यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या मिलावटखोरी में शामिल लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) देश में दूध में मिलावट की समस्या से निपटने तथा गुणवत्ता मानकों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) पंजाब, विशेषकर अमृतसर में दूध की आपूर्ति की निगरानी, परीक्षण तथा सुरक्षा में सुधार के लिए आवंटित बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जी हां। पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष राज्य पशुपालन विभाग के माध्यम से आयोजित एकीकृत नमूना सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा दूध, मांस, अंडा और ऊन उत्पादन का राज्य-वार आकलन किया जाता है। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान देश में कुल दूध उत्पादन 230.58 मिलियन टन था और इसी अवधि में प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 459 ग्राम प्रति दिन थी। जहां तक दूध की खपत का संबंध है, राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) नियमित अंतराल पर घरेलू उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षण करता है, जिसमें दूध और दूध उत्पादों की खपत सहित परिवारों द्वारा खाद्य और गैर-खाद्य वस्तुओं की खपत की जानकारी एकत्र की जाती है। इसके अनुसार वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की खपत 164 ग्राम प्रति दिन और शहरी क्षेत्र में प्रति व्यक्ति 190 ग्राम प्रति दिन थी।

(ख) जी हां। भारत में वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता खपत से अधिक थी।

(ग) से (ङ) भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएएसएसएआई) स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग के तहत एक वैधानिक निकाय है जो भारत में खाद्य की सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करता है। एफएसएसएआई देश भर में उपभोक्ताओं को सुरक्षित खाद्य उत्पादों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में, एफएसएसएआई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (एफएसएस) अधिनियम, 2006 और उसके तहत बनाए गए विनियमों के तहत निर्धारित गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षा मापदंडों तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अनुपालन की जांच के लिए डेयरी उत्पादों, मसालों और फोर्टिफाइड चावल सहित विभिन्न खाद्य उत्पादों की नियमित निगरानी, निरीक्षण और यादृच्छिक नमूनाकरण करता है। उपर्युक्त वैधानिक आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन न करने की स्थिति में, एफएसएस अधिनियम के तहत निर्धारित प्रावधानों के अनुसार दोषी खाद्य व्यवसाय संचालकों (एफबीओ) के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है। इसके अलावा, एफएसएसएआई ने वर्ष 2011, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 और वर्ष 2023 में दूध और दूध उत्पादों की अखिल भारतीय निगरानी की है। वर्ष 2018, 2020 और वर्ष 2022 में

एफएसएसएआई द्वारा की गई दूध निगरानी की रिपोर्ट www.fssai.gov.in/cms/national-surveys.php पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। एफएसएसएआई ने राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दूध और दूध उत्पादों की स्क्रीनिंग/त्वरित जांच के लिए फूड सेफ्टी ऑन व्हील्स तैनात करने को भी कहा है।

(च) देश में दूध में मिलावट की समस्या को दूर करने और गुणवत्ता मानकों के लिए पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(छ) राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी) योजना के तहत, अमृतसर जिले सहित पंजाब में 18,441.39 लाख रुपये की केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी सहित 27,907.38 लाख रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत से 10 परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं, और इसमें से अब तक 15,509.46 लाख रुपये जारी किए जा चुके हैं। एनपीडीडी परियोजनाओं के तहत अमृतसर दुग्ध संघ को 1873.13 लाख रुपये का केंद्रीय हिस्सा मिला है, जिसमें से 1504.22 लाख रुपये का उपयोग किया जा चुका है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम

पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग (डीएएचडी) फरवरी 2014 से पूरे देश में राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी) योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना को वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक कार्यान्वयन के लिए जुलाई 2021 में पुनर्गठित/पुनर्संरेखित किया गया है, जिसके निम्नलिखित दो घटक हैं:

(i) एनपीडीडी का घटक "क" राज्य सहकारी डेयरी परिसंघों/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघों/एसएचजी/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक प्रशीतन सुविधाओं के लिए अवसंरचना के निर्माण/सुदृढ़ीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

(ii) एनपीडीडी योजना के घटक 'ख' "सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी" का उद्देश्य संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुंच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसंरचना को उन्नत करके और उत्पादक स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि करके दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि करना है। जेआईसीए ने ऋण और अनुदान सहायता से परियोजनाओं की सहायता की है।

देश में दूध में मिलावट की समस्या से निपटने और गुणवत्ता मानकों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (डीएएचडी) द्वारा शुरू किए गए प्रमुख कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

i. डीएएचडी देश भर में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों, दूध उत्पादक कंपनियों आदि के माध्यम से दूध और दूध उत्पादों के प्रशीतन, प्रसंस्करण और परीक्षण के लिए आवश्यक अवसंरचना का निर्माण करने हेतु डेयरी विकास योजनाओं नामतः राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी) और डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और अवसंरचना विकास निधि (अब पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि के अंतर्गत शामिल) को लागू कर रहा है।
ii. एनपीडीडी को जुलाई 2021 में पुनर्गठित/पुनर्संरेखित किया गया है और यह वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक लागू रहेगी। योजना का घटक क मुख्य रूप से गुणवत्ता वाले दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक प्रशीतन सुविधाओं के लिए अवसंरचना के निर्माण/सुदृढ़ीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। योजना के तहत, ग्राम स्तर की डेयरी सहकारी समितियों में 113.30 लाख लीटर प्रशीतन क्षमता वाले 5125 बल्क मिल्क कूलर, 4267 दुग्ध एनालाइज़र, 47, 857 स्वचालित दूध

संग्रह इकाई/डाटा प्रसंस्करण और दुग्ध एनालाइज़र के साथ दूध संग्रह इकाई तथा 6,266 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक दूध मिलावट परीक्षण उपकरण स्थापित किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, 231 डेयरी संयंत्र प्रयोगशालाओं को सुदृढ़ किया गया है और सभी दूध मापदंडों, मिलावट, अवशेषों, भारी धातुओं, सूक्ष्मजीवों आदि का परीक्षण करने के लिए 15 प्रमुख दूध उत्पादक राज्यों के लिए एक-एक राज्य केंद्रीय प्रयोगशाला को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

iii. पुष्टि मूल्यांकन (Confirmatory Assessment) योजना के तहत डीएएचडी और भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) द्वारा एनडीडीबी सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के परामर्श से एक समान लोगो (Uniform Logo) तैयार किया गया, जिसमें पहले के संबंधित लोगो (Logo) बीआईएस-आईएसआई मार्क और एनडीडीबी-गुणवत्ता मार्क तथा कामधेनु गाय शामिल थे। इससे 'उत्पाद-खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रबंधन प्रणाली-प्रक्रिया' प्रमाणन एकछत्र के तहत आ गए हैं।

STRATEGY TO BOOST SEAFOOD EXPORTS

1272. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether there are plans for an adoption of a new strategy to boost seafood exports, especially in light of the global pandemic and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of current status of the volume of export of seafood from the country during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether exports have been diverted via the Cape of Good Hope route and the impact of this on the seafood export from the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether export from India are continuing as the sailings of containers carrying ships from India in view of diversions, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures taken to support the exporters hit by increase in freight cost?

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

(a) The Government through Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), a statutory organisation under administrative control of Department of Commerce has undertaken various measures for export promotion of marine products from the country, especially in the light of the global pandemic. These measures inter-alia include participation in International trade fairs, organising Buyer-Seller Meets (BSMs) both in virtual and physical mode, Reverse Buyer Seller Meets (RBSMs) and providing financial support for processing and exporting

seafood based value-added products. In order to tap export potential in new markets, MPEDA has also carried out product and country specific profiling for various seafood products. With a view to promote Ease of Doing Business for the seafood exporters, MPEDA has completely digitized the process of issuing export facilitation certificates and rationalized various regulatory compliances.

Further, MPEDA has established a Nucleus Breeding Centre for the Specific Pathogen-Free (SPF) Tiger Shrimp breeding project in Andaman Island which is expected to make India self-reliant and boost shrimp production as well as its exports. In order to make Indian seafood based value added products competitive in International markets, the Government, in the Budget 2024-25 has announced reduction of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on various key aquaculture ingredients/inputs (used for prawn/shrimp feed or fish feed) such as reduction of duty from 15% to Nil on Fish lipid Oil (HS 1504 20) and Algal prime (flour) (HS 2102 2000), 5% to Nil on Krill meal (HS 2301 20), 30% to Nil on Crude Fish oil and 5% to Nil on Mineral and Vitamin Premixes (HS 2309 90 90).

Apart from this, the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) rates have also been increased from 2.5% to 3.1% for various seafood products and maximum value cap per kg has been increased to Rs. 69.00.

MPEDA also conducts a number of training programs such as Harbour and Pre-processing centre-based training for fisherfolks on good handling practices, reduction of post-harvest losses, quality and standards related requirements of

importing countries, training on value addition in seafood exports and training on Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) for quality control technologists etc.

As a result of these efforts, the seafood exports from India has increased from USD 5957.37 million in 2020-21 to USD 7372.00 million in 2023-24 registering a growth of 23.74%.

(b) the details of current status of the volume of export of seafood from the country during the last two years, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) to (e) Exports from India are continuing as the sailings of containers carrying ships from India have been diverted via the Cape of Good Hope route. Despite the challenges, the seafood exports increased in quantity terms from 17.54 Lakh Tonnes in the year 2022-23 to 18.19 Lakh Tonnes in the year 2023-24, registering a growth of 3.73%.

Some increase in freight cost has been reported by industry. Government has been keeping watch over the interests of exporters, including seafood exporters. During heightened activities, Indian Navy had substantially enhanced maritime surveillance efforts in Central / North Arabian Sea and augmented force levels. Aerial surveillance by long-range maritime patrol aircraft and Remotely Piloted Aircraft *(*RPA*)* system had been enhanced to have a complete maritime

domain awareness. Towards effective surveillance of exclusive economic zone (EEZ), Indian Navy is operating in close coordination with Coast Guard.

STATEMENT

State-wise Volume of Export of Indian Marine Products in last 2 years		
State/UT	**Quantity (in Lakh Tonnes)**	
	2022-23	**2023-24***
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.005	0.003
Andhra Pradesh	3.870	4.272
Assam	0.004	0.004
Bihar	0.005	0.018
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.034	0.032
Delhi	0.000	0.000
Goa	0.808	0.738
Gujarat	2.934	3.451
Haryana	0.000	0.000
Jharkhand	0.000	0.000
Karnataka	2.984	2.735
Kerala	2.116	1.887
Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000
Maharashtra	1.665	1.701

Meghalaya	0.000	0.000
Odisha	0.819	0.818
Puducherry	0.001	0.002
Punjab	0.001	0.001
Rajasthan	0.000	0.000
Tamil Nadu	0.914	0.890
Telangana	0.013	0.030
Uttar Pradesh	0.006	0.008
Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000
West Bengal	1.361	1.607
Unspecified	0.001	0.000
Total	17.542	18.196

Source: DGCIS

*Provisional data

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (NPDD)

1273: SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) the details of the objectives and scope of the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) for improving dairy infrastructure and farmers income in the country;

(b) the details of achievements of the NPDD since its inception, specifically milk production, quality improvement and farmer income;

(c) the details of current status of NPDD implementation of completed and ongoing projects, State-wise;

(d) the details of quantum of funds allocated under the NPDD since its inception, State-wise;

(e) the details of contribution of NPDD for the development of dairy infrastructure, such as milk collection centers, chilling plants, and processing facilities, State wise;

(f) the details of number of new dairy infrastructure projects completed under the NPDD, State-wise; and

(g) the details of the steps taken to expand or enhance the NPDD, particularly especially in underserved or remote regions?

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

(a) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is implementing “National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)”scheme across the country

since Feb-2014. The scheme has been restructured/ realigned in July 2021 for implementation from 2021-22 to 2025-26with thefollowing two components:

(i) The Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/SHGs/Milk Producer Companies/Farmer Producer Organizations.

(ii) The Component 'B' of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions.

(b) Details of major achievements of the NPDD scheme since its inception are as follows:

i. 19.09 lakh additional farmers enrolled, 22,865 dairy cooperative societies (DCS) organised/revived and 111.04 Lakh Kilogram per day additional milk procured.

ii. 47,857 Dairy Cooperative Societies at village level equipped with Automatic milk collection units/Data processing units and Milk Analysers

and 6,266 Dairy Cooperative Societies at village level (cluster level) equipped with Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipment.

iii. 5125 Bulk Milk Coolers with 113.30 lakh litres cooling capacity created at village level dairy cooperatives.

iv. 27.53 lakh litre per day milk processing and 30 metric tonnes of Value Added Products Capacity created and about 82 dairy plants strengthened/refurbished.

v. 231 cooperative dairy plants at district/regional level (not having electronic adulteration testing equipment) equipped for adulteration detection equipments and 15 State Central Laboratories approved/equipped to test all Milk Parameters, Adulterants, Residues, Heavy Metals, Microbiological etc.

vi. 25 Milk Parlors and 4 Walk–in-cold Store have been established and 125 Visi-Coolers and 1234 Deep Freezer have been installed for strengthening marketing infrastructure.

vii. The above interventions have contributed to improvement in milk quality and minimising loss/wastage.

In addition to various programmes/schemes/initiatives of State, Union Territories and DAHD, Government of India, NPDD had also contributed in

increasing Milk Production in the country from 146.31 MMT in 2014-15 to 230.58 MMT in 2022-23.

NPDD scheme is not beneficiary oriented. However, indirect benefits to the enrolled Milk Producers/farmer-members of dairy cooperatives /milk producer institutions etc., are provided through State Milk Federations/Unions/Producer Companies thereby increasing their income.

(c) and (d) Under Component A of NPDD scheme, 218 projects have been approved with the total outlay of Rs.3567.42 crore. (including Central Share of Rs.2644.43 crore) and under Component B of NPDD scheme, 35 projects have been approved with a total project cost of Rs 1343.00crore(including Loan amount of Rs. 841.55crore, Grant of Rs 388.54 crore and participating institution (PI) contribution of Rs. 112.92crore). Out of the total 253 projects approved under the scheme, 142 have been completed. State-wise details of projects approved, funds allocated along with projects completed and ongoing under Component A and Component B are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and II** respectively.

(e) and (f) State-wise details of dairy cooperatives organized (milk collection centres), Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC) established/ sanctioned and processing capacity created/ sanctioned under Component A and Component B are given in the enclosed **Statement-III and IV** respectively.

(g) As mentioned at para (a) above, NPDD scheme has been restructured/ realigned in July 2021 with an aim to strengthen/create infrastructure for improving

the quality of milk and to focus on increasing the coverage of organised dairy sector. In addition, the implementation of the Component B of scheme which was restricted to 2 states (Uttar Pradesh and Bihar) have been expanded in 2023-24 to cover 9 states (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and West Bengal).

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of projects approved, funds allocated along with projects completed and ongoing under Component A of NPDD scheme (As on 24.11.2024)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	Approved Outlay (in crore) @		No. of projects completed/ withdrawn	No. of Ongoing Projects
			Total	Central Share		
Component A #						
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	235.05	162.25	3	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	11.91	11.26	1	1
3	Assam	2	34.36	32.65	2	0
4	Bihar	17	263.23	210.19	15	2
5	Chhattisgarh	3	23.39	20.96	1	2
6	Goa	2	16.90	13.93	1	1
7	Gujarat	8	552.82	337.52	4	4
8	Haryana	4	25.24	21.33	3	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	57.16	52.39	4	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4	151.12	139.81	3	1
11	Jharkhand	3	31.54	25.02	2	1
12	Karnataka	19	425.61	292.44	6	13
13	Kerala	16	193.98	142.44	9	7

14	Madhya Pradesh	14	71.29	59.36	11	3
15	Maharashtra	4	51.77	46.46	1	3
16	Manipur	3	30.29	27.85	2	1
17	Meghalaya	6	63.94	57.80	5	1
18	Mizoram	3	11.01	10.31	3	0
19	Nagaland	4	13.06	12.15	4	0
20	Odisha	7	62.60	55.33	5	2
21	Puducherry	5	7.83	7.67	3	2
22	Punjab	10	279.07	184.41	6	4
23	Rajasthan	31	327.45	236.40	18	13
24	Sikkim	6	53.72	49.62	5	1
25	Tamil Nadu	10	300.09	208.45	7	3
26	Telangana	8	89.16	69.67	4	4
27	Tripura	3	22.92	20.26	2	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	7	81.84	68.43	6	1
29	Uttarakhand	4	75.04	64.12	3	1
30	West Bengal	3	4.03	3.93	3	0
	Grand total	**218**	**3567.42**	**2644.43**	**142**	**76**

Under Component A, funds were released to State Implementing Agency of the scheme

@ Approved outlay is cumulative of projects approved under NPDD scheme from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (till 24.11.2024)

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of projects approved, funds allocated and released under Component B of NPDD scheme (as on 24.11.2024)

State	No of projects	Rs. in crore					
		Sanctioned project details				Fund Release	
		Total	Loan	Grant	PI share	Loan	Grant
Andhra Pradesh	2	193.85	107.76	80.25	5.84	12.83	18.87
Bihar	12	117.21	55.01	53.05	9.15	3.87	8.14
Madhya Pradesh	1	76.50	50.00	0.00	26.50	29.53	0.00
Punjab	2	371.18	286.37	54.52	30.29	30.37	25.83
Rajasthan	6	293.37	192.30	81.22	19.84	27.82	26.95
Telengana	1	90.71	71.53	12.46	6.72	29.12	3.60
Uttar Pradesh	8	124.98	29.90	89.30	5.78	19.66	55.94
Uttarakhand	1	6.39	0.00	5.76	0.63	0.00	2.16
West Bengal	2	68.83	48.69	11.98	8.16	0.00	0.00
Total	**35**	**1343.00**	**841.55**	**388.54**	**112.92**	**153.19**	**141.50**

PI-Participating Institutions

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details of dairy cooperatives organized (milk collection centres), Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC) established and processing capacity created under Component A of NPDD scheme (As on 24.11.2024)

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of dairy cooperatives organised	Dairy Plant Capacity created (TLPD)	Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC) established	
				No.	Capacity (KL)
Component A					
1	Andhra Pradesh	2315	0.0	31	155.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0	0	0.00
3	Assam	0	0.0	0	0.00

4	Bihar	7851	201.0	72	199.00
5	Chhatisgarh	0	0.0	29	58.00
6	Goa	0	0.0	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	793	400.0	1834	5245.00
8	Haryana	0	0.0	59	48.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	177	120.0	19	41.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1219	175.0	58	275.00
11	Jharkhand	201	0.0	13	26.00
12	Karnataka	1950	0.0	411	1182.00
13	Kerala	0	1105.0	108	392.50
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	15.0	201	181.00
15	Maharashtra	369	0.0	69	149.00
16	Manipur	50	0.0	38	8.40
17	Meghalaya	21	50.0	61	28.94
18	Mizoram	3	0.0	9	4.50
19	Nagaland	54	2.0	28	14.50
20	Odisha	973	30.0	37	107.00
21	Pondicherry	7	0.0	15	14.50
22	Punjab	563	60.0	423	580.00
23	Rajasthan	2074	440.0	865	976.50
24	Sikkim	287	45.0	225	73.10
25	Tamil Nadu	380	100.0	463	1423.00
26	Telangana	290	0.0	20	18.00
27	Tripura	6	0.0	11	11.50
28	Uttar Pradesh	288	0.0	0	0.00
29	Uttarakhand	257	50.0	1	1.00
30	West Bengal	70	0.0	4	2.00
	Grand total	**20198**	**2793.0**	**5104**	**11214.44**

TLPD-Thousand Litres Per Day, KL-Thousand Litres

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise details of sanctioned activities for milk collection centres, Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC) and processing capacity under Component B of NPDD scheme (As on 24.11.2024)

State	No of Projects	Milk Collection Centers		Processing Infrastructure	
		New DCS (Nos.)	BMCs (Nos.)	Milk Processing (Lakh Liter/ Day)	Value Added Products (MTPD)
Andhra Pradesh	2	2450	68	0	0
Bihar	12	1180	15	0	50
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	30
Punjab	2	1075	18	5	64
Rajasthan	6	1723	125	0	0
Telangana	1	120	0	0	150
Uttar Pradesh	8	2565	32	0	0
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	2	300	3	0.5	0
Grand Total	**35**	**9413**	**261**	**5.5**	**294**
Achievement		**2667**	**21**	**0**	**30**

MTPD-Metric Ton Per Day

ROAD MAP OF COFFEE BOARD

1274. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) the details of total Coffee for the year 2023-24 and production estimated for the year 2024- 25;

(b) the details of road map of Coffee Board for the development of Coffee for the next ten years;

(c) whether the Coffee crop comes under Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act; and

(d) whether Government if bringing regulation for mixture of Chicory with coffee to Thirty Percent in the interest of coffee growers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) The coffee production for the year 2023-24 was 3,60,500 tonnes and the coffee production (provisional) for the year 2024-25 is estimated to be 3,63,300 tonnes.

(b) Coffee Board is implementing the Integrated Coffee Development Project (ICDP) scheme for the promotion and development of the Coffee sector in the country. The activities carried out under the scheme inter alia include replantation, quality upgradation, water augmentation, area expansion and consolidation for increasing production, productivity and quality of coffee produced in the country. Under this scheme, coffee board also promotes Indian coffee in international markets by participating in international events and provides support for increasing high value and value-added coffee exports.

(c) No.

(d) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed Standards for “Coffee - Chicory Mixture” under regulation 2.10.4 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011. As per the standards, the coffee content in the mixture shall not be less than 51 percent by mass.

WEATHER FORECASTING SYSTEM AT GRAM PANCHAYAT LEVEL

1275. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the details of current status of the proposed Gram Panchayat-level weather forecasting system;

(b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure the accuracy and reliability of weather forecasts provided at the Gram Panchayat level;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among Gram Panchayat officials and local communities about the benefits of weather forecasting and early warning systems;

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to provide weather forecasts in local languages and through user-friendly formats; and

(e) the number of Gram Panchayats equipped with weather forecasting devices and trained personnel?

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

(a) The Ministry of Earth Sciences implemented the Panchayat-level weather forecasting system/initiative on 24 October 2024, for all parts of the country. The weather forecast initiative aimed at Gram Panchayats across India emphasizes the importance of providing timely and localized weather information to nearly 2.6 lakh Panchayats. The innovative Mausamgram platform, developed by the India Meteorological Department, Ministry of Earth Sciences, delivers precise weather forecasts, offering hourly updates for the immediate 36 hours and comprehensive forecasts for the next 10 days. These updates cover critical parameters such as temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind, and cloud conditions—essential data that farmers need for informed decision-making regarding sowing, harvesting, and irrigation. The platform makes weather forecast information accessible anytime and anywhere at the Panchayat level across the country.

The forecasts will be disseminated through the digital platforms of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj: e-GramSwaraj, Meri Panchayat application, and Gram Manchitra application.

(b) To ensure the accuracy and reliability of weather forecasts provided at Gram Panchayat level, the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has enhanced its weather sensor coverage across the country.

(c) The Ministry has organized a workshop and issued an advisory to spread knowledge and benefits to the Gram Panchayat level. Daily weather forecasts for Gram Panchayats are provided through the Ministry's portals and apps. In the event of a potential emergency, SMS alerts about extreme weather conditions are sent out.

(d) and (e) The weather forecast initiative targeting Gram Panchayats across India emphasized the importance of delivering timely and localized weather information to nearly 2.6 lakh Panchayats. Weather forecast information received from the IMD will be disseminated through the Ministry's user-friendly applications such as e-GramSwaraj, Meri Panchayat application, and Gram Manchitra application. The e-GramSwaraj application is available in 23 languages.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BUNDELKHAND

1276. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is cognizant of the fact that Bundelkhand is one of the most under-developed region in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has proposed or planned for industrial development of this region or promotion of industrial ecosystem in this region in general and in the Panna, Katni and Chhatarpur districts of Khajuraho Parliamentary Constituency; and

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

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India and State of Madhya Pradesh are working together for Industrial Development in the State of Madhya Pradesh including the Bundelkhand region and the details of the steps taken in this regard are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

i. Bundelkhand area in Madhya Pradesh State is a developing region, BPCL (formerly BORL) has invested Rs. 15000 Cr. in Refinery Plant Situated in Dist-Sagar. The company has also Proposed petrochemical plant under implementation with proposed investment of Rs. 49000 Cr.

ii. Department of Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion (DIPIP), Government of Madhya Pradesh through MP Industrial Development

Corporation Limited (A Govt. of M.P. Undertaking) has following developed/developing industrial areas Under Jurisdiction: -

1. Siddhguwan (Sagar)
2. IID Bina (Sagar)
3. I/A Pratappura (Niwari)
4. IID Pratappura (Niwari)
5. Industrial Park Orchha (Niwari)
6. Purena (Panna)
7. Industrial Park Chhatarpur
8. I/A Lamtara (Katni)
9. I/A Stone Park Hardua (Katni)
10. Industrial Park Katni (Katui)
11. Industrial Ares Amkuhi (Katni)
12. Industrial Park Tikariya (Katni)

iii. In Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor 2500 Acre (Approximately) land is identified for industrial development. Department of Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion (DIPIP) has Approx. 20,000 Acre Undeveloped land in possession for industrial purpose for investors in Bundelkhand region, For promotion of industrial eco system in Bundelkhand region, Department has organized regional industry conclave in Sagar on 27.09.2024 and in Gwalior on 28.08.2024 and received investment proposals of about Rs. 25000 Cr.

DISTRICTS AS EXPORT HUB INITIATIVE

1277. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO :

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH :

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

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized for promotion of exports from districts all over Country during the last two years, State/UT/District-wise, especially Andhra Pradesh classified district-wise;

(b) the total value of the goods exported under the Districts as Exports Hub Initiative from Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, districts-wise ;

(c) the details of the products and services identified under the District Export Action Plans, under the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to increase the awareness and viability of the Districts as Exports Hub Initiative in Andhra Pradesh, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) whether the Government has set any target for the Districts as Exports Hub Initiative, if so, the details thereof particularly Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a) No specific funds are allocated for export promotion under the Districts as Export Hubs initiative.

(b) No such data is maintained by the Ministry.

(c) A list of products/services identified State-wise under Districts as Export Hubs initiative is available under the head Districts As Export Hubs in Quick Links on Home Page of DGFT Portal (www.dgft.gov.in/CP/)

(d) and (e) The Government has taken measures to promote exports from the districts under the Districts as Exports Hub Initiative. Institutional mechanism has been set up in States/UTs by forming State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) and Districts Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) at the district level. District Export Action Plans under "Districts as Export Hubs" detailing the existing bottlenecks in the supply chain and identifying possible interventions to mitigate the existing gaps are being prepared by the districts. These outline the support required by the local exporters and manufacturers to seamlessly export the identified products and services by supporting new business to export and generating employment opportunities in the districts. To encourage export from the districts under "Districts as Export Hubs initiative", export promotion outreach events are being held in various districts. This includes handholding sessions with exporters and export related awareness sessions with exporters along with the representatives of various related agencies/departments such as Department of Posts, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Banks, Ministry of

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Export Promotion Councils, Local Trade Associations/Chambers, District Industries Centres, etc. Further, there is a huge employment potential especially with the proposed implementation of e-commerce exports. Five Export awareness meetings/ stakeholders' meeting have been conducted recently with a participation of more than 700 persons in the districts of Andhra Pradesh as part of the outreach programs conducted under Districts as Export Hubs initiative.

रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की योजना

1278. **श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:**

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का मत्स्यपालन के माध्यम से जिला स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए योजना का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है, तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में मत्स्यपालन के माध्यम से कितने परिवारों को रोजगार मिल रहा है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना का उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला-वार विस्तार किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए दिए गए प्रशिक्षण का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) को मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में मत्स्यन और संबद्ध गतिविधियों में लगभग 55 लाख मछुआरों, मत्स्य किसानों, मत्स्य श्रमिकों, मत्स्य विक्रेताओं और अन्य ग्रामीण/शहरी आबादी के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मात्स्यिकी और जलीय कृषि के विकास के लिए, विगत चार वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पीएमएमएसवाई के तहत 412.30 करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय अंश सहित कुल 1294.32 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय वाली परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पीएमएमएसवाई योजना को 75 जिलों तक विस्तारित किया गया है, जिससे 14013 लाभार्थियों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कवर किया गया है और विभिन्न गतिविधियों को कवर करते हुए 3.5 लाख लाभार्थियों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार मिला है और जिलेवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के तहत लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए दिए गए प्रशिक्षण का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष-2020-21 से 2023-24) के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमएमएसवाई के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त रोजगार के अवसर से लाभान्वित परिवारों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा।

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	कुल लाभार्थी
1	आगरा	194
2	फिरोजाबाद	136
3	मैनपुरी	80
4	मथुरा	166

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	कुल लाभार्थी
5	हाथरस	82
6	कासगंज	181
7	अलीगढ़	93
8	एटा	73
9	अयोध्या	92
10	अम्बेडकर	207
11	सुल्तानपुर	110
12	अमेठी	155
13	बाराबंकी	388
14	आजमगढ़	231
15	मऊ	279
16	बलिया	76
17	बरेली	107
18	पीलीभीत	72
19	शाहजहांपुर	68
20	बदायूं	67
21	बस्ती	162
22	संत कबीर नगर	125
23	सिद्धार्थ नगर	117
24	चित्रकूट	36
25	बाँदा	182
26	महोबा	56
27	हमीरपुर	81
28	गोंडा	774
29	बहराइच	1622
30	बलरामपुर	240
३१	श्रावस्ती	90
32	गोरखपुर	736
33	देवरिया	445

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	कुल लाभार्थी
34	महाराजगंज	425
35	कुशीनगर	737
36	झांसी	99
37	जालौन	145
38	ललीतपूर	271
39	कन्नौज	86
40	इटावा	87
41	कानपुर देहात	44
42	फर्रुखाबाद	91
43	औरैया	80
44	कानपुर नगर	55
45	लखनऊ	77
46	लखीमपुर खीरी	83
47	हरदोई	107
48	रायबरेली	79
49	सीतापुर	155
50	उन्नाव	128
51	मेरठ	101
52	गाजियाबाद	41
53	बुलंदशहर	78
54	हापुड़	36
55	बागपत	63
56	जी.बी. नगर	20
57	मिर्जापुर	738
58	सोनभद्र	458
59	भदोही	182
60	मुरादाबाद	166
61	अमरोहा	91
62	रामपुर	72

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	कुल लाभार्थी
63	संभल	73
64	बिजनौर	114
65	कौशाम्बी	74
66	प्रयागराज	118
67	प्रतापगढ़	68
68	फतेहपुर	70
69	मुजफ्फरनगर	33
70	शामली	24
71	सहारनपुर	94
72	वाराणसी	243
73	गाजीपुर	174
74	चंदौली	229
75	जौनपुर	381
	कुल	**14,013**

विवरण-II

पीएमएमएसवाई के तहत विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए दिए गए प्रशिक्षण का जिलावार विवरण।

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	प्रशिक्षित मत्स्य किसानों की संख्या
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1	आगरा	52
2	फिरोजाबाद	50
3	मैनपुरी	50
4	मथुरा	50
5	अलीगढ़	50
6	हाथरस	50

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	प्रशिक्षित मत्स्य किसानों की संख्या
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
7	एटा	50
8	कासगंज	50
9	आजमगढ़	50
10	मऊ	55
11	बलिया	55
12	प्रयागराज	50
१३	कौशांबी	71
14	फतेहपुर	50
15	प्रतापगढ़	50
16	कानपुर नगर	51
17	फर्रुखाबाद	50
18	कन्नौज	52
19	गोरखपुर	59
20	महाराजगंज	50
21	देवरिया	50
22	कुशीनगर	52
23	बाँदा	50
24	चित्रकूट	100
25	हमीरपुर	55
26	महोबा	75
27	झांसी	54
28	जालौन	50
29	ललीतपूर	81
30	गोंडा	50
३१	बलरामपुर	50
32	बहराइच	50
33	श्रावस्ती	63
34	अयोध्या	50

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	प्रशिक्षित मत्स्य किसानों की संख्या
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
35	बाराबंकी	52
36	बरेली	50
37	बदायूं	50
38	शाहजहाँपुर	50
39	पीलीभीत	52
40	बस्ती	50
41	संतकबीर नगर	52
42	सिद्धार्थ नगर	51
43	मीरजापुर	52
44	सोनभद्र	59
45	भदोई	50
46	मुरादाबाद	65
47	संभल	54
48	अमरोहा	50
49	रामपुर	51
50	बिजनौर	80
51	मेरठ	50
52	बागपथ	62
53	हापुड़	50
54	गाजियाबाद	50
55	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	50
56	बुलंद शहर	50
57	लखनऊ	100
58	सीतापुर	50
	कुल	**3205**

REMOTE AND HILLY AREAS UNDER PMGSY-IV

1279. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of roads laid in kilometres under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY IV) to address the specific needs of remote and hilly areas during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the total funds sanctioned by the Government under the PMGSY-IV during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated in different States and regions, particularly focusing on those with high rural connectivity deficits, State-wise; and

(d) whether an environmental impact assessment of the roads, sanctioned under PMGSY-IV has been conducted prior to construction in hilly regions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): A new vertical under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which is called PMGSY-IV has recently been launched with a focus on providing all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations of 500+ population in plain areas and 250 + population in NE and Hill States/UTs, special category areas (Tribal Schedule-V, Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert Areas) and 100+ in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as per Census 2011. The scheme will be

implemented from 2024-25 to 2028-29 with a total outlay of Rs. 70,125 crore with a target to provide connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations.

Currently, a survey for identification of habitations is going on and no funds have been released under PMGSY IV.

(d): The PMGSY roads are low-volume roads for providing connectivity to unconnected habitations facilitiating multiple benefits and delivery of services to these habitations. These are built as per the site requirements and keeping in view the geographical conditions of the area following the Hill Road Manual (IRC: SP:48-1998) and other relevant Indian Road Congress (IRC)codes. Use of green technologies and avenue plantation is promoted along these roads to minimize carbon footprint and reduce ecological impact.

किसानों की औसत मासिक आय

1280. श्री इमरान मसूदः

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में किसानों की औसत मासिक आय कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 2014 से ऋणग्रस्त कृषि परिवारों की राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है; और

(घ) कृषि आय में वृद्धि करने और इसे देश में एक लाभकारी व्यवसाय बनाने के लिए सरकार की भावी योजनाएं क्या हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.एस.पी.आई.) के राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एन.एस.एस.ओ.) ने देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि वर्ष जुलाई, 2018- जून, 2019 के संदर्भ में एन.एस.एस. के 77वें राउंड (जनवरी, 2019 - दिसंबर, 2019) के दौरान कृषि परिवारों का स्थिति आकलन सर्वेक्षण (एस.ए.एस.) किया। एस.ए.एस. के परिणाम के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान प्रति कृषि में संलग्न परिवारों की राज्य-वार औसत मासिक आय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है और इसी अवधि के दौरान प्रति कृषि परिवार बकाया ऋण राशि का राज्य-वार प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसानों की आय बढ़ाने तथा इसे लाभदायक व्यवसाय बनाने के लिए कई नीतियां, सुधार, विकास कार्यक्रम और योजनाएं अपनाई और कार्यान्वित की हैं। सरकार के निम्नलिखित प्रयासों को सुगम बनाने के लिए अभूतपूर्व बजटीय प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

1. पीएम किसान के माध्यम से किसानों को आय सहायता,
2. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.),
3. कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए संस्थागत ऋण,
4. उत्पादन लागत का डेढ़ गुना न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एम.एस.पी.) तय करना,
5. देश में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा,
6. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल,
7. सूक्ष्म सिंचाई निधि (माइक्रो इरिगेशन फंड),
8. किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफ.पी.ओ.) को बढ़ावा देना,

9. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एन.बी.एच.एम.),

10. कृषि मशीनीकरण,

11. किसानों को मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड उपलब्ध कराना,

12. राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाज़ार (ई-नाम) विस्तार मंच की स्थापना,

13. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन - ऑयल पाम का शुभारंभ,

14. एग्री इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आ.ई.एफ.),

15. कृषि उपज लॉजिस्टिक्स में सुधार, किसान रेल की शुरूआत,

16. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एम.आई.डी.एच.) - क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम,

17. कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्र में स्टार्ट-अप ईकोसिस्टम विकसित करना,

18. कृषि और संबद्ध कृषि वस्तुओं के निर्यात में उपलब्धि,

19. केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना नमो ड्रोन दीदी

विवरण-I

कृषि वर्ष जुलाई 2018- जून 2019 के दौरान कृषि परिवारों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार औसत मासिक आय

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों का समूह/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का समूह**	*कुल आय (रुपये)*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	10,480
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19,225
3	असम	10,675
4	बिहार	7,542
5	छत्तीसगढ़	9,677
6	गुजरात	12,631
7	हरियाणा	22,841

8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,153
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	18,918
10	झारखंड	4,895
11	कर्नाटक	13,441
12	केरल	17,915
13	मध्य प्रदेश	8,339
14	महाराष्ट्र	11,492
15	मणिपुर	11,227
16	मेघालय	29,348
17	मिजोरम	17,964
18	नागालैंड	9,877
19	ओडिशा	5,112
20	पंजाब	26,701
21	राजस्थान	12,520
22	सिक्किम	12,447
23	तमिलनाडु	11,924
24	तेलंगाना	9,403
25	त्रिपुरा	9,918
26	उत्तराखंड	13,552
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,061
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,762
	पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों का समूह	**16,863**
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का समूह	**18,511**
	अखिल भारतीय	**10,218**

स्रोत: *एन.एस.एस. रिपोर्ट संख्या 587*: ग्रामीण भारत में कृषि परिवारों और परिवारों की भूमि एवं पशुधन जोत की स्थिति का आकलन, 2019

<u>विवरण</u>-II

प्रति कृषि परिवार बकाया ऋण की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार औसत राशि (रुपये) तथा ऋणी कृषि परिवारों का प्रतिशत			
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों का समूह/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का समूह**	प्रति कृषि परिवार बकाया ऋण की औसत राशि (रुपये)	ऋणी कृषि परिवारों का प्रतिशत
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,45,554	93.2
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3,581	12.5
3	असम	16,407	31.0
4	बिहार	23,534	39.7
5	छत्तीसगढ़	21,443	31.2
6	गुजरात	56,568	42.5
7	हरियाणा	1,82,922	47.5
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	85,825	29.2
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	30,435	31.9
10	झारखंड	8,415	25.3
11	कर्नाटक	1,26,240	67.6
12	केरल	2,42,482	69.9
13	मध्य प्रदेश	74,420	48.4
14	महाराष्ट्र	82,085	54.0
15	मणिपुर	5,551	20.6
16	मेघालय	2,237	9.1
17	मिजोरम	23,485	8.0
18	नागालैंड	1,750	6.0
19	ओडिशा	32,721	61.2
20	पंजाब	2,03,249	54.4

21	राजस्थान	1,13,865	60.3
22	सिक्किम	32,185	10.6
23	तमिलनाडु	1,06,553	65.1
24	तेलंगाना	1,52,113	91.7
25	त्रिपुरा	23,944	47.7
26	उत्तराखंड	48,338	46.6
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	51,107	41.9
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	26,452	50.8
	पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों का समूह	**10,034**	**19.2**
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का समूह	**25,629**	**27.5**
	अखिल भारतीय	**74,121**	**50.2**

स्रोत*: एन.एस.एस. रिपोर्ट संख्या 587*: ग्रामीण भारत में कृषि परिवारों और परिवारों की भूमि एवं पशुधन जोत की स्थिति का आकलन*,* 2019

VISIONXT FOR INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1281. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether VisioNxt will serve as a comprehensive platform for the Indian textile industry to access real-time fashion trend insights;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it reduce India's dependence on international trend forecasting agencies;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce standardized garment measurements specifically designed to better suit Indian body types in the apparel sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. VisioNxt is India's first ever Artificial Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence enabled fashion forecasting initiative providing insights of fashion trends for Indian fashion sector. It will provide India-specific trend reports in bilingual form thereby reducing the reliance on international forecasting agencies.

(c) and (d): The National Sizing Survey project (INDIAsize) has been undertaken to create standardized body size charts to enable the Indian apparel sector to design better-fitting clothing for the Indian population.

WEST BENGAL UNDER PMGSY

1282. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) the total funds allocated and released to West Bengal under Pradhan Manti Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the total number of villages provided road connectivity with these funds;

(c) whether some funds of PMGSY for West Bengal could not be released by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some proposals sent by West Bengal Government under PMGSY are pending with the Central Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Central funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are released to State Governments and funds are released at district and sub-district level by the State Governments. The release of funds to States/ UTs for implementation of PMGSY is done on the basis of the proposal received from the State and depends, inter-alia, on works in hand, execution capacity of the State, unspent funds available with the State and compliance with programme guidelines.

A total of Rs. 1847.805 Crores has been released to the State Government of West Bengal as Central share during the last five years and the current year (as on 28.11.2024) for implementation of PMGSY. The State of West Bengal has submitted the proposal for releasing of 1st installment of PMGSY program fund for the year 2024-25. The State has been requested for crediting total liability of Rs.

124.36 crore during 2024-25 for maintenance of PMGSY roads in the maintenance fund account in accordance with Paragraph 19.11 (vi) of the PMGSY III program guidelines for consideration of the proposal.

The unit for PMGSY is habitation and not a Revenue village or Panchayat. Under PMGSY-I, provision has been made for all-weather connnectivity to unconnected habitations of population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern States, Himalayan States and Himalayan Union Territories as per 2001 census) in the core network. Since inception, a total of 13,087 habitations have been provided connectivity under PMGSY I in the State.

(e) and (f): The State of West Bengal has been sanctioned all projects under PMGSY-I and II. The State of West Bengal has been allocated a target of 6,287.50 Km of road length under PMGSY-III, out of which 4236.62 Km road length has been sanctioned to strengthen rural connectivity and accelerate economic growth in the State Final compliance report for sanction of remaining length of 2026.52 km is awaited from the State. Clearance by the Central Government is considered after receipt of compliance report to the Empowered Committee evaluation of the proposals.

CYBER FRAUD AND DIGITAL HARASSMENT

1283. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR *ALIAS* VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to prevent such instances of cyber fraud and digital harassment along with the support services provided by the Government to the victims of cyber fraud and digital harassment;

(b) whether the law enforcement agencies are equipped to handle such cases;

(c) if so, the status of existing laws and regulations regarding cyber fraud;

(d) the data on the number of reported cases of cyber fraud during the past year;

(e) the measures taken by the Government to educate the citizens on identifying and avoiding such scams;

(f) whether the Government is considering for establishing a dedicated agency to tackle cybercrime and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the timeline for implementing effective solutions to prevent such digital arrest ordeals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):

(a) to (g): ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies**.** Cyber Crimes cases are handled under the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bhartiya Nyaya

Sanhita, 2023 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication “Crime in India”. The latest published report is for the year 2022. The NCRB maintained information regarding certain categories of fraud for cyber crime such as credit/debit cards, ATMs, online banking frauds, OTP frauds and others. As per the data published by the NCRB, details of cases registered under fraud for cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) for the period of 2022 is as under:

Cases Registered under Fraud for Cyber Crimes	Credit/Debit cards	ATMs	Online Banking frauds	OTP frauds	Others	Total
	1665	1690	6491	2910	4714	17470

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

i. The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the ‘Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre’ (I4C)as an attached office to deal with all types of cybercrime in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

ii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (https://cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

iii. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

iv. Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewat, Jamtara, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas having multi jurisdictional issues by on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs. Seven workshops were organized for JCCTs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi and Chandigarh.

v. The state of the art ‘National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)’ has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. So far, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation) has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 11,203 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

vi. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely ‘CyTrain’ portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. More than 98,698 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 75,591 Certificates issued through the portal.

vii. National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Evidence) has been set up at Hyderabad. Establishment of this laboratory provides the necessary forensic support in cases of evidence related to cyber crime, preserving the evidence and its analysis in line with the provisions of IT Act and Evidence Act; and reduced turnaround time.

viii. The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 131.60 crores under the ‘Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)’ Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior

cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs and more than 24,600 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc.

ix. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to 7,330 officials of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

x. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to more than 40,151 and 53,022 NCC cadets and NSS cadets respectively.

xi. Till 15.11.2024, more than 6.69 lakhs SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

xii. The Central Government and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers appear to be originating within India. Such international spoofed calls have been made by cyber-criminals in recent cases of fake digital arrests, FedEx scams, impersonation as government and police officials, etc. Directions have been issued to the TSPs for blocking of such incoming international spoofed calls.

xiii. To spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost),

Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram (cyberDostI4C), Telegram(cyberdosti4c), Radio campaign, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, newspaper advertisement on digital arrest scam, announcement in Delhi metros on digital arrest and other modus operandi of cyber criminals, use of social media influencers to create special posts on digital arrest, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

IDENTIFYING OF ONE-DISTRICT ONE-PRODUCT

1284. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) the details and present status of 'One-district One-product' initiative along with the unique products identified, therefor district and State-wise;

(b) the details of steps taken for the promotion and export of the identified products;

(c) the details of role of States in formulating a product-specific or district-specific plan to promote identified products; and

(d) the details of extent to which district-specific products has been beneficial to farmers and small entrepreneurs?

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

(a): One District One Product (ODOP) initiative aims to select, brand, and promote at least One Product from each District (One District – One Product) of the country for enabling holistic growth across all regions. The ODOP Initiative has identified 1259 products from 782 districts across the country encompassing various sectors such as textiles, agriculture, food processing, handicrafts and more. Details of unique products identified (District and State wise) under the ODOP initiative as on date is available on DPIIT's website under the links –

https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/ODOP_ProductList_No.1284.pdf.

(b): Several steps have been undertaken for promotion and exports of all ODOP products. These include, facilitating participation in domestic exhibitions, regular capacity building initiatives in collaboration with various agencies; e-commerce on-boarding drives for Government e-Marketplace (GeM)- ODOP Bazaar which showcases and stocks India's best ODOP products. For promoting ODOP at international level, engagement with Indian Missions abroad, virtual buyer sellers meets and participation in international exhibitions have been undertaken. Also, various ODOP Products have been included as part of gifting during G-20 meetings in India to popularize these products internationally.

Further, under the District as Export Hub (DEH) initiative of DGFT, identification of the products and services with export potential in all the districts of the country is done in consultation with all stakeholders including the States/UTs. Further, under DEH, institutional mechanism has been set up in all States/UTs by forming the State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) and District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) at the district level. Under the initiative, District Export Action Plans detailing the existing bottlenecks in the supply chain and identifying possible interventions to mitigate the existing gaps have been prepared for 590 districts and are being prepared for the rest of the districts.

(c): The role of States is pivotal to the success and growth of the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative. All products are selected by States/UTs by taking into consideration the existing ecosystem on the ground, potential for exports, and GI-tagged products. States are playing a significant role by developing unique branding for products, formulating ODOP policies, integrating with existing industrial/MSME policies, appointing dedicated nodal officers, creating seller database, capacity building initiatives, conducting exhibitions and establishing platforms to promote ODOP products and support artisans and farmers.

(d): The identification of district-specific products has benefited farmers and small entrepreneurs by creating a unique identity for regional goods, leading to market differentiation and competitive advantage. It boosts the local economy by creating a niche market for these products and providing additional sales opportunities.

Product and district specific approach have been beneficial in devising specific capacity building initiatives, focused branding and marketing initiatives, identification of existing bottlenecks in supply chain and focused efforts for export promotion.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत आवास

1285. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) के अंतर्गत विशेषकर गुजरात के दाहोद, पंचमहल और महिसागर जिलों में स्वीकृत आवासों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त जिलों में कितने आवास उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शेष पात्र गरीब परिवारों को आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) और (ख): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ पक्के आवासों के निर्माण के लिए पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान 2.95 करोड़ घरों का निर्माण करना था। भारत सरकार ने मौजूदा इकाई सहायता के अनुसार 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 5 और वर्षों के लिए योजना के कार्यान्वयन के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, लाभार्थियों

की पहचान सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी) 2011 आधारित स्थायी प्रतीक्षा सूची (पीडब्ल्यूएल) और अंतिम आवास+ (2018) सर्वेक्षण सूचियों (अद्यतन के बाद) से की जाती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को 3.33 करोड़ आवासों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है, जिसके सापेक्ष 28.11.2024 तक उन्होंने 3.21 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों को आवास स्वीकृत किए हैं और 2.67 करोड़ आवास पूरे हो गए हैं। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत 9,02,354 आवासों के लक्ष्य के आवंटन से गुजरात राज्य की मौजूदा एसईसीसी 2011 पीडब्ल्यूएल और आवास+ 2018 सूची पहले ही संतृप्त हो चुकी है। मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को लक्ष्य आवंटित करता है और लक्ष्यों का आगे वितरण राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। गुजरात राज्य में और विशेष रूप से गुजरात राज्य के दाहोद, पंचमहल और महिसागर जिलों में 28.11.2024 तक पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत निर्धारित लक्ष्य, स्वीकृत और पूर्ण किए गए आवासों की जानकारी संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई हैं।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25 जून 2015 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य सभी पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त बारहमासी अनुकूल पक्के घर उपलब्ध कराना है। योजना दिशानिर्देशों में उल्लिखित पात्रता मानदंडों के अनुसार योजना को चार कार्यकलापों: लाभार्थी द्वारा निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), यथास्थान स्लम पुनर्विकास (आईएसएसआर), और क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी योजना (सीएलएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा 25.11.2024 तक कुल 118.64 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 114.22 लाख आवासों की नींव रखी जा चुकी है और 88.22 लाख से अधिक पूरे हो चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कुल ₹1.99 लाख करोड़ की केंद्रीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है, ₹1.66 लाख करोड़ जारी किए गए हैं और लगभग ₹1.56 लाख करोड़ का उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। पीएमएवाई-यू योजना मांग आधारित योजना है,

इसलिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं और गुजरात राज्य में और विशेष रूप से गुजरात राज्य के दाहोद, पंचमहल और महिसागर जिलों में स्वीकृत, निर्माण के लिए जिनकी नींव रखी जा चुकी है और पूर्ण/सौंपे गए आवासों की जानकारी संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग): ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए अतिरिक्त 2 करोड़ आवासों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु पीएमएवाई-जी को मार्च, 2029 तक कार्यान्वित करने की मंज़ूरी दी गई है, और इसमें शेष पात्र परिवारों को शामिल करके योजना की मौजूदा लाभार्थी सूचियों को संतृप्त करना शामिल है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत अतिरिक्त पात्र परिवारों की पहचान करने के लिए संशोधित बहिर्वेशन मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए आवास+ 2024 मोबाइल ऐप पहले ही 17.09.2024 को आरंभ किया जा चुका है।

पीएमएवाई-यू: मिशन की समयावधि 31.03.2022 तक थी जिसे योजना के वित्तपोषण पद्धति और कार्यान्वयन प्रणाली में बदलाव किए बिना सभी स्वीकृत आवासों के निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए 31.12.2024 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। सीएलएसएस कार्यकलाप को 31.03.2022 से आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया है।

विवरण

पीएमएवाई-जी:गुजरात राज्य के दाहोद, पंचमहल और महिसागर जिलों में पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत 28.11.2024 तक आवंटित लक्ष्यों, स्वीकृत और पूर्ण किए गए आवासों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है: -

(इकाई संख्या में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/जिले का नाम	आवंटित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास	पूर्ण हो चुके घर
1	गुजरात	9,02,354	8,16,146	5,60,969
2	दाहोद	1,18,369	1,15,950	1,06,993
3	पंचमहल	1,53,836	1,40,643	86,617
4	महिसागर	50,443	47,070	22,296

पीएमएवाई-यू:गुजरात राज्य में और विशेष रूप से दाहोद, पंचमहल और महिसागर जिलों में स्वीकृत, निर्माण के लिए तैयार और पूर्ण/सौंपे गए आवासों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

(इकाई संख्या में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत आवास	निर्माण के लिए तैयार आवास	पूर्ण हो चुके/सौंपे गए आवास
1	गुजरात	10,05,204	9,79,704	9,31,989
2	दाहोद	4,874	4,762	4,403
3	पंचमहल	8,087	8,064	7,821
4	महिसागर	2,856	2,801	2,659

DEPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TRADE SERVICE

1286. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI

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

(a) Whether there are plans to deploy Indian Trade Service (ITS) officers to key trade partners to facilitate trade negotiations and boost bilateral investments, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(b) the details of specific roles and responsibilities for existing officers to undertake in major trading nations, and the manner in which their continuance contributes to trade and investment;

(c) whether the Government is taking steps to ensure that Indian Trade Services officers are adequately trained and equipped to represent county interests in international markets effectively, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessments or studies on the impact of deploying officers from disparate backgrounds in enhancing trade with India's major economics partners, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure ITS Officers are equipped to address trade deficits and surpluses with countries?

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

(a) Indian Trade Service (ITS) officers are deployed in the bilateral, multilateral trade negotiations i.e. WTO trade negotiations and various FTA negotiations.

(b) Currently, Indian Trade Service Officers are posted in Territorial Division under Department of Commerce to work on issues related to Trade in the territory. Further, The Indian Trade Service Officers handle matters related to Foreign Trade as under:

i. Implementation of the Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act, 1992 as amended in 2010.

ii. Formulation and implementation of Foreign Trade Policy from time to time.

iii. Administer various export promotion measures and export promotion schemes.

iv. Settlement of quality complaints and other trade disputes of exporters and importers.

v. Work on various matters related to WTO agreements, negotiations, Rules of Origin negotiations and WTO trade disputes.

vi. Work related to Trade Remedies and Trade Defence mechanisms under The Directorate General of Trade Remedies.

(c) to (e) The Indian Trade Service Officers are trained professionally at the Indian Institute of Foreign trade (IIFT) for a period of 9 Months. Further, the Indian Trade Service officers are also trained under various training programs of the WTO to handle trade negotiations, implementation of WTO agreements, and handling of

WTO trade disputes. In addition, Indian Trade Officers are also trained at various training institutes like the centre for Trade and Investment Law (CTIL), the centre for WTO Studies (CWTOS) etc. The Department of Commerce and DGFT assess from time to time the requirements of various Territorial Divisions and accordingly, post or deploy the Officers in Territorial Divisions for handling work related to the Trade Partners.

EMPLOYMENT UNDER MGNREGS

1287. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the year-over-year percentage figures for the period November 2022 to October 2023 and November 2023 to October 2024 for persons sought employment under MGNREGS of increased and declined respectively; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decline along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas

of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The details of persons who demanded employment and employment offered to persons under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the period of November 2022 to October 2023 and November 2023 to October 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS provides for livelihood security, i.e. fall back option for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available. To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, all States/UTs have been requested to (i) initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for the wide dissemination of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005 (ii) expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered, (iii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha. (iv) Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas'.

STATEMENT

Details of persons who demanded employment and employment offered to persons under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the period of November 2022 to October 2023 and November 2023 to October 2024

Financial Year	Period	Persons demanded employment	Employment offered to persons	%age offered employment
2022-23	Nov-22	22481220	22450040	99.86%
	Dec-22	25918934	25874533	99.83%
	Jan-23	25874990	25819403	99.79%
	Feb-23	26233397	26177134	99.79%
	Mar-23	28321500	28229247	99.67%
2023-24	Apr-23	31764314	31728208	99.89%
	May-23	42600575	42551872	99.89%
	Jun-23	44180020	44117730	99.86%
	Jul-23	29067548	29014058	99.82%
	Aug-23	22906939	22853483	99.77%
	Sep-23	22052751	22013238	99.82%
	Oct-23	21907370	21879820	99.87%
	Nov-23	20933863	20905009	99.86%
	Dec-23	24029031	23976180	99.78%
	Jan-24	23893491	23843789	99.79%
	Feb-24	26192912	26151450	99.84%
	Mar-24	23201689	23114694	99.63%
2024-25	Apr-24	30179169	30123874	99.82%
	May-24	37448566	37392073	99.85%
	Jun-24	34220911	34172784	99.86%
	Jul-24	22790330	22743403	99.79%
	Aug-24	18981093	18944181	99.81%
	Sep-24	18933853	18891913	99.78%
	Oct-24	19889747	19846149	99.78%

मल्टी-स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी

1288. श्री मुरारी लाल मीनाः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समितियों (एमएससीएस) के विरुद्ध धोखाधड़ी के मामलों की जांच और कार्रवाई में सुधार लाने के लिए कोई नई नीति अथवा उपबंध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बहुराज्यीय ऋण सहकारी समितियों के संचालन पर और अधिक प्रभावी नियंत्रण स्थापित करने के लिए सहकारिता मंत्रालय के समन्वय से राज्यों को अतिरिक्त शक्तियां देने का प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा किसानों को धोखाधड़ी से बचाने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करने हेतु कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने एमएससीएस में निवेशकों की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए एक पोर्टल विकसित किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से धोखाधड़ी करने वाली समितियों की संपत्तियों की नीलामी करने और निवेशकों को शीघ्र भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ग): जी नहीं, मान्यवर । बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियां, बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के उपबंधों के अधीन पंजीकृत होती हैं और स्वायत्त सहकारी संगठनों के रूप में कार्य करती हैं और जो अपने सदस्यों के प्रति उत्तरदायी होती हैं ।

बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में शासन सशक्त करने, पारदर्शिता और उत्तरदायित्व बढ़ाने और निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया में सुधार, आदि के लिए मौजूदा कानून के अनुसमर्थन और सत्तानवेवां संविधान संशोधन के उपबंधों की अंतर्विष्टि द्वारा बहुराज्य बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) अधिनियम और नियम, 2023 को क्रमश: दिनांक 03.08.2023 और 04.08.2023 को अधिसूचित किया गया है। उपर्युक्त संशोधन द्वारा सहकारी समितियों के कार्यकरण में पारदर्शिता लाने और उनमें वित्तीय अनियमितताओं की रोकथाम के अनेक उपबंध शामिल किए गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 108 के अधीन सहकारी समितियों के केंद्रीय पंजीयक की जांच 'केस टू केस' आधार पर करने और धारा 84 के अधीन मध्यस्थ नियुक्त करने की शक्तियां सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक को प्रत्यायोजित की जा चुकी है।

(घ) और (ङ): बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के निवेशकों सहित याचिकाकर्ताओं के शिकायत निवारण के लिए सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (CPGRAMS) नामक एक पोर्टल विकसित किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति के किसी सदस्य द्वारा अपने जमाराशि, समिति के कार्यकरण के न्यायोचित लाभ या संबंधित सदस्य के व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों को प्रभावित करने वाली किन्हीं मुद्दे पर की गई किन्हीं शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 85क के अधीन सहकारी ऑम्बुड्समैन की नियुक्ति की गई है।

इसके अलावा, वित्तीय गबन सहित अनियमितताओं की दशा में बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी नियमावली, 2002 के नियम 28 और 29 के अनुरूप प्रक्रियाओं को अपनाकर अधिनियम की धारा 90 के उपबंधों के अधीन निवेशकों/सदस्यों को भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समिति के आस्तियों के

परिसमापन के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 89 के उपबंधों के अधीन परिसमापक नियुक्त किया गया है।

AUTOMATIC EXCLUSION CRITERIA FROM PMAY-G SCHEME

1289. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted committee before revising the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) scheme and introducing the 'automatic exclusion' criteria, if so, the details of committee's recommendations;

(b) the details for the difference in the criteria required for people eligible before the introduction of automatic exclusion criteria;

(c) whether the exclusion has been implemented without the constitution of a committee in this regard; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilized under PMAY-G along with number of beneficiaries for last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) to (c) : The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), is a flagship scheme of the Government of India and it is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development since 1st April 2016. The Cabinet approved the construction of

2.95 crore houses under PMAY-G by March 2024 with basic amenities along with the use of SECC 2011 data for identification of beneficiaries. A committee was constituted to finalize the Guidelines i.e. Framework for implementation (FFI) of the PMAY-G comprising members from State/UT Governments.

The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 09.08.2024 approved 2 crore additional houses to be constructed during FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 under PMAY-G. The Union Cabinet had also approved the modified exclusion criteria for identification of additional eligible households. As per the Union Cabinet approval, the provisions with regard to mechanised two wheelers, mechanised fishing boat, landline phone and refrigerator have been deleted. Further, the income criteria has also been enhanced from Rs 10000 per month to Rs 15000 and the land related criteria have been simplified.

The details of revised automatic exclusion criteria under the new phase of the PMAY-G are as under:

Step 1: Exclusion of pucca houses- All households living in houses with pucca roof and/or pucca wall and households living in houses with more than 2 rooms are filtered out.

Step 2: Automatic Exclusion criteria– From the remaining set of households, all households fulfilling any one of the 10 parameters listed below are automatically excluded: -

i. Motorised three/four-wheeler

ii. Mechanised three/ four-wheeler agricultural equipment

iii. Kisan Credit Card with credit limit of Rs. 50,000 or above

iv. Household with any member as a Government employee

v. Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government

vi. Any member of the family earning more than Rs.15,000 per month

vii. Paying income tax

viii. Paying professional tax

ix. Own 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land

x. Own 5 acres or more of unirrigated land.

(d): Under the Scheme, as on date, out of a cumulative target of PMAY-G, 3.33 crore houses have been allocated to the States/UTs and out of which 3.21 crore houses have been sanctioned and more than 2.67 crore houses have been completed. The State-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under PMAY-G are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and State-wise number of beneficiaries in last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under PMAY-G from 2019-20 to 2023-24

(Rs. in crore.)

S.No.	State/UTs	FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.4	0	5.97	104.85	16.7	69.58	127.27	200.61	239.84
2	Assam	1433.97	2046.75	1503.43	1269.44	5771.11	2195.33	9141.75	10913.3	2934.45	6356.77
3	Bihar	4902.97	8265.94	6683.93	10004.4	3082.22	5954.44	7497.21	11718.1	29.66	1098.1
4	Chhattisgarh	562.55	989.82	307.12	983.99	0	31.32	344.23	822.15	1730.76	2201.83
5	Goa	0	0.8	0	0.53	0	0.37	0	0.49	0	0.58
6	Gujarat	385.56	798.1	192.78	495.64	687.29	893.09	911.75	1004.66	559.25	1540.85
7	Haryana	34.55	63.35	0	13.27	0	17.26	44.33	62.35	3.23	32.44
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	11.1	10.62	23.4	32.97	44.04	37.86	33.24	99.46	92.4
9	Jammu And Kashmir	67.69	221.42	795.86	599.35	123.43	419.37	1031.58	709.95	1234.69	1363.33
10	Jharkhand	2442.76	3396.56	3348.51	3750.22	1207.91	4237.82	1236.02	2127.4	28.09	523.34
11	Kerala	0	11.8	0	25.05	0	66.87	70.29	94.63	2.11	22.86

12	Madhya Pradesh	2291.98	4176.03	4565.8	4068.96	4509.58	8046.72	6374.91	11171.3	241.64	1258.46
13	Maharashtra	1815.33	1924.76	1310.1	2433.5	1249.8	2003.81	1676.07	3098.13	785.21	1820.27
14	Manipur	10.3	12.83	84.89	93.49	21.01	26.86	161.14	128.8	216.45	157.32
15	Meghalaya	22.6	57.97	191.08	185.54	90.13	72.51	106.44	88.26	1591.26	1498.37
16	Mizoram	0	31.8	16.16	13.82	41.92	5.83	29.58	55.52	157.9	140.3
17	Nagaland	0	15.25	17.4	2.12	17.41	20.44	52.5	28.68	334.17	322.57
18	Odisha	2197.33	5460.06	2821.87	4556.46	1011.87	1122.73	1723.28	310.83	4310.71	7643.52
19	Punjab	0	36.01	49.22	59.1	18.31	60.73	71.68	100.86	32.64	48.16
20	Rajasthan	2933.34	2923.07	1108.59	3679.45	1405.46	2332.48	2157.52	3036.53	67.57	661.99
21	Sikkim	0.65	0.37	0	0.28	0.57	0.06	0.97	1.67	1.58	2.12
22	Tamil Nadu	487.52	996.93	78.62	672.61	928.93	668.86	2004.39	2290.47	28.23	975.55
23	Tripura	229.52	210.5	113.62	98.3	1368.48	1111.18	1264.2	1325.14	1276.9	1664.60
24	Uttar Pradesh	1145.64	2207.35	4830.9	5990.29	3727	7869.83	4777.03	7317.5	2620.93	5014.91
25	Uttarakhand	0	5.71	0	1.31	149.18	138.33	128.08	172.55	388.19	353.88
26	West Bengal	5976	8854.36	8810.54	10037.26	687.84	5423.18	0	1108.3	0	80.63
27	Andaman And Nicobar	0	1.12	16.88	8.53	0	1.87	0	0.42	5.45	2.19

28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	55.98	23.33	0	33.46	0	21.85	0	13.55	0	16.89
29	Lakshadweep	0	0.35	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87.65	312.25	503.66
32	Karnataka	309.6	0	0	0	0	0	214.92	0	3.61	468.67
33	Telangana*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.09	2.94	18.9	17.6
Total		**27305.84**	**42743.9**	**36857.93**	**49105.75**	**26237.2**	**42803.87**	**41130.36**	**57952.50**	**19215.9**	**36124.05**

*Telangana and Puducherry are not implementing PMAY-G.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise number of beneficiaries constructed house under PMAY-G from 2019-20 to 2023-24

(units in no.)

S. No	State Name	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
		Houses Completed	Houses Completed	Houses Completed	Houses Completed	Houses Completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	747	2417	992	9344	21373
2	Assam	84404	131281	117741	1009168	390292
3	Bihar	415056	1048588	614795	1237477	190671
4	Chhattisgarh	34588	59685	23291	33575	232309
5	Goa	187	87	19	12	94
6	Gujarat	35591	54890	77386	65611	149363
7	Haryana	6691	1232	269	5804	2812
8	Himachal Pradesh	447	605	1884	3658	4558
9	Jammu And Kashmir	5016	21570	42516	79675	79759
10	Jharkhand	166684	243988	317260	364478	50980
11	Kerala	843	880	2501	8852	5136
12	Madhya Pradesh	275342	262067	608646	1060106	132464
13	Maharashtra	95129	183649	180360	344408	110996
14	Manipur	1151	2779	4023	13955	6937
15	Meghalaya	5357	5642	7324	6996	54487
16	Mizoram	997	1128	1158	1020	17361
17	Nagaland	3687	535	0	3210	8191
18	Odisha	361465	395357	97193	30376	526370
19	Punjab	410	3908	5473	11384	3921
20	Rajasthan	169239	318262	143211	400203	38749
21	Sikkim	43	15	5	41	249
22	Tamil Nadu	52759	52184	57342	175269	104534
23	Tripura	7055	15873	1661	180530	132168

24	Uttar Pradesh	174189	37711	1094653	662225	378406
25	Uttarakhand	192	93	3847	12498	38562
26	West Bengal	286340	678587	959229	147382	14398
27	Andaman And Nicobar	286	483	335	97	26
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	221	972	641	1486	359
29	Lakshadweep	9	28	7	0	1
30	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
31	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	0	2167	28160
32	Karnataka	7085	2405	11239	2641	33835
33	Ladakh	1344	62	22	1	1575
34	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**21,92,559**	**35,26,963**	**43,75,023**	**58,73,649**	**27,59,096**

Telangana and Puducherry are not implementing PMAY-G.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की भूमि का हस्तांतरण

1290. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) क्या सेल बोर्ड की दिनांक 10.01.1990 की 152वीं बैठक और दिनांक 28.11.1997 की 236वीं बैठक में भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की 290.26 एकड़ और 151.46 एकड़ भूमि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार (वर्तमान में वार्ड नवाई बस्ती, मरोदा और जिला दुर्ग के नगर निगम रिसाली के अन्य वार्डों) को हस्तांतरित करने पर सहमति बनी थी, लेकिन भूमि का हस्तांतरण आज तक लंबित है जिसके कारण दुर्ग संसदीय क्षेत्र में असंतोष है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त भूमि का हस्तांतरण कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) और (ख) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को 290.26 एकड़ और 151.46 एकड़ भूमि के हस्तांतरण के प्रस्ताव पर सेल बोर्ड की क्रमश: 152वीं और 236वीं बैठक में सहमति हुई थी। भूमि हस्तांतरण की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

(i) 290.26 एकड़ भूमि के संबंध में स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र) द्वारा दिनांक 22.01.2022 को सभी आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर ली गई हैं और स्वामित्व हस्तांतरण के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई हैं।

(ii) 151.46 एकड़ भूमि के संबंध में, सीमांकन और सर्वेक्षण दिनांक 04.09.2021 को पूरा हो गया है और भूमि के हस्तांतरण के लिए एक मसौदा समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) सेल (भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र) द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को दिनांक 15.12.2022 को भेजा गया।

MANDAYS CREATED UNDER MGNREGS

1291. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the details of mandays created under MGNREGS during the last six months (Financial Year 2024-25) upto 30.09.2024, State-wise; and

(b) the number of mandays created during 1 April 2021 to 30 September 2021, 1 April 2022 to 30 September 2022 and 01 April 2023 to 30 September 2023?

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

(a) and (b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme. State/UT-wise details of person-days generated during the financial year 2021-22 (April to September), 2022-23 (April to September), 2023-24 (April to September) and current financial year 2024-25 (April to September), are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of person-days generated during the financial year 2021-22 (April to September), 2022-23 (April to September), 2023-24 (April to September) and current financial year 2024-25 (April to September).

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Persondays generated (in Nos)			
		April-Sept, 2021	April-Sept, 2022	April-Sept, 2023	April-Sept, 2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	213916213	172482861	203692982	180866608
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7170035	3832702	5495425	6245500
3	Assam	41766789	41622695	59162106	34414753
4	Bihar	100057213	164405064	125624681	134639022
5	Chhattisgarh	74364944	32775855	67877281	81116784
6	Goa	36913	39523	29762	26451
7	Gujarat	38510566	30926935	32051901	26812588
8	Haryana	8405218	6150585	6914563	5976342
9	Himachal Pradesh	18737390	18185251	13978433	21900481
10	Jammu And Kashmir	11588430	7465983	12156213	14744896
11	Jharkhand	63636852	38046416	68376122	45650631

12	Karnataka	107450700	80035814	92084841	84032797
13	Kerala	34607135	40120036	50454354	36275706
14	Ladakh	611176	622181	591473	709524
15	Madhya Pradesh	191234221	142654134	108176098	97853190
16	Maharashtra	33164054	49790884	51687421	86496738
17	Manipur	10392798	1592889	2647938	8150607
18	Meghalaya	12256270	7537516	13206682	8328667
19	Mizoram	12429146	10774896	9789811	9609242
20	Nagaland	9027206	14550055	15031608	3130544
21	Odisha	128707161	104229387	113226640	58409824
22	Punjab	17531100	17909227	21603074	16833493
23	Rajasthan	222264770	181006728	206094960	198224128
24	Sikkim	2004920	1895003	2247965	1828626
25	Tamil Nadu	199626034	173520227	294630801	120424178
26	Telangana	115153429	100363114	81712000	103730139
27	Tripura	23929370	18792252	26755155	20588953
28	Uttar Pradesh	170836940	212362714	220203562	190801672
29	Uttarakhand	12002969	11304637	9950793	10316046
30	West Bengal	217018675	36324453	164780	0
31	Andaman And Nicobar	50428	52397	43993	36826
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0	0	0	129471
33	Lakshadweep	552	1157	2648	0
34	Puducherry	448340	534946	1531708	825861
	Total	**2098937957**	**1721908517**	**1917197774**	**1609130288**

As per NREGASoft

गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले किसानों का सर्वेक्षण

1292. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले सीमांत किसानों सहित किसानों की संख्या का आकलन करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे गरीब और सीमांत किसानों के लिए कोई कल्याणकारी योजना बनाई है;

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

(ङ) उक्त विशेष/कल्याणकारी योजनाओं से कितने किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और **(ख):** गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले सीमांत किसानों सहित किसानों की संख्या का आकलन करने के लिए कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ): भारत सरकार ने देश में कृषि विकास के व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क के तहत गरीब और सीमांत किसानों को सहायता देने पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए किसानों के लिए विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की हैं। ये योजनाएं, विशेष रूप से गरीब और सीमांत किसानों के सामने आने वाली आर्थिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने और उनकी आजीविका में सुधार करने के लिए बनाई गई हैं।

सीमांत और गरीब किसानों सहित किसानों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में शामिल हैं:

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान): यह योजना छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को उनकी आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के तहत अक्तूबर, 2024 में 18वीं किस्त के रूप में लगभग 9.58 करोड़ किसानों को लगभग 20,000 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि संवितरित की गई है। अब तक 3.46 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि संवितरित की जा चुकी है।

2. पीएम फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.): किसानों को बुवाई-पूर्व से लेकर फसलोपरांत तक सभी गैर-निवार्य प्राकृतिक जोखिमों के विरुद्ध फसलों के लिए व्यापक जोखिम कवर सुनिश्चित करने और पर्याप्त दावा राशि प्रदान करने के लिए पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. योजना आरंभ की गई थी। कार्यान्वयन के पिछले 8 वर्षों में – 68.85 करोड़ किसान आवेदन नामांकित हुए और 18.65 करोड़ से अधिक किसान आवेदकों को 1,65,966/- करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं।

3. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना (पीएम-के.एम.वाई.): यह एक पेंशन योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को वित्तीय सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के आरंभ से अब तक 23.41 लाख से अधिक छोटे और सीमांत किसान पीएम-के.एम.वाई. योजना में शामिल हो चुके हैं।

4. संशोधित ब्याज छूट योजना (एम.आई.एस.एस.): ब्याज छूट योजना (आई.एस.एस.) फसल पालन और पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन जैसी अन्य संबद्ध गतिविधियों में लगे किसानों को रियायती अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण प्रदान करती है।

5. एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आई.एफ.): ए.आई.एफ. को देश के कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर परिदृश्य को बदलने के उद्देश्य से आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज के तहत लॉन्च किया गया था। ए.आई.एफ. ब्याज अनुदान और ऋण गारंटी सहायता के माध्यम से फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और सामुदायिक कृषि परिसंपत्तियों के लिए व्यवहार्य परियोजनाओं में निवेश के लिए एक मध्यम-दीर्घकालिक ऋण वित्तपोषण सुविधा है। दिनांक 19.11.2024 तक इस योजना के तहत 83,763 परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए बैंकों द्वारा 51,239/- करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं।

6. राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आर.के.वी.वाई.): एक योजना जिसका उद्देश्य राज्य-विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से कृषि उत्पादकता और किसानों के कल्याण को बढ़ाना है।

7. बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना और मूल्य समर्थन योजना (एम.आई.एस.-पी.एस.एस.): इस हस्तक्षेप का उद्देश्य इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादकों को चरम आवक अवधि के दौरान बम्पर फसल की स्थिति में मजबूरन बिक्री से बचाना है जब कीमतें आर्थिक स्तर और उत्पादन लागत से नीचे गिर जाती हैं।

8. राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम): यह एक ऑनलाइन ट्रेडिंग प्लेटफॉर्म है जो किसानों को बिचौलियों से बचाते हुए सीधे खरीदारों को अपनी उपज बेचने की अनुमति देता है।

सरकार इन तथा अन्य कल्याणकारी उपायों के माध्यम से सीमांत एवं गरीब किसानों की आजीविका में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

CROP LOSS DUE TO HEAT WAVES

1293. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) whether crop loss has occurred due to heat waves:

(b) if so, the amount of crop loss that has occurred in the State of Andhra Pradesh due to heat waves, district-wise;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to farmers who have lost their crops due to heat waves;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of subsidy given, district-wise;

(e) the quantity of agricultural land that has been connected to irrigation facilities, State and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(f) whether any funds have been provided to improve these facilities; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (g) : Over the years, the foodgrains production has been steadily increasing. During the year 2023-24 the total foodgrains production was 3322.98 lakh tonnes which is higher by 26.11 lakh tonnes than the previous year total foodgrains production of 3296.87 lakh tonnes. Further, the state of Andhra Pradesh has not reported any crop loss due to heat waves during 2023-24

The State-wise Net Irrigated Area and the District-wise Net Irrigated Area for Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16 to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Out of the 99 prioritized projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP), eight (8) projects are being covered in the state of Andhra Pradesh. These projects collectively aim to create an ultimate irrigation potential of 263.29 thousand hectares.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme in the Country including Andhra Pradesh. PDMC was implemented as a component of PMKSY during the year 2015-16 to 2021-22. From

the year 2022-23, PDMC is being implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). The PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler irrigation system. Micro Irrigation helps in water saving as well as reducing fertilizer usage, labour expenses, other input costs and enhancement in overall income of farmers. Financial Assistance @ 55% for Small and Marginal farmers and @ 45% for Other farmers is provided by the Government for installation of Micro Irrigation under the Scheme. Under PDMC, an amount of Rs. 2737.73 crore as Central Assistance has been released to Andhra Pradesh and 9.68 lakh ha area covered under Micro Irrigation in the State from 2015-16 to till date. The District wise area covered in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Net Irrigated Area

(Thousand Hectares)

STATES/Uts	**2022-23**
	Net Irrigated Area
ANDHRA PRADESH	2855
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	64
ASSAM	467
BIHAR	3124
CHHATTISGARH	1535
GOA	32
GUJARAT	6186
HARYANA	3336

HIMACHAL PRADESH	109
JHARKHAND	202
KARNATAKA	5038
KERALA	419
MADHYA PRADESH	12930
MAHARASHTRA	3095
MANIPUR	57
MEGHALAYA	105
MIZORAM	16
NAGALAND	118
ODISHA	1335
PUNJAB	4082
RAJASTHAN	9500
SIKKIM	13
TAMIL NADU	2921
TELANGANA	3866
TRIPURA	90
UTTARAKHAND	313
UTTAR PRADESH	14044
WEST BENGAL	3088
AandN ISLAND	0
CHANDIGARH	0
DandN HAVELI and DandD	1
DELHI	22
JAMMU and KASHMIR	311
LADAKH	22
LAKSHADWEEP	0
PUDUCHERRY	14
ALL INDIA	**79312**

Source: Land Use Statistics, DAandFW

0 means the area is less than 500 hectares

District-wise Net Irrigated Area for Andhra Pradesh

(Thousand Hectares)

State/District Crop Year	Total
Alluri sitharama raju	25.9
Anakapalli	77.3
Anantapur	185.3
Annamayya	68.6
Bapatla	149.5
Chittoor	76.2
East godavari	120.4
Eluru	177.7
Guntur	93.1
Kadapa	122.6
Kakinada	109.7
Konaseema	90.8
Krishna	173.3
Kurnool	99.8
Nandyal	180.8
Ntr	70.8
Palnadu	125.5
Parvathipuram manyam	81.7
Prakasam	98.0
Spsr nellore	171.8
Sri sathya sai	88.3
Srikakulam	136.7
Tirupati	119.3
Visakhapatanam	5.9
Vizianagaram	108.0
West godavari	98.4
Total	**2855.52**

Source: Land Use Statistics, DAandFW

STATEMENT-II

District wise Area covered under Micro Irrigation in the State of Andhra Pradesh from 2015-16 to till date

S.No	Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh	Area Covered under Micro Irrigation (Area in hectare)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	714
2	Anakapalli	1994
3	ANANTAPUR	183813
4	Annamayya	22945
5	Bapatla	2670
6	CHITTOOR	132621
7	EAST GODAVARI	29533
8	Eluru	10582
9	GUNTUR	27190
10	Kakinada	2163
11	Konaseema	155
12	KRISHNA	26629
13	KURNOOL	92028
14	Nandyal	9927
15	NTR	4011
16	Palnadu	5337
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	1252
18	PRAKASAM	92351
19	SPSR NELLORE	38569
20	Sri Sathya Sai	19454
21	SRIKAKULAM	17199
22	Tirupati	3981
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	15935
24	VIZIANAGARAM	15663
25	WEST GODAVARI	61547

26	Y.S.R.	149970
	Total	**968233**

Source : Rainfed Farming System (RFS) Division, DAandFW

वस्त्र और कताई मिल

1294. श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को देश में बंद पड़ी कपड़ा और कताई मिलों की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि ओडिशा के ढेंकनाल जिले में गोविंदपुर कताई मिल वर्षों से बंद है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त मिल को पुनर्जीवित करने का है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क): वर्ष 2022-23 में वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, कुल 5199 कारखाने वस्त्र फाइबर की तैयारी और कताई में लगे हुए थे। बंद मिलों का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख): ओडिशा सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, कलिंगा वीवर्स कोऑपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, गोविंदपुर, ढेंकनाल की उत्पादन गतिविधियां नवंबर 2002 से बंद कर दी गई थीं।

(ग): यह मामला ओडिशा सरकार से संबंधित है।

INCLUSION IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OBCs

1295. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) whether Veershaiva Lingayat/Linga Balija have been included in the Central List of OBCs from the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons for their non-inclusion in the Central List of OBCs;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to include them in Central List of OBCs; and

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

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

(a): No Sir.

(b): As per the findings of the National Commission for Backward Classes(NCBC), the Veershaiva Lingayat of Andhra Pradesh, who are also known as Linga Balija, are not socially and educationally backward and hence do not deserve inclusion in the list of backward classes. Therefore, the request for inclusion of “Veershaiva Lingayat/Linga Balija” in the Central List of backward classes for Andhra Pradesh was rejected by NCBC.

(c) and (d): The Parliament may by law include or exclude Castes/Communities from the Central List of socially and educationally backward classes. Inclusion of castes and communities in the Central List of OBCs is an ongoing exercise depending upon receipt of complete proposal including ethnographic report etc. from the concerned State/UT, justifying social and educational backwardness of the respective castes/communities detailing the outcome of the public hearing thereof.

Loss of Livelihood of Fishermen

1296. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether lakhs of fishermen of the country are losing their livelihood due to the climate changes like temperature hike and rising of sea and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has take any steps to prevent the soil erosion among the seashores of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the damages causes the natural habitats of fishermen; and

(d) if yes, the details thereof and steps taken to ensure the safety and security of fishermen?

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

(a) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has not received any report on loss of livelihood due to climate change like temperature hike and rising of the sea level. However, the fisheries research institutes under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India have been conducting research regularly for understanding the interactions between climatic parameters and fisheries in order to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies.

(b) Construction of standalone sea wall and coastal protection works are not covered under the ambit of the fisheries development schemes implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India. However, development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres is supported under the *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) and Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) and these infrastructure facilities *inter-alia* supports need based waterside and landside facilities like breakwaters, training walls and groynes primarily to create shelter and tranquil basin for smooth operations of fishery activities, protection of lives and assets of fishermen during the rough weather and natural calamities.

To address and mitigate soil erosion along the coastal stretches of Kerala, the Department of Fisheries, Government of Kerala have undertaken shore

protection measures in the five districts of Kerala Namely Kasargod, Kannur, Thrissur, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram through Kerala State Coastal Area Development Corporation Limited (KSCADC) with total outlay of Rs 106.18 crore. The Government of Puducherry have made Rock revetment arrangement through the Public works Department to prevent soil erosion of *Pillaichavady* coastal village.

(c) and (d): There is no data available on the damages causes due to climate change to the natural habitats of fishermen. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has earmarked funds under the *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) for provision for safety kits such as Global Positioning System (GPS), life-jackets, lifebuoy, other life-saving appliances, a radar reflector, first-aid box, a set of flares, backup battery, search and rescue beacons etc. Funds are also earmarked under PMMSY for Communication and /or Tracking Devices like Transmitters (DATs)/ Automatic Identification System (AIS)/ Navigation with Indian Constellation (NAVIC)/ Transponders etc. for safety of fishers and fishing vessels. Further, for livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fisher's families during fish ban/lean period and insurance cover to fishers are also made under the PMMSY scheme. The Government of Kerala has informed that they are implementing a flagship welfare project *'Punargaeham'* for the rehabilitation of highly vulnerable coastal

community who are socio-economically disadvantaged and suffering their lives and livelihoods due to destruction of beachfronts.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

1297. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL

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

(a) the number of recommendations passed by the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities to various Ministries of the Central Government between 2020 and 2023, Ministry and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received the action taken reports received from various Ministries in response to recommendations made by the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities between 2020 and 2023, if so, the details thereof and the number of such reports received and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases decided by the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities where State authorities or concerned Ministries have communicated reasons for non-acceptance, Ministry-wise, between 2020 and 2023; and

(d) the number of cases referred by the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities to the Special Court for non-compliance under Section 93 of the Rights

of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016, between 2020 and 2023, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): The details of recommendations passed by the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities to various Ministries of the Central Government between 2020 and 2023, Ministry-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) 02 cases were referred by the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities to the Special Court for non-compliance under Section 93 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 in the year 2023. No such cases were referred to the Special Court between the year 2020 and 2022.

STATEMENT

Details of recommendations passed by the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities to various Ministries of the Central Government between 2020 and 2023, Ministry-wise and year-wise

Sl.No.	Name of the Ministry/Department, Govt. of India	Part of Q.No.1297	Year				Total
			2020	2021	2022	2023	
1.	Ministry of Science and Technology	(a)	1	0	0	0	1
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Ministry of Finance	(a)	1	2	3	2	8
		(b) *	0	1	1	0	2
		(c) #	0	0	1	1	2
3.	Ministry of Railways	(a)	50	42	56	47	195

		(b) *	12	10	16	11	49
		(c) #	0	0	0	2	2
4.	Ministry of Communication and Technology	(a)	13	20	22	8	63
		(b) *	5	6	8	2	21
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pension	(a)	5	2	16	20	43
		(b) *	3	1	6	4	14
		(c) #	0	0	6	5	11
6.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	(a)	3	2	7	5	17
		(b) *	1	0	2	1	4
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Department of Atomic Energy	(a)	1	0	6	3	10
		(b) *	0	0	2	1	3
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Ministry of Defence	(a)	6	4	9	7	26
		(b) *	2	1	4	2	9
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare	(a)	1	0	0	0	1
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	(a)	1	0	1	0	2
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Department of Space	(a)	1	0	0	1	2
		(b) *	1	0	0	0	1
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Ministry of Tourism	(a)	2	0	0	2	4
		(b) *	1	0	0	1	2
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution	(a)	1	0	0	0	1
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Department of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Heavy Industries	(a)	2	1	2	2	7
		(b) *	1	1	1	0	3
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0

15.	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	(a)	1	0	0	0	1
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	(a)	2	3	2	1	8
		(b) *	1	2	0	0	3
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Ministry of Education	(a)	1	2	1	2	6
		(b) *	1	1	0	0	2
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	(a)	0	4	0	0	4
		(b) *	0	2	0	0	2
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	(a)	0	2	6	3	11
		(b) *	0	1	2	0	3
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Ministry of Law Justice	(a)	0	1	0	0	1
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises	(a)	0	2	0	0	2
		(b) *	0	1	0	0	1
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Ministry of Home Affairs	(a)	0	1	11	5	17
		(b) *	0	0	3	1	4
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate change	(a)	0	0	1	0	1
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	(a)	0	0	4	2	6
		(b) *	0	0	2	0	2
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
25.	CAG	(a)	0	0	2	4	6
		(b) *	0	0	1	1	2
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Ministry of Ayush	(a)	0	0	2	1	3
		(b) *	0	0	1	0	1

		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
27.	UPSC	(a)	0	2	8	0	10
		(b) *	0	1	3	0	4
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
28	Ministry of Mines	(a)	0	0	0	1	1
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	(a)	0	0	2	3	5
		(b) *	0	0	1	0	1
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Ministry of External Affairs	(a)	0	0	0	2	2
		(b) *	0	0	0	1	1
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Ministry of Electronic and Information Technology	(a)	0	0	0	2	2
		(b) *	0	0	0	0	0
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	(a)	0	0	1	1	2
		(b) *	0	0	1	0	1
		(c) #	0	0	0	0	0

Note:-

* Reasons for not forwarding Action Taken Reports (ATRs) or non-acceptance of recommendations by Ministries/Departments despite statutory provisions and reminders from the Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) is not known.

#Cases pertaining to State authorities are being dealt by the office of concerned State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. Office of CCPD does not call for ATRs from the State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as the matter is within their exclusive mandate as per Sections 80(b) read with Section 75 (1) (b) of the RPwD Act, 2016.

INTEGRATING CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGIES INTO AGRICULTURE

1298. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is committed to integrating cutting-edge technologies into agriculture;

(b) if so, the details of the steps that have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is cognizant that drones can revolutionize farming by reducing the excessive use of water, pesticides, and herbicides, maintaining soil fertility and enhancing productivity while minimizing manual labour; and

(d) if so, the details of the initiatives that have been taken/being taken by the Government to make drone technology affordable to the stakeholders of the agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): The Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are working in the area of different cutting edge-technologies for production and post-production agriculture such as use of sensor, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and robotics in development of farm mechanization technologies/ machines, vision guided AI-enabled robotic apple harvester, image (visual and x-ray) based mango sorting and grading system and sensor-based monitoring system with block chain technology for supply chain of banana, Internet of Things (IoT)-based real-time

intelligent monitoring and controlling system for cold storage, real-time fruit quality monitoring using digital twins and machine learning during storage, Phase Change Material (PCM) based energy efficient vending cart for fruits and vegetables, visible light induced composite photocatalytic reactor for ethylene degradation etc.

(c) and (d): Use of drones in agriculture have distinct advantages like increased efficiency, cost effectiveness due to reduction in cost of spraying, saving of fertilizers and pesticides due to high degree of atomization, saving of water due to ultra-low volume spraying etc. besides reduction of human exposure to hazardous chemicals. The use of drones in agriculture also have catalytic effect in creating both direct as well as indirect employment in the agriculture sector.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is promoting adoption of Kisan Drones by the farmers. Financial assistance under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is provided for demonstration of kisan drones on farmers' fields, purchase of drones by the farmers on individual ownership basis and establishment of Custom Hiring Centres of Kisan drones for providing services of drones to farmers on rental basis.

The Government has also approved 'Namo Drone Didi' as Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. Under this scheme, there is a provision of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 80% of the cost of

drone and accessories/ancillary charges up to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per drone to the selected women SHGs. Out of the total 15,000 drones targeted to be supplied under the scheme, the first 500 drones have been procured by Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) in 2023-24, using their internal resources and distributed to the selected SHGs. During the financial year 2024-25, the target is to distribute drones to 3090 SHGs in the first phase.

आवारा पशुओं के कारण होने वाली समस्या

1299. श्री अमरा रामः

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में आवारा पशुओं के कारण होने वाली समस्या के समाधान के लिए तैयार की गई कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन आवारा पशुओं के कारण सार्वजनिक धन की हानि हो रही है; और

(ग) इन आवारा पशुओं के कारण होने वाली जान-माल की हानि को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 (3) के तहत, पशुधन के परिरक्षण, संरक्षण और सुधार से संबंधित मामले, जीव-जंतुओं के रोगों का निवारण और पशु चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण राज्य सूची के अंतर्गत आते हैं, जो राज्यों को अनन्य विधायी शक्तियां प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अलावा, अनुच्छेद 243 (ब) स्थानीय निकायों को गोपशु अहातों और पिंजरापोलों के प्रबंधन का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपता है। राज्य

आवारा गोपशुओं को रखने के लिए पंचायतों को गोपशु अहाते (कांजी गृह) अथवा गौशाला आश्रय गृहों को सामुदायिक संपत्ति के रूप में स्थापित करने और चलाने के लिए सक्षम बनाएंगे। कई राज्यों ने पहले ही ऐसे पशुओं की देखभाल और चारे के लिए गौशालाएं और आश्रय गृह स्थापित कर दिये हैं।

पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन कृत्रिम गर्भाधान में सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य तकनीक को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य समय के साथ नर गोपशुओं की संख्या को कम करना है। अनुत्पादक मादा पशुओं को भी भ्रूण हस्तांतरण तकनीक के माध्यम से बछियों के उत्पादन के लिए सरोगेट माताओं के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड (एडब्ल्यूबीआई) आश्रय गृहों, पशुओं के बचाव और उपचार के लिए एम्बुलेंस सेवाओं और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान सहायता के लिए निधियां भी प्रदान करता है।

आवारा पशुओं का प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से गौशालाओं, पिंजरा पोल, कांजी हाउस और गैर सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा किया जाता है। इनके रखरखाव के लिए निधियां इन संगठनों से प्राप्त होती हैं तथा कुछ राज्य बजटीय सहायता या विशेष करों के माध्यम से इसे पूरा करते हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें, अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत, आवारा पशुओं के लिए आश्रय गृह स्थापित करने में सहायता करती हैं। भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड (AWBI) भी आश्रय गृह स्थापित करने में मान्यता प्राप्त पशु कल्याण संगठनों की सहायता करता है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता निवारण (पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता के निवारण के लिए समितियों की स्थापना और विनियमन) नियम, 2001 के तहत अस्पतालों और आश्रय गृहों के लिए भूमि और सुविधाएं आवंटित करने के लिए दिनांक 27.03.2023 के पत्र के माध्यम से अनुरोध किया गया था।

PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVES IN PM MITRA PARKS

1300. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme which seeks to create a modern, integrated, world class textile infrastructure and Production Linked Incentive (PLI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to popularize the textile sector of India in the global market and to promote Indian textiles and Indian artisans;

(d) the steps being taken to promote Start-up companies and young scientists in specialized areas like technical textiles; and

(e) the status of Maharashtra State and Palghar district regarding implementation of PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme and other Textile start-ups?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites with world class infrastructure including plug and play facility with an outlay of Rs. 4,445 crores. 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh

(Lucknow), Maharashtra (Amravati) have been finalised for setting up of PM MITRA Parks.

The scheme aims to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for total value-chain of the textile industry for spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, textile manufacturing, processing and printing machinery industry.

The foundation stone of PMMITRA Park, Amravati was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20.09.2024. The project is being implemented by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC).

Government is also implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme with an approved outlay of Rs.10,683 crore to promote production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles to enable textiles industry to achieve size and scale and to become competitive.

In addition, the Government of India is implementing various schemes/initiatives aimed at promoting the textiles sector. The major schemes/initiatives include **National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)** which was launched with a view to boost technical textiles sector in the country, **SAMARTH** – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; **ATUFS** to incentivize technology upgradation and modernization through capital investment

subsidy for eligible investment in benchmarked textile machinery; **Silk Samagra-2** for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain ; **National Handloom Development Program (NHDP)** and **National Handicraft Development Program (NHDP)** for end to end support for handloom and handicraft sectors etc.

Under NTTM, Grant for Research and Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles (GREAT) Scheme has been launched to support start-up ecosystem. Under the Scheme, support is given to young innovators/entrepreneurs in Technical Textiles by providing grant-in-aid to translate their ideas into commercial technologies/products.

PRICE OF NATURAL RUBBER

1301. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any statistics regarding the average price of natural rubber in the international and domestic markets, if so, the details thereof, month/market-wise;

(b) whether the price of natural rubber has touched Rs. 240/kg in the domestic market and crashed to Rs. 160/kg recently, if so, the details thereof along with reasons for sudden price rise and price fall of natural rubber in the domestic market; and

(c) whether the Government has statistics regarding the import of natural rubber and the revenue generated through imports of natural rubber and if so, the details of the revenue generated during the last six months, month and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Average prices of natural rubber in the domestic and international markets are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** The price of natural rubber is determined in the open market based on demand and supply. The International rubber prices also influences the domestic prices.

(c) The details regarding quantum of natural rubber imported and import duty collected during the last six months are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Price of Natural Rubber in the domestic and international markets (Rs/100 Kg)						
Year/ Month	Sheet rubber		Block rubber		Latex (60% drc)	
	Domestic (RSS 4 Kottayam)	Internati-onal (RSS 3 Bangkok)	Domestic (ISNR 20 Kottayam)	Internat-ional (SMR 20 Kuala Lumpur)	Domestic (Kottayam)	International (Kuala Lumpur)
April 2023	15100	14322	13158	11181	11628	9341
May	15796	14485	12785	11219	11992	9052
June	15470	13999	12274	10980	12402	8983
July	15394	13356	13213	10790	13105	8896
August	14724	12839	12633	10780	12029	8608

Price of Natural Rubber in the domestic and international markets (Rs/100 Kg)						
Year/ Month	Sheet rubber		Block rubber		Latex (60% drc)	
	Domestic (RSS 4 Kottayam)	Internati-onal (RSS 3 Bangkok)	Domestic (ISNR 20 Kottayam)	Internat-ional (SMR 20 Kuala Lumpur)	Domestic (Kottayam)	International (Kuala Lumpur)
September	14667	13163	12876	11844	10983	8672
October	14992	13893	13430	12089	11502	9480
November	15352	14193	13698	12363	11160	9918
December	15198	14431	13348	12186	10784	9766
January 2024	15913	16247	13868	12817	11511	10566
February	16518	18285	14448	12997	12104	12082
March	17734	21239	15353	13713	12771	13234
April	18229	19826	15878	13594	12987	13033
May	18311	19370	15546	14180	13270	13333
June	20067	19388	17158	14691	14185	13956
July	21065	17353	19250	14097	16233	11737
August	23754	20994	22276	15091	16203	12245
September	22924	23510	20381	16426	13953	13598
October	19808	22436	17900	17395	13199	14861

Source: Rubber Board

STATEMENT-II

Quantum of natural rubber imported and import duty collected during the last six months

S. No.	Month Name	CTH	Quantity	Unit	Standard Quantity	Standard Unit	Assessable Value (In Rs.)	Total Duty (in Rs.)
1	May	40011020	209000.00	KGS	209000.00	KGS	25997761.91	1566150.30
2	May	40012100	1271698.00	KGS	1271698.00	KGS	196418129.75	7443612.50
3	May	40012100	564.40	MTS	564400.00	KGS	96266930.75	0.00
4	May	40012200	30410220.00	KGS	30531180.00	KGS	4290607366.78	609665845.30
5	May	40012200	8179.92	MTS	8179920.00	KGS	1224539223.63	118857626.10
6	May	40012910	0.30	PCS	0.02	KGS	66.86	13.70
7	May	40012920	16000.00	KGS	16000.00	KGS	3572391.20	622139.60
8	May	40012930	38.33	MTS	38330.00	KGS	2151247.29	728735.00
9	May	40012990	237015.66	KGS	237015.66	KGS	34873349.75	253653.00
10	May	40012990	229.32	MTS	229320.00	KGS	32599087.40	2008332.40
11	May	40012990	0.80	PCS	0.80	KGS	39680.37	2011.70
12	June	40011020	628000.00	KGS	628000.00	KGS	72688440.50	3015579.40
13	June	40011020	86.00	MTS	473000.00	KGS	9500172.75	0.00

14	June	40012100	2628408.00	KGS	2628408.00	KGS	395390615.51	25726690.30
15	June	40012100	403.20	MTS	403200.00	KGS	63738964.80	3482876.90
16	June	40012200	26707002.00	KGS	26724362.00	KGS	3855074026.70	510412817.80
17	June	40012200	5576.76	MTS	5576760.00	KGS	844686999.01	84764926.20
18	June	40012990	71220.54	KGS	71220.54	KGS	12822040.40	492496.10
19	June	40012990	95.82	MTS	95820.00	KGS	10741330.28	835392.70
20	June	40012990	16200.00	NOS	61.29	KGS	170967.29	57915.20
21	June	40013000	1000.00	KGS	1000.00	KGS	1260285.00	208577.20
22	July	40011010	10.00	NOS	4.00	KGS	5594.12	4802.60
23	July	40011020	18000.03	KGS	18000.03	KGS	3306147.26	2838327.40
24	July	40012100	3779450.00	KGS	3779450.00	KGS	598697454.04	36486806.90
25	July	40012100	1302.40	MTS	1302400.00	KGS	245368933.20	40330354.40
26	July	40012100	5.00	NOS	2.90	KGS	1164.04	231.50
27	July	40012200	31414840.00	KGS	31414840.00	KGS	4754752279.89	568575382.00
28	July	40012200	10681.80	MTS	10681800.00	KGS	1760128671.81	196439571.00
29	July	40012990	376264.30	KGS	376264.30	KGS	60170233.81	1296641.20
30	August	40011010	5.00	UNT	1.00	KGS	112937.02	96956.40

31	August	40011020	1778000.00	KGS	1778000.00	KGS	214533915.74	6955439.50
32	August	40011020	482.50	MTS	472105.00	KGS	68548423.76	0.00
33	August	40012100	6702068.00	KGS	6702068.00	KGS	1250374553.08	106953557.10
34	August	40012100	5494.24	MTS	5494236.00	KGS	1095395475.32	216403402.70
36	August	40012200	41328861.26	KGS	41517862.16	KGS	6679889377.98	988752862.20
37	August	40012200	12949.28	MTS	12949280.00	KGS	2160058770.94	381213249.10
38	August	40012930	18000.00	KGS	18000.00	KGS	4337439.00	715832.00
39	August	40012990	246020.00	KGS	246020.00	KGS	39350649.48	4566573.70
40	August	40012990	21.00	MTS	21000.00	KGS	3762198.09	222759.90
41	September	40011020	1039800.00	KGS	1039800.00	KGS	121141897.53	3013681.90
42	September	40011020	371.00	MTS	371000.00	KGS	46310661.40	9762146.40
43	September	40012100	6553572.00	KGS	6553572.00	KGS	1223013551.60	119867502.20
44	September	40012100	4551.18	MTS	4551180.00	KGS	900954419.30	169626554.20
45	September	40012200	36981802.00	KGS	37001162.00	KGS	6146242485.04	1063028662.80
47	September	40012200	13215.45	MTS	13040400.00	KGS	2255106660.55	457041422.50
48	September	40012990	620271.28	KGS	620271.28	KGS	107222738.27	9834435.00
49	September	40012990	80.64	MTS	80640.00	KGS	10400302.08	653071.20

50	September	40012990	1.00	NOS	1.00	KGS	4641.66	266.70
51	September	40013000	143.60	KGS	143.60	KGS	1579366.13	265229.00
52	October	40011020	258000.00	KGS	258000.00	KGS	35367525.59	2772161.40
53	October	40011020	286.00	MTS	286000.00	KGS	32521109.00	0.00
54	October	40012100	6036390.00	KGS	6036390.00	KGS	1204971638.30	164121714.40
55	October	40012100	1439.41	MTS	1439410.00	KGS	309664591.84	21867132.50
56	October	40012200	35067141.00	KGS	35067141.00	KGS	5740535558.73	815717323.70
58	October	40012200	10313.36	MTS	10313360.00	KGS	1737806938.00	207843832.40
59	October	40012990	319030.80	KGS	319030.80	KGS	62039206.75	10551609.80
60	October	40012990	1019.36	MTR	42.71	KGS	535164.45	62079.10
61	October	40012990	82.32	MTS	82320.00	KGS	12097336.02	740694.80
62	October	40013000	6.00	NOS	3.00	KGS	1235.16	204.50

Source: Department of Revenue

PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEMES

1302. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on the number of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes initiated and their magnitude during the last five years, if so, the details thereof, department-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the number of jobs to be generated by each such scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government intends to initiate more such PLI schemes in the country, if so, the details thereof and action plan thereto; and

(d) whether the Government has any data on the impact of such schemes in boosting the manufacturing sector in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Atmanirbhar', Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors have been announced with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore (over US$26 billion) to enhance India's Manufacturing capabilities and Exports.

The 14 sectors are: (i) Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components, (ii) Critical Key Starting Materials/Drug Intermediaries and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, (iii) Manufacturing of Medical Devices (iv) Automobiles and Auto Components, (v) Pharmaceuticals Drugs, (vi) Specialty Steel, (vii) Telecom and Networking Products, (viii) Electronic/ Technology Products, (ix)

White Goods (ACs and LEDs), (x) Food Products, (xi) Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles, (xii) High efficiency solar PV modules, (xiii) Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery, and (xiv) Drones and Drone Components.

The purpose of the PLI Schemes is to attract investments in key sectors and cutting-edge technology; ensure efficiency and bring economies of size and scale in the manufacturing sector and make Indian companies and manufacturers globally competitive. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, employment and economic growth over the next five years or so.

PLI Schemes for all 14 Sectors have been notified by the concerned Ministries/ Departments after due approval. These Schemes are in various stages of implementation by the implementing Ministries/ Departments.

As of now, no such proposal for addition of new sectors under PLI scheme is under consideration.

Approved products under PLI Schemes have been strategically selected to align with national goals, increase production capacity, enhance global competitiveness and promote exports in critical sectors such as electronics, renewable energy, pharmaceuticals, textiles etc., ensuring their alignment with the objectives of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Actual investment of Rs. 1.46 lakh crore have been realized till August 2024 across 14 sectors, which has resulted in incremental production/sales of over Rs.

12.50 lakh crore and employment generation of over 9.5 lakhs. PLI Schemes have witnessed exports surpassing Rs. 4 lakh crore with significant contributions from sectors such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, and food processing. For example, export of mobile phones has increased more than two-fold since the inception of PLI Scheme and capacity has been created for production of critical bulk drugs in India such as bio-pharmaceuticals, complex generics, orphan drugs, anti-cancer drugs etc.

पीएमएजीवाई की मुख्य विशेषताएं

1303. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकरः

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटीलः

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरेः

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकरः

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में लागू की गई प्रधान मंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएजीवाई) की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) दादरा और नगर हवेली, महाराष्ट्र विशेषकर इसके संभाजी नगर जिला और मुंबई तथा मध्य प्रदेश सहित अब तक उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने गांवों की पहचान की गई है;

(ग) उक्त गांवों, विशेषकर संभाजी नगर जिले में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, संपर्क और आजीविका जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में किस हद तक सुधार हुआ है;

(घ) क्या प्रमुख विकास क्षेत्रों में अंतर को पाटने में किसी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राज्य-वार, विशेषकर दादरा और नगर हवेली, मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में उठाए गए या प्रस्तावित उपचारात्मक कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क): वर्ष 2021-22 में पूर्ववर्ती प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना को प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) नामक व्यापक योजना में विलय कर दिया गया है। इस योजना के तहत 40% से अधिक अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी वाले और 500 या इससे अधिक की कुल आबादी वाले गांव चयन के लिए पात्र हैं। चयनित गांवों को 10 क्षेत्रों अर्थात् पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, समाज सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण सड़क और आवास, बिजली और स्वच्छ ईंधन, कृषि पद्धतियां, वित्तीय समावेशन, डिजिटलीकरण, आजीविका और कौशल विकास के अंतर्गत संलग्न **विवरण** में किए गए उल्लेख के अनुसार चिन्हित 50 सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासात्मक संकेतकों से परिपूर्ण किया गया है।

इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों प्रशासन के माध्यम से किया जाता है। संबंधित गांवों की ग्राम विकास योजनाओं (वीडीपी) में पहचानी गई सभी कमियों को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। व्यक्तिगत और पारिवारिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए शिविरों का आयोजन किया जाता है और गांवों में महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना की कमी को दूर करने के लिए योजना के तहत उपलब्ध कराई गई गैप फिलिंग निधि का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ऐसी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है ताकि अन्य प्रासंगिक योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण मोड में निष्पादन किया जा सके।

नये चयनित गांवों के लिए प्रति गांव 21.00 लाख रुपये की राशि प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें से 20.00 लाख रुपये चयनित गांवों में 'कमी को दूर करना' घटक के तहत गतिविधियों के लिए हैं। शेष 1.00 लाख रुपये की राशि प्रशासनिक और अन्य खर्चों के लिए उपयोग की जाती है।

वर्ष 2018-19 से अब तक 29851 गांवों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 10240 गांवों को आदर्श ग्राम घोषित किया जा चुका है।

(ख): वर्ष 2018-19 से अब तक प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएजीवाई) के आदर्श ग्राम घटक के अंतर्गत कुल 29,851 गांवों का चयन किया गया है। इनमें से 1,690 गांव मध्य प्रदेश से और 515 गांव महाराष्ट्र से चुने गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र के मुंबई या संभाजी नगर जिले से कोई गांव नहीं चुना गया है। आदर्श ग्राम घटक को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग): संभाजी नगर जिले में आदर्श ग्राम घटक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है।

(घ): जी नहीं।

(ङ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

<u>विवरण</u>

50 सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासात्मक निगरानी योग्य संकेतकों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	**निगरानी योग्य संकेतकों के क्षेत्र/ब्यौरे**
1.	**पेयजल और स्वच्छता**
1.1	क्या गांवों को कवर करने के लिए पर्याप्त पेयजल संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं? (हां/नहीं)
1.2	स्वच्छ पेयजल प्रदत्त परिवारों का %
1.3	अलग-अलग परिवार शौचालय (आईएचएचएल) वाले परिवारों का %
1.4	क्या गांवों में सभी स्कूलों और आंगनवाड़ियों में शौचालय हैं? (हां/नहीं)

1.5	क्या गांवों में लोग अभी भी खुले में शौच करते हैं? (हां/नहीं)
1.6	सभी आंतरिक सड़कों के साथ जुड़ी नालियों का %
1.7	मौजूदा चालू नालियों का %
1.8	ठोस एवं तरल अपशिष्ट का प्रभावशाली ढंग से निपटान करने का %
2.	**शिक्षा**
2.1	प्राथमिक स्कूलों में बालक और बालिकाओं (6-10 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.2	मिडिल स्कूलों में बालक और बालिकाओं (11-13 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.3	माध्यमिक स्कूलों में बालक और बालिकाओं (14-15 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.4	उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में बालक और बालिकाओं (16-17 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.5	उच्चतर माध्यमिकोत्तर शिक्षा के अंतर्गत बालक और बालिकाओं (18-23 वर्ष) दोनों की उपस्थिति का %
2.6	मैट्रिकपूर्व छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले एससी छात्रों का प्रतिशत (स्कूल जाने वाले तथा पात्र छात्रों में से)
2.7	मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले एससी छात्रों का प्रतिशत (मैट्रिकोत्तर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे और पात्र छात्रों में से)
3.	**स्वास्थ्य और पोषण**
3.1	किसी स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल पात्र परिवारों का %
3.2	क्या कॉल करने पर आपातकालीन एम्बुलेंस सुविधा उपलब्ध है? (हां/नहीं)
3.3	रक्त की गंभीर कमी वाली गर्भवती महिलाओं का %
3.4	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान गांव में संस्थागत प्रसूतियों का %
3.5	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान जन्मे कम वजन के नवजात बच्चों का %
3.6	बच्चों (< 1 वर्ष) के पूर्ण टीकाकरण का %
3.7	गांवों में कम वजन वाले बच्चों (0-5 वर्ष) का %
3.8	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितनी गर्भवती महिलाओं की मृत्यु हुई?
3.9	पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने बच्चों (< 1 वर्ष) की मृत्यु हुई?
3.10	प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार उपचार प्राप्त कर रहे संचारी रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों का %
3.11	क्या सभी आंगनवाड़ियों का निर्माण कर लिया गया है? (हां/नहीं)
4.	**समाज सुरक्षा**
4.1	विधवा पेंशन प्राप्त पात्र महिलाओं का %
4.2	वृद्धावस्था पेंशन प्राप्त पात्र व्यक्तियों का %

4.3	दिव्यांगता पेंशन प्राप्त पात्र व्यक्तियों का %
5.	**ग्रामीण सड़कें और आवास**
5.1	क्या गांव को प्रत्येक प्रकार के मौसम की सड़कों के साथ जोड़ा गया है? (हां/नहीं)
5.2	सीसी/ब्रिक टॉप/पक्की/टाइलों वाली आंतरिक सड़कों का %
5.3	कच्चे/असुरक्षित घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों का %
6.	**बिजली और स्वच्छ ईंधन**
6.1	क्या गांव में बिजली लगाई गई है? (हां/नहीं)
6.2	बिजली के कनेक्शन दिए गए परिवारों का %
6.3	कम से कम एक एलईडी बल्ब का इस्तेमाल कर रहे परिवारों का %
6.4	गैस कनेक्शन दिए गए परिवारों का %
6.5	स्ट्रीट लाइट की सुविधा वाली आंतरिक सड़कों का %
7.	**कृषि पद्धतियां आदि**
7.1	सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड प्रदान किए गए पात्र किसानों का %
7.2	आर्गेनिक खेती संबंधी अपनाई गई पद्धतियों की प्रमात्रा (प्रतिशत में)
7.3	जल संरक्षण प्रबंधन संबंधी अपनाई गई पद्धतियों की प्रमात्रा (प्रतिशत में)
8.	**वित्तीय समावेशन**
8.1	गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों (>5 वर्ष) का प्रतिशत जिनके पास आधार पहचान पत्र हैं
8.2	बैंकों/डाकघरों में खाते रखने वाले परिवारों का %
8.3	प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल व्यक्तियों का %
8.4	प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल पात्र व्यक्तियों का %
9.	**डिजिटलीकरण**
9.1	क्या गांव को इंटरनेट के साथ जोड़ा गया है? (हां/नहीं)
9.2	क्या गांव में कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर या साइबर कैफे की सुविधा उपलब्ध है? (हां/नहीं)
9.3	डिजटली शिक्षित पात्र व्यक्तियों का %
10.	**आजीविका और कौशल विकास**
10.1	कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे पात्र युवाओं का %
10.2	बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त करने में सफल पात्र युवाओं का %
10.3	उन परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनका कम से कम एक सदस्य किसी एसएचजी का सदस्य है

PEOPLE COVERED UNDER DDU-NRLM

1304. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various categories of poor people covered under Deen Dayal Upadhyay National Rural Livelihood Mission (DDU-NRLM);

(b) whether the Government is planning to expand the ambit of NRLM by bringing household helpers, construction workers and sanitation workers under the ambit of NRLM and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has started the second phase of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and identified the cities in which it is likely to be launched;

(d) whether the Government has identified/started the process of identification of eligible beneficiaries in the selected cities and if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring the beneficiaries of NRLM under the ambit of other welfare schemes of the Union Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY NRLM), data pertaining to caste category is maintained only for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Caste. The groups having fifty percent

or more members of a particular caste category are marked as a group of that particular category. So far, 10.05 crores of households have been mobilised into 90.87 lakh Self Help Groups. As per the report available on lokos.in, the category-wise details of groups as on 28.11.2024 is as under:

S.No.	Category	No. of SHGs
1.	Scheduled Caste	2011504
2.	Scheduled Tribe	1228555
3.	Other Backward Caste	3514738

(b) Under DAY- NRLM, all eligible rural poor households are identified and mobilized into Self Help Groups (SHGs). The eligible households include all households with one or more deprivation, automatically included households as per Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and all eligible households identified through a 'participatory identification of poor' (PIP) process and validated by *gram sabha* constitute the NRLM target group. Once identified, all eligible households are mobilized into SHGs.

(c) and (d) The Government has started socio economic profiling of urban poor.

(e) DAY NRLM facilitates the beneficiaries to access various schemes of Government of India, the details of few of them are as under:

(i) During 2024-25, 4.93 crore SHG members have been enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), 6.14 crore under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and 7.92 crore beneficiaries have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM JAY)/State specific health insurance.

(ii) Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM FME) Scheme of the Ministry of Food Processing and Industries (MoFPI) is being implemented jointly by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Ministry of Rural Development through respective State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) for its seed capital component. An amount up-to the extent of Rs. 40,000/- is being provided by MoFPI to the Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ SHG members who are doing food processing activities. As on 31st October 2024, 2,51,193 SHG entrepreneurs have been supported with seed capital of Rs. 831.27 crore.

(iii) DAY-NRLM is also converging with *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Pariyojana* (PKVY) being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare with the aim to provide input support to *Mahila kisans* for preparation of land, supply of liquid bio-fertilizers, seed preparation, procurement of organic seeds, creation of azola pits, and support in disease and pest control; setting up of Custom Hiring Centres (CHC)/ tool banks; creation of cattle shed/ poultry shed/ pig sty; packing, labelling and

branding of organic products; soil testing; organic certification; and exposure visits and training of women farmers and community resource persons.

(iv) Necessary facilitation is done for access of benefits of the schemes implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries which includes providing *milch* animals to poor landless farmers, widows and other vulnerable sections of the society, support the productivity enhancement of small ruminants and poultry, developing micro level infrastructure at the village and the household level, promotion of fisheries Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and skill training and entrepreneurship promotion.

LICENSING OF BATTERY CHARGING FACILITIES

1305. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to license of battery charging facilities, battery swapping facilities for Electric Vehicles;

(b) if so, whether the license will be given by any existing authority or by a new authority; and

(c) whether the Government has stipulated any technical training for operating such battery charging facilities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL

(SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a) and (b): As per clarification on charging infrastructure for Electric Vehicles issued by Ministry of Power on 13th April, 2018, it was clarified that the electric vehicle battery charging through charging station does not require license under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

NITI Aayog released the draft Battery-Swapping Policy for public consultation in 2022. The battery swapping is an alternative which involves exchanging discharged batteries for charged ones and provides flexibility to charge them separately. The details of draft Battery Swapping Policy are available at the website of NITI Aayog [https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/202204/20220420_Battery_Swapping_Policy_Draft.pdf].

(c): No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

नशा मुक्ति केंद्र

1306. श्री अरूण कुमार सागरः

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में मादक पदार्थों के उपभोग की समस्या किस हद तक विद्यमान है;

(ख) उक्त मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) देश में, विशेषकर पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, राज्य-वार कितने नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं; और

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त केन्द्रों को आवंटित धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): मंत्रालय द्वारा एनडीडीटीसी, एम्स के माध्यम से वर्ष 2018 में भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के उपयोग की सीमा और पैटर्न पर किए गए राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, वर्तमान में विभिन्न मनो-सक्रिय पदार्थों का उपयोग करने वाले वयस्कों और बच्चों की व्यापकता (% में) और अनुमानित संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

पदार्थ	बच्चे और किशोर (10-17 वर्ष)		वयस्क (18-75 वर्ष)	
	व्यापकता (% में)	**उपयोगकर्ताओं की अनुमानित संख्या**	**व्यापकता (% में)**	**उपयोगकर्ताओं की अनुमानित संख्या**
भांग	0.90	20,00,000	3.30	2,90,00,000
नशीले पदार्थ	1.80	40,00,000	2.10	1,90,00,000
सेडेटिव्स	0.58	20,00,000	1.21	1,10,00,000
इनहेलेंट	1.17	30,00,000	0.58	60,00,000
कोकीन	0.06	2,00,000	0.11	10,00,000
एटीएस	0.18	4,00,000	0.18	20,00,000
हैलुसिनोजन	0.07	2,00,000	0.13	20,00,000

(ख): ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) के तहत ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी के लिए की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग): एनएडीपीडीडीआर योजना के अंतर्गत स्थापित नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ): पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त केन्द्रों को आवंटित धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u> -I

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय देश में नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय है। मादक पदार्थों के उपयोग की समस्या से निपटने के लिए, इस विभाग ने ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) तैयार की है और इसे लागू कर रहा है, जो एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसके तहत निम्नलिखित को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है:

i. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निवारक शिक्षा और जागरूकता सृजन, क्षमता निर्माण, नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए कार्यक्रम आदि के लिए राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के प्रशासन।

ii. 'नशे की लत से ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केन्द्रों (आईआरसीए) के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए एनजीओ/वीओ, किशोरों में नशीली दवाओं के उपयोग की प्रारंभिक रोकथाम के लिए समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मी नेतृत्व हस्तक्षेप (सीपीएलआई), आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन केन्द्र (ओडीआईसी) और जिला नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र (डीडीएसी) और

iii. व्यसन उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ) के लिए सरकारी अस्पताल

एनएपीडीडीआर योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

i. नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) देश के सभी जिलों में चलाया जा रहा है। अब तक एनएमबीए 4.42 करोड़ युवाओं और 2.71 करोड़ महिलाओं सहित 13.57 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों तक पहुंच चुका है। इस अभियान में 3.85 लाख से अधिक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों ने भी भाग लिया है।

ii. मंत्रालय द्वारा 347 एकीकृत व्यसन पुनर्वास केन्द्रों (आईआरसीए) को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ये आईआरसीए न केवल नशीली दवाओं के आदी लोगों के उपचार की व्यवस्था करते हैं, बल्कि

निवारक शिक्षा, जागरूकता सृजन, प्रेरक परामर्श, नशामुक्ति, देखभाल और सामाजिक मुख्यधारा में पुनः एकीकरण की सेवाएं भी प्रदान करते हैं।

iii. मंत्रालय द्वारा 46 समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मी नेतृत्व हस्तक्षेप (सीपीएलआई) केन्द्रों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ये सीपीएलआई संवेदनशील और जोखिम में रहने वाले बच्चों और किशोरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। इसके तहत, सहकर्मी शिक्षक बच्चों को जागरूकता पैदा करने और जीवन कौशल गतिविधियों में शामिल करते हैं।

iv. मंत्रालय द्वारा 74 आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) को सहायता दी जाती है। ये ओडीआईसी मादक द्रव्यों के सेवन करने वालों के लिए उपचार और पुनर्वास के लिए सुरक्षित स्थान प्रदान करते हैं, जिसमें स्क्रीनिंग, मूल्यांकन और परामर्श का प्रावधान है और उसके बाद मादक द्रव्यों पर निर्भरता के लिए उपचार और पुनर्वास सेवाओं के लिए रेफरल और लिंकेज प्रदान किया जाता है।

v. 71 जिला नशामुक्ति केंद्र (डीडीएसी) जो आईआरसीए, ओडीआईसी और सीपीएलआई द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सभी सुविधाएं एक ही छत के नीचे प्रदान करते हैं।

v. मंत्रालय सरकारी अस्पतालों में 117 व्यसन उपचार सुविधाएं (एटीएफ) स्थापित करने का भी समर्थन कर रहा है।

vi. मंत्रालय द्वारा नशा मुक्ति के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन 14446 चलाई जा रही है, ताकि इस हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से मदद मांगने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल रेफरल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें।

vii. मंत्रालय अपने स्वायत्त निकाय राष्ट्रीय समाज रक्षा संस्थान (एनआईएसडी) और अन्य सहयोगी एजेंसियों जैसे एससीईआरटी, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन आदि के माध्यम से छात्रों, शिक्षकों, अभिभावकों आदि सहित सभी हितधारकों के लिए नियमित जागरूकता सृजन और संवेदीकरण सत्र आयोजित करता है।

viii. मंत्रालय ने नवचेतना मॉड्यूल (स्कूली बच्चों के लिए जीवन कौशल और नशीली दवाओं की शिक्षा पर एक नई चेतना) - शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है। "नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान" के अंतर्गत, नवचेतना प्रशिक्षण पैकेज का प्रसार और क्रियान्वयन शिक्षकों द्वारा किया जाएगा, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत के स्कूलों में छात्रों के बीच जीवन कौशल और नशीली दवाओं के बारे में जागरूकता और शिक्षा बढ़ाना है।

ix एनएमबीए को समर्थन देने और जन जागरूकता गतिविधियां संचालित करने के लिए आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग, ब्रह्माकुमारीज, संत निरंकारी मिशन, इस्कॉन, श्री राम चंद्र मिशन और अखिल विश्व गायत्री परिवार जैसे आध्यात्मिक संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

विवरण-II

एनएडीपीडीडीआर योजना के अंतर्गत स्थापित नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	आईआरसीए	ओडीआईसी	सीपीएलआई	डीडीएसी	एटीएफ	एसएलसीए	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	10	4	4	6	1	1	26
2	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
4	असम	16	3	3	2	3	1	28
5	बिहार	7	0	0	5	2	1	15
6	चंडीगढ़	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
7	छत्तीसगढ़	2	3	1	0	0	1	7
8	दादरा एवं नागर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	दमन और दीव	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
10	दिल्ली	8	8	5	0	6	1	28
11	गोवा	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

12	गुजरात	7	3	3	1	5	1	20
13	हरियाणा	9	1	1	0	17	1	29
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	0	1	1	2	1	8
15	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1	3	2	5	20	1	32
16	झारखंड	1	0	0	2	2	0	5
17	कर्नाटक	33	0	0	1	0	1	35
18	केरल	16	2	2	0	3	1	24
19	लद्दाख	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
20	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	मध्य प्रदेश	14	7	3	9	6	1	40
22	महाराष्ट्र	44	0	0	5	4	1	54
23	मणिपुर	25	6	2	0	0	1	34
24	मेघालय	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
25	मिजोरम	10	2	0	0	1	1	14
26	नागालैंड	6	1	1	2	1	1	12
27	उड़ीसा	39	5	4	2	0	1	51
28	पुडुचेरी	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
29	पंजाब	7	2	1	0	0	0	10
30	राजस्थान	17	7	4	7	6	0	41
31	सिक्किम	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
32	तमिलनाडु	24	0	0	7	2	1	34
33	तेलंगाना	10	1	0	1	1	1	14
34	त्रिपुरा	0	2	0	0	5	0	7
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	20	9	5	10	19	0	63
36	उत्तराखंड	4	1	1	0	1	1	8
37	पश्चिम बंगाल	8	1	2	2	2	1	16
	कुल	**347**	**74**	**46**	**71**	**117**	**21**	**677**

विवरण-III

पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त केन्द्रों को आवंटित धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (दिनांक 25.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार (यूटी)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3.12	3.99	6.33	1.10
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.0	0.05	0.00	0.00
4	असम	5.24	4.37	7.46	2.58
5	बिहार	2.05	1.84	2.25	2.01
6	चंडीगढ़ (यूटी)	0.27	0.00	0.1	0.02
7	छत्तीसगढ़	0.86	1.29	0.68	0.42
8	दादर एवं नागर हवेली (यूटी)	0.2	0.24	0.32	0.00
9	दिल्ली	4.37	3.47	3.95	1.53
10	गोवा	0.0	0.00	0	0.00
11	गुजरात	2.35	2.53	3.11	0.70
12	हरियाणा	1.98	2.03	1.61	0.6
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.29	0.91	1.25	0.31
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.46	2.37	2.15	0.84
15	झारखंड	0.19	0.24	0.38	0.79
16	कर्नाटक	7.67	9.00	10.36	1.80
17	केरल	3.62	3.54	5.22	1.40
18	लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	मध्य प्रदेश	2.84	3.50	5.46	1.87
20	महाराष्ट्र	8.77	9.88	12.81	2.43
21	मणिपुर	7.2	8.00	10.60	2.40
22	मेघालय	0.0	0.25	0.14	0.00
23	मिजोरम	1.95	2.25	3.03	0.49

24	नागालैंड	1.97	1.19	0.91	0.31
25	ओडिशा	10.07	9.31	14.55	4.48
26	पुडुचेरी (यूटी)	0.22	0.43	0.58	0.19
27	पंजाब	1.08	1.01	1.33	1.12
28	राजस्थान	3.74	4.87	9.91	1.04
29	सिक्किम	0.46	0.19	0.28	0.00
30	तमिलनाडु	4.95	5.19	9.03	2.44
31	तेलंगाना	2.32	2.49	3.63	0.51
32	त्रिपुरा	0.08	0.14	0.00	0.00
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	6.09	4.97	9.82	1.11
34	उत्तराखंड	1.28	1.63	1.37	0.66
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	2.43	2.43	4.06	1.35
36	लक्षद्वीप	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	कुल	**89.12**	**93.60**	**132.68**	**34.50**

NEW CRIMINAL LAWS

1307. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of new criminal laws since it became effective on July 1, 2024;

(b) if so, the details of the progress and the challenges faced on-ground for effectively implementing the new criminal laws;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the adaptiveness and readiness of the police and law officials in employing the new criminal laws; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress and the challenges faced by police and law officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):

(a) to (d): The provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), except sub-section (2) of section 106, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), except entry relating to section 106(2) of BNS in the First Schedule to BNSS and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA), have come into force from 1st July, 2024.

The Government has taken following initiatives immediately after the notification of three laws on 25th December 2023, to ensure the effective implementation and generating awareness amongst all stakeholders including police, prison, prosecutors, judicial, forensic personnel as well as public:-

i) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRandD) has developed and shared 13 training modules for capacity building of all the stakeholders viz., police, prison, prosecutors, judicial officers, forensic experts and Central police organisations. It has also conducted 351 training courses/webinars/seminars and imparted training to 52,879 officers/personnel including Master Trainers. It has setup Control Room with a team of law and police officers to address queries and resolve issues raised by field functionaries in the implementation of new criminal laws. States/Union Territories have also imparted training to 10,81,819 officials

from prison, forensics, judicial and prosecution including 10,49,895 police officers, in coordination with BPR&D.

ii) iGOT- Karmayogi Bharat portal is running three courses [Introduction to BNS, BNSS and BSA] for training of officials on the new criminal laws since 21st February, 2024. Overall status of these courses as on 24.10.2024 is as under:

a) Officials who have completed at least one course: 3,90,925

b) Officials who have completed all three courses: 2,34,918

iii) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has made 23 functional modifications in the existing Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) application and is providing technical assistance to the States/UTs for seamless transition to the new system. It has formed 36 support teams and Call Center for constant review and handholding of the States/UTs in the implementation of the new criminal laws. A mobile and web application, 'NCRB SANKALAN of Criminal Laws' has been designed to help navigate to new criminal laws, serving as a bridge between the old and new laws.

iv) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed eSakshya, NyayShruti and eSummon Apps for facilitating videography and photography of crime scenes; judicial hearings through electronic means; and delivery of warrants and summons electronically respectively and shared with States/ UTs and other stakeholders.

v) Regular training on new criminal laws have also been imparted by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) and National Informatics Centre (NIC).

vi) CCTNS Technical Support Call Centre with helpline number (14415) has been set up to assist States/UTs for implementation of the new criminal law.

(vii) The Press Information Bureau, All India Radio and Doordarshan have taken extensive publicity measures on the press and social media platforms through publishing of advisories, news bulletins, programmes, discussions, press releases and infographics related to the new criminal laws.

viii) MyGov has uploaded Informative Flyers on the Transforming India website and through all the MyGov Social Media handles. An emailer for citizen awareness was sent out to about 7+ crore persons on 19th February 2024 and 26th June 2024. It has also hosted 7 Quizzes on new criminal laws from 14th March, 2024 to 13th September, 2024 to create awareness and citizen engagement.

ix) University Grants Commission (UGC) has circulated informative flyers to 1,200 Universities and 40,000 colleges and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) wrote to approximately 9,000 Institutions for sensitization amongst faculties and students about the new criminal laws. Higher Education Institutions have also organised daylong activities on 1st July, 2024 including focused group discussions, workshops, seminars and quizzes on various provisions of new

criminal laws, highlighting the major transformation intended with wide participation of students, faculties and other staff.

x) In order to ensure that citizens are aware about the transformative reforms and the positive impact it will have on the citizens, particularly women and children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj jointly held webinar on new criminal laws in Hindi on 21st June, 2024 in which nearly 40 lakh gross root level functionaries participated. Another webinar in English was held on 25th June, 2024 in which nearly 50 lakh grass root level functionaries participated.

xi) Department of Legal Affairs has organized five Conferences in New Delhi, Guwahati, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai comprising delegates from police, judiciary, prosecution, prison and experts from various States.

All States/UTs have successfully implemented the new criminal laws and 13,87,396 FIRs have already been lodged under these laws as on 25th November, 2024.

EXPORT OF GEMS AND JEWELLERY

1308. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the details of challenges faced by gem and jewellery industry impacting export of cut and polished diamonds;

(b) the details of role of taskforce in boosting the demand of gems and jewellery in key markets such as United State of Amercia, China and West Asia; and

(c) whether the taskforce will be able to solidify country's position as a global hub for jewellery manufacturing, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The major reasons for the recent challenges are reduced demands in major export destinations and supply side challenges such as G7 Sanctions on Russian origin diamonds.

(b) and (c) Department of Commerce, in tandem with industry stakeholders including Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), is undertaking initiatives focusing new markets and new products, while sustaining existing major markets, to solidify India’s position in Gems and Jewellery sector.

केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल

1309. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

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

(क) वर्ष 2024 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) में भर्ती की गई कुल महिला जवानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार सीएपीएफ में 33 प्रतिशत पदों पर महिलाओं की भर्ती का लक्ष्य हासिल करने में असफल रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 2025 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) में कुल कितनी महिला जवानों की भर्ती की जानी है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): वर्ष 2024 के दौरान केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) में भर्ती की गई कुल महिला जवानों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स	भर्ती की गई महिला जवानों की संख्या	चल रही भर्तियों की संख्या
असम राइफल्स (एआर)	08	42
सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ)	152	1849
केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल (सीआईएसएफ)	209	2344
केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ)	276	216
भारत(आईटीबीपी) तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस-	62	960
सशस्त्र सीमा बल (एसएसबी)	128	58
कुल	**835**	**5469**

(ख) और (ग): मंत्रालय केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) में महिलाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास कर रहा है। उल्लेखनीय है कि सीएपीएफ में महिलाओं की संख्या वर्ष 2014 में 15,499 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024 में 42,190 हो गई है। दिनांक 30.09.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, सीएपीएफ और एआर में महिलाओं का प्रतिशत **विवरण** के अनुसार संलग्न है।

(घ): वर्ष 2025 के दौरान केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) में भर्ती की जाने वाली महिला जवानों की संभावित कुल संख्या :

केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स	**संख्या**
असम राइफल्स (एआर)	100
सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ)	2,419
केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल (सीआईएसएफ)	818
केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ)	242
भारत(आईटीबीपी) तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस-	456
सशस्त्र सीमा बल (एसएसबी)	103
कुल	**4,138**

विवरण

दिनांक 30.09.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व

क्र.सं.	सीएपीएफ और एआर	कुल स्वीकृत संख्या	कुल तैनात संख्या	महिलाओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
1	सीआरपीएफ	3,30,883	2,97,604	10,076	3.38
2	बीएसएफ	2,65,808	2,53,775	11,195	4.41
3	सीआईएसएफ	1,93,058	1,51,448	10,641	7.02
4	आईटीबीपी	98,858	89,838	3,642	4.05
5	एसएसबी	1,00,444	92,366	4,101	4.43
6	एआर	66,411	63,173	2,535	4.01
कुल		**10,55,462**	**9,48,204**	**42,190**	**4.44**

FINANCIAL AID UNDER SDRF AND NDRF

1310. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to expand financial aid under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to other flood-affected States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) have been deployed for on-the-spot assessment in flood-affected States and if so, the specific States and its findings;

(c) whether the Government intends to provide additional financial assistance to States after the IMCT assessments and if so, the criteria for approval;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to ensure timely logistical assistance, including the deployment of NDRF, Army and Air Force teams, to disaster-affected areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has set any guidelines to ensure continuous support for States impacted by natural calamities and if so, the long-term strategies for mitigation and relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):

(a) to (c): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursal of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided

from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). Further, the financial assistance under SDRF/ NDRF, in the wake of notified natural disasters, is given by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/ claimed.

As on 25.11.2024, a total of 12 IMCTs have been constituted for the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Kerala, Nagaland, Tripura, Gujarat, Telangana, West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha for on-the-spot assessment of damages caused due to natural calamities during 2024-25. The report of the IMCT is considered as per established procedure envisaged in the SDRF and NDRF guidelines.

(d): There are well established institutional mechanisms at the National, State and District levels in the country to develop appropriate preparedness and prompt response mechanisms for effective management of natural disasters including floods. The Ministry of Home Affairs remains in constant touch with the affected States for providing assistance for effective relief and response. The logistics support provided by the Government of India includes mobilizing essential resources viz., deployment of aircrafts/ helicopters and boats/ BAUTS, specialist teams of Armed Forces and requisite teams of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), provision of relief materials and essential commodities, including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure and facilities including communication

network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively. The details of deployment of Armed Forces and NDRF during South-West Monsoon 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(e): On the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, Government of India has set-up National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) and respective State Governments, except Telangana has set-up State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) for the purpose of mitigation measures. These funds are exclusively for the purpose of mitigation projects in respect of notified disasters covered under SDRF/ NDRF guidelines and the State specific local disasters notified by the State Governments. The Central Government has allocated Rs. 13,693 crore under NDMF and Rs. 32,031 crore under SDMF for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The State Governments can undertake mitigation activities for various disasters, including floods, as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for SDMF and NDMF on 14.01.2022 and 28.02.2022, respectively, and revised on 25th September, 2024. Besides, Government of India has farmed guidelines for constitution and administration of recovery and reconstruction funding window under NDRF/ SDRF on 14.08.2024. In the case of severe disaster, the State Government needs to constitute a multi-sectoral team for conducting Post-Disaster-Needs-Assessment (PDNA) for detailed assessment of recovery and reconstruction needs. Further, the State Government based on the assessment of PDNA report will formulate the projects/ activities for funding from NDRF/SDRF.

These guidelines are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

STATEMENT

Deployment of NDRF, Indian Coast Guard and Armed Forces in States/UTs during South-West Monsoon 2024

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDR FORCE) AND INDIAN COAST GUARD (ICG)

Name of State	Type of Calamity / Disaster	Deployment of rescue teams	
		NDRF	Indian Coast Guard
Andhra Pradesh	Flood	43	-
Arunachal Pradesh	Flood	05	-
Assam	Flood	21	-
Bihar	Flood	25	-
Chhattisgarh	Flood	01	-
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	Flood	30	-
	Cyclone (ASNA)	-	Helicopter -02, Ships – 02, Rescue teams - 21
Haryana	-	-	-

Himachal Pradesh	**Flood**	**08**	**-**
Jharkhand	**Flood**	**04**	**-**
	Building Collapse	**01**	**-**
Karnataka		**08**	**-**
Kerala	**Flood**	**09**	**-**
	Landslide	**04**	**Helicopter – 02, Ship - 01, Rescue teams - 03**
Madhya Pradesh	**Flood**	**06**	**-**
Maharashtra	**Flood**	**19**	**-**
Manipur	**Flood**	**06**	**-**
Meghalaya	**Flood**	**01**	**-**
Mizoram	**-**	**-**	**-**
Nagaland	**Flood**	**02**	**-**
Odisha	**Flood**	**06**	**-**
Punjab	**Flood**	**-**	**-**
Rajasthan	**Flood**	**08**	**-**
Sikkim	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Landslide	**01**	**-**
Tamilnadu	**Flood**	**14**	**-**
Telangana	**Flood**	**13**	**-**
Tripura	**Flood**	**12**	**-**
Uttar Pradesh	**Flood**	**24**	**-**
Uttarakhand	**Flood**	**14**	**-**
	Landslide	**03**	**-**
West Bengal	**Flood**	**22**	**-**
Andaman and Nicobar	**Flood**	**01**	**-**
Chandigarh	**-**	**-**	**-**

Daman and Diu	**-**	**-**	**-**
Delhi	**Flood**	**07**	**-**
Lakshadweep	**-**	**-**	**-**
Puducherry	**Flood**	**03**	**-**
Ladakh	**-**	**-**	**-**
Jammu and Kashmir	**Flood**	**02**	**-**

ARMED FORCES

Name of State	**Type of Calamity / Disaster**	**Deployment of rescue columns / teams / Assets**		
		Army	**Air Force**	**Navy**
Mizoram, Manipur and Assam	**Flood**	**Columns -21, ETF-03, Medical team – 01**	**-**	**-**
Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	**Flood**	**Columns – 11, ETF-02**	**Aircraft -01**	**-**
Uttarakhand	**Flood**	**Columns-02**	**Helicopter - 02**	
Karnataka	**Flood**	**Columns -04**	**Helicopter -06, Cadavar dogs – 03, SOG-78**	**Diving teams - 02, Sonar teams -02**
Kerala	**Flood**	**-**	**-**	**01**
Himachal Pradesh	**Cloud Burst**	**07**	**-**	**-**
Maharashtra	**Flood**	**04**	**Helicopter - 02**	**-**

Eastern Command (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura)	**Flood**	**08**	**Aircraft - 08**	
Gujarat	**Flood**	**12**	**Helicopter – 03**	**Rescue teams – 03**
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	**Flood**	**-**	**Helicopter - 07**	**Helicopter -04, Flood relief – 10 and diving teams – 02**
Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	**Flood**	**05**	**-**	**-**
Bihar	**Flood**	**-**	**Helicopter – 05**	**-**

BOOSTING POTENTIAL OF SMEs

1311. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of steps taken to boost Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Punjab, given the region's high potential in manufacturing and textiles;

(b) whether there is any central support for training youth in Punjab in the latest industry relevant skills; and

(c) the details and the number of beneficiaries under such schemes and for expanding such support?

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

(a) The Ministry of MSME implements various schemes and programmes to further boost MSME Sector in the country. These schemes and programmes inter-alia include MSME Champions Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTSME), Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) etc. Benefits under these schemes are available to all eligible MSMEs throughout the country including Punjab.

(b) and (c) The Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) Scheme is a Central Sector continuing scheme of MSME. The objective is to promote new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country. In the last financial year, 2023-24, under the

Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) Scheme of MSME, a total of 7,496 training programmes were conducted across the country, benefiting approximately 3.5 lakh trainees. In Punjab, under the ESDP Scheme, a total 448 training programmes were conducted from which 26282 trainees were benefitted during 2020-21 to 2024-25 (till date). Year-wise Progress of ESDP scheme in Punjab is tabulated below:-

S.No.	FY	No. of Programme Conducted(In Punjab)	Total Number of Beneficiaries(In Punjab)
1.	2020-21	20	1255
2.	2021-22	22	2447
3.	2022-23	126	7269
4.	2023-24	194	10368
5.	2024-25 (Till 28.11.2024)	86	4943
	Total	**448**	**26282**

Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015 for industry relevant skill development of the youth. PMKVY 4.0 under the umbrella scheme of the ‘Skill India Programme’, is being implemented between FY 2022-2026. PMKVY has two training components, namely, Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under PMKVY-STT, candidates

are being trained in short duration courses through empanelled training centres (TCs) across the country, whereas, under PMKVY-RPL component, individuals with prior learning experience or skills are assessed and certified through orientation or bridge courses. Under the PMKVY scheme, since 2015 till 30.6.2024, 1.48 crore candidates have been trained/oriented. Further, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) have been established across the country to run industry-driven courses of high quality with focus on employability and create an aspirational value for skill development training. As on 30.6.2024, 508 PMKK are operational.

In addition, the Powerloom Service Centre, Amritsar and Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA) Powerloom Service Centre, Ludhiana also imparted trainings to youth in State of Punjab. Under these training programmes from period 2020-21 to 2023-24 a total number of 240 trainees were imparted training.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाना

1312. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को जमीनी स्तर पर आवश्यक सेवाएं प्रदान करने और उन्हें विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रम को प्रभावी ढंग से सशक्त बनाते हुए उन्हें सुदृढ़ करने के क्षेत्रों में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पीआरआई के वित्तीय संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं जिनमें राज्य और केंद्र सरकार से धन का हस्तांतरण और पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन शामिल है;

(ग) विशेष रूप से वित्तीय प्रबंधन, परियोजना कार्यान्वयन और सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में पीआरआई के सदस्यों और अधिकारियों की क्षमता निर्माण में सुधार के लिए की गई पहल का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पीआरआई की निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं, हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों और अन्य कमजोर समूहों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) चूंकि पंचायतें राज्य का विषय हैं, इसलिए उन्हें सशक्त और सुदृढ़ करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) इस दिशा में राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरक और संपूरक बना रहा है। पीआरआई को मजबूत करने के लक्ष्य की दिशा में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को आवश्यकता आधारित पंचायत विकास योजनाएं तैयार करने और क्रियान्वित करने में सक्षम बनाना, विशेष रूप से ग्राम पंचायतों के विकास के लिए लगभग 100% ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाएं (जीपीडीपी) तैयार करना, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों का क्षमता निर्माण, ई-ग्राम स्वराज और ऑडिटऑनलाइन जैसे एप्लीकेशनों जैसे डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप प्रदान करना, पीआरआई और सार्वजनिक व्यवहार के कामकाज में दक्षता, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ई-भुगतान मॉड्यूल- सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) और सरकारी ई-मार्केट प्लेस (जीईएम) एप्लिकेशन के साथ ई-ग्राम स्वराज का एकीकरण; विभिन्न सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की प्रदायगी को ई-सक्षम बनाना; प्रभावी योजना और कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक सेवाओं प्रदयगी में सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्य-

निष्पादन करने वाली पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहित करना, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लक्ष्य की दिशा में पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई कुछ प्रमुख नीतिगत प्रगति हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय वित्त आयोग द्वारा प्रदान किए गए अनुदानों तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के राज्य वित्त आयोगों के पुरस्कारों के अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पंचायतों के स्वयं के राजस्व स्रोत जुटाने की क्षमता को मजबूत किया जा रहा है।

(ग) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और उनके पदाधिकारियों का क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण कार्य करना है। उन्हें वित्तीय प्रबंधन, परियोजना प्रबंधन, सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षा आदि पर पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

ये कार्यक्रम पीआरआई अधिकारियों के नेतृत्व क्षमता का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) और भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईएम) सहित उत्कृष्टता संस्थानों (आईओई) और राष्ट्रीय ख्यातिप्राप्त अन्य संस्थानों के सहयोग से आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे जमीनी स्तर पर शासन को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके और सतत ग्रामीण विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके। यह राज्य ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान (एसआईआरडीपीआर) और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान (एनआईआरडीपीआर) में प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त है।

इस संबंध में, मंत्रालय ने नेतृत्व/प्रबंधन विकास कार्यक्रम (एमडीपी) आयोजित करने के लिए छह आईआईएम (अहमदाबाद, शिलांग, अमृतसर, जम्मू, बोधगया, रोहतक), आईआईटी धनबाद और ग्रामीण प्रबंधन संस्थान, आनंद (आईआरएमए) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। अब तक, चार आईआईएम (अहमदाबाद, अमृतसर, जम्मू, बोधगया) और आईआरएमए में आयोजित पांच एमडीपी के माध्यम से 38 निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों सहित 193 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(घ) पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) में हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों/वंचित समूहों, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु राज्यों के साथ निरंतर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के अलावा, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाओं की तैयारी के लिए ग्राम सभा की बैठकों में सक्रिय भागीदारी के माध्यम से पंचायतों के कामकाज में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। इस मंत्रालय ने राज्यों को ग्राम सभा की बैठकों से पहले अलग से वार्ड सभा और महिला सभा की बैठकें आयोजित करने, ग्राम सभा और पंचायत की बैठकों में महिलाओं की उपस्थिति और भागीदारी बढ़ाने, महिला केंद्रित गतिविधियों के लिए पंचायत निधि आवंटित करने, महिला तस्करी, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, बाल विवाह आदि बुराइयों से निपटने के लिए एड्वाइजरी भी जारी की है। मंत्रालय अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ महिला हितैषी पंचायतों को पुरस्कार भी प्रदान कर रहा है।

CONDITION OF ROADS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

1313. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

(a) whether any survey was conducted by the AandN Administration to identify the condition of the roads in terms of the direction passed by the Hon’ble Prime Minister during his visit to AandN Islands during December 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost of survey and expenditure incurred for the survey;

(c) the present status of the project and the funds allocated so far;

(d) the steps has been taken by the AandN Administration for repairs/renovation and laying of new roads in AandN Islands; and

(e) the number of roads and total length of roads constructed by the PRI during the last five years?

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

(a) to (d) As per the inputs provided by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad was engaged as Consultant, at a cost of Rs. 1.15 crore, for survey of roads under the schemes Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-II and Special Financial Assistance (SFA). An amount of Rs. 210.87 crore has been allocated for construction of total 198 number of roads under the Schemes PMGSY and SFA, out of which construction of 100 number of roads has been completed. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has identified 142 number of roads for improvement and 08 number of new roads for laying.

(e) During last five (5) years, 128 number of new bituminous rural roads with a total length of 36.44 kms have been constructed by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

SOYABEAN PRICE COST

1314. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to check the perennial decreasing in Soyabean cost in some major stake holder States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above factor has affected country's edible Oil Import Policy and has an impact on Soyabean cost; and

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

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

(a) to (d): The price of soybean depends on the market forces of demand and Supply besides other factors including international prices of edible oil baskets and oil meal.

The Government declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 crops including soyabean every year on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. Government undertakes procurement of soyabean under Price Support Scheme (PSS) as and when the market prices fall below the notified MSP during peak harvesting period subject to conforming the produce to the prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ). During the current Kharif Marketing Season 2024-25, Government has also provided one time relaxation of quality parameter for effective procurement of soyabean and reach the benefit of MSP to the farmers.

Edible oils are imported in the country to bridge the gap in domestic production and demand/consumption. In order to ensure that such imports do not have an adverse effect on the farmers and other stake holders, Government makes changes in the edible oil import policy. Effective September 14, 2024, the Basic Customs Duty on Crude Soybean Oil, Crude Palm Oil, and Crude Sunflower Oil has been raised from 0% to 20%, making the effective duty on crude oils to 27.5%. Additionally, the Basic Customs Duty on Refined Palm Oil, Refined Sunflower Oil, and Refined Soybean Oil has been increased from 12.5% to 32.5% making the effective duty on Refined oils as 35.75%.

CHALLENGES FACED BY FARMERS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

1315. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has recognized the challenges faced by farmers in flood and drought prone regions due to unpredictable weather patterns and climate change;

(b) if so, the specific policies and programs that the Government has implemented or plans to implement to support these farmers in adapting to climate change and minimizing crop losses;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessments or studies to identify the most vulnerable regions and crops affected by climate variability;

(d) the expected timeline for the implementation of these climate-resilient farming initiatives, including any funding or resources allocated for their execution;

(e) whether the Government has engaged with agricultural scientists, environmental experts and local farming communities to develop practical solutions for climate resilience; and

(f) the anticipated long-term benefits of these policies for farmers including improved crop productivity, sustainable farming practices and enhanced food security in the face of climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (f): Yes, Indian agriculture is vulnerable to climate change and one or other part of the country is experiencing extreme weather eventsimpacting agriculture. Change in rainfall distribution is influencing agriculture through increased frequency of extreme weather events viz., drought and flood. The Government is implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to mitigate the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable practices. The NMSA is one of the Missions within the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Under NMSA, Per Drop

More Crop (PDMC) scheme was launched during 2015-16 to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme is being implemented as a component under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from 2014-15 in the country. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health Card (SHC) / Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme is operational through the State Governments under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility. The main objective of the scheme is to assist states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Soil Health Card provides information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. In addition, the Government is promoting organic farming in the country since 2015-16 through the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). PKVY is being implemented in all the States other-than North Eastern (NE) States across the country, whereas MOVCDNER scheme is being implemented exclusively in the NE States. Government is also promoting natural farming since 2019-2020 through a sub-scheme namely Bharatiya Prakritik

Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) under Paramparagat Krishi VikasYojana (PKVY). The scheme aims to promote traditional indigenous practices and to create awareness of farmers. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also aim to increase climate resilience in agriculture.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has launched a flagship network project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). ICAR is implementing the project in coordination with Central/State Agriculture Universities. The project aims to study the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture and fisheries. The projectalso develops and promotes climate resilient technologies in agriculture and helps the districts and regions prone to extreme weather conditions like droughts, floods, frost, heat waves, etc. to cope with such extremes. The major achievements of ICAR are as follows:

- During last 10 years (2014-2024), a total of 2593 varieties have been released by ICAR, out of these 2177 varieties have been found tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses.

- Risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change is carried out at district-level for 651 predominantly agricultural districts as per

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols. A total of 109 districts are categorized as ‘very high’ and 201 districts as ‘highly’ vulnerable.

- District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for these 651 districts have been prepared for weather aberrations like drought, floods, unseasonal rains and extreme weather events such as heat wave, cold wave, frost, hailstorm, cyclone etc. and recommending location specific climate resilient crops and varieties and management practices for use by the State departments of agriculture and farmers.

- Enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers to climate variability, the Concept of “Climate Resilient Villages” (CRVs) has been initiated under NICRA.

- Capacity building programmes are being conducted to educate the farmers on various aspects of climate change for wider adoption of climate resilient technologies.The Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) Technology is implemented in 448 CRVs across 151 districts of 28 states/UTs.

किसानों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

1316. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावाः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के किसानों की वित्तीय स्थिति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव का आकलन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग ने देश में किसानों की वित्तीय स्थिति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए कोई विशेष अध्ययन नहीं करवाया है।

वैश्वीकरण से न केवल अवसर, बल्कि नुकसान भी होता है और सरकार की कार्य-योजनाएँ और नीतियां हमेशा किसानों सहित अपने लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए होती हैं, जो लाभ को बढ़ाने या वैश्वीकरण के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए होती हैं।

FISHING BAN PERIOD

1317. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the current financial conditions, is the Ministry considering an increase in the compensation amount for the 61-day fishing ban period to at least Rs.18,000, aligning it with the minimum wage fixed under MGNREGA;

(b) the details of reinstate or expand subsidies for essential fishing equipment, such as nets, to help and reduce the financial burden on fishermen during the ban period;

(c) the details of explored alternative credit options with lower interest rates through public sector banks (PSBs) to reduce fishermen’s reliance on high-interest microfinance lenders;

(d) the plan to merge the fishing ban period with the lean period to extend the active fishing season, thereby preventing Tamil Nadu fishermen from being without work for approximately four months; and

(e) the details of conduct a scientific study to assess the effectiveness and necessity of the fishing ban, rather than imposing it unilaterally?

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

(a): The uniform fishing ban of 61 days in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is implemented based on the scientific advice for conservation and effective management of fishery resources, which is essential to allow regeneration of fish stocks, ensure sustainability and livelihood protection of small-scale and traditional fishermen. To provide livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fisher's families during the fishing ban/lean period, financial assistance is provided under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India. Under this scheme, the Governmental financial assistance of Rs.3000/- per annum is provided to each enrolled beneficiary and the beneficiary's contribution is Rs.1500/- annually. To supplement the amount provided by Government of India, the State Governments are also providing additional amount to the marine fishermen during ban/lean period, as per the state scheme.

(b): In addition to financial support during annual fish ban/lean period, the PMMSY scheme has several activities to provide additional or alternative livelihood opportunities to supplement the incomes of marine fishermen, *viz.* seaweed

cultivation, marine cage cultivation, fish marketing outlets like fish kiosks, mobile vending outlets and support to take up brackish water aquaculture. The activities supported under PMMSY, *inter alia* include provision of deep sea fishing vessels, replacement of fishing boats, engine and nets to traditional fishermen, for which financial assistance is provided to fishers based on the proposals received from the State Governments and UTs.

(c): The facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) has been extended to the fishermen and fish-farmers to meet their working capital requirements. The credit support with lower interest rates and prompt repayment incentive under KCC is provided to the fishermen through public sector banks (PSBs), thereby reducing the fishermen's reliance on high-interest microfinance lenders. Besides, the concessional finance and benefits of interest subvention is also provided for fisheries and aquaculture activities under the dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a corpus of Rs 7522.48 crore since 2018-19.

(d) and (e): The uniform ban on fishing for 61 days is implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, GoI) in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India on both the coasts (*i.e.*, 15th April to 14th June in the East Coast, and 1st June to 31st July in the West Coast) based on the recommendations of the Technical Committee and in consultation with the coastal States/Union Territories (UTs). Similarly, the coastal States/UTs are also implementing the fishing ban within their territorial waters in line with the uniform

ban implemented in the EEZ. The fishing ban period is periodically reviewed by a Technical Committee constituted by the DoF, GoI, to review the duration of fishing ban period in the Indian EEZ. The Committee examines the representations received from the stakeholders regarding request for change in the fishing ban period and assess the effectiveness of uniform fishing ban being implemented during the monsoon period on fish stocks. The traditional non-motorized fishing boats are exempted from this uniform fishing ban imposed in the Indian EEZ beyond territorial waters.

किसानों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान

1318. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में किसानों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र/जिला-वार विशेष रूप से श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश भर में किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए उनके हित में लागू की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सभी योजनाएं प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार देश भर में आर्थिक तंगी के कारण किसानों द्वारा की जा रही आत्महत्या की घटनाओं को रोकने में सक्षम रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): भारत सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र की वर्तमान और भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं के साथ-साथ किसानों के हितों और सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्यापक स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। ये स्कीमें और कार्यक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी) सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों पर प्रयोज्य हैं और इनमें ऋण, बीमा, आय सहायता, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बागवानी सहित फसलें, बीज, मशीनीकरण, विपणन, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती, किसान समूह, सिंचाई, विस्तार, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर किसानों से फसलों की खरीद, डिजिटल कृषि आदि सहित कृषि संबंधी पूरी गतिविधियां शामिल है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) पर चर्चा करता है। चर्चाओं में प्राथमिकताओं और क्षेत्रीय/राज्य आवश्यकताओं सहित कई मुद्दे शामिल होते हैं। इसके अलावा, चूंकि कृषि राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए धन की शीघ्र अनुमोदन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य स्तरीय मंजूरी समिति (एसएलएससी) को इसमें संशोधन का कार्य सौंपा गया है। इसके अलावा, धन की रिलीज राज्यों द्वारा राशि के उपयोग की गति पर निर्भर करती है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के मामले में भी समय पर राशि जारी करने सहित इसी प्रकार की प्रक्रिया लागू की जाती है, जिसमें व्यय विभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार राज्य के हिस्से की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

यह विभाग समय-समय पर विभिन्न मदों के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराए जाने वाले बजट के खातों की नियमित निगरानी करता है, ताकि निधियों का अनुकूल उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जा सके तथा योजना और कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत इच्छित परिणाम या लाभ या उद्देश्य प्राप्त किए जा सकें।

सरकार की पहलों के अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त रहे हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो रही है। 'आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव' के तहत भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने असंख्य सफल

किसानों में से 75,000 किसानों, जिनकी आय में दो गुने से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है, की सफलता की कहानियों का संकलन जारी किया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमें

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)

2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)

3. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)

4. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)

5. संशोधित ब्याज छूट योजना (एमआईएसएस)

6. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)

7. एग्री इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ)

8. 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) का गठन और संवर्धन

कृषोन्नति योजना

1. समेकित कृषि विपणन योजना-राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (आईएसएएम-ईएनएएम)

2. समेकित कृषि विपणन योजना-अन्य (आईएसएएम-अन्य)

3. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)

4. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन- तिलहन (एनएफ एसएनएम-ओएस)

5. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन-ऑयल पाम (एनएम ईओ-ओपी) [यूपी में लागू नहीं]

6. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)

7. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर)

8. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमएई)

9. डिजिटल कृषि

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई)

1. राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना- डीपीआर (आरकेवीवाई-डीपीआर)

2. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)

3. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)

4. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता

5. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)

6. कृषि वानिकी

7. कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम)

8. फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन (सीआरएम)

9. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी)

गृह मंत्रालय के तहत राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) 'भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु और आत्महत्याएं' (एडीएसआई) नामक शीर्षक से अपने प्रकाशन में आत्महत्याओं पर जानकारी संकलित और प्रसारित करता है। वर्ष 2022 तक की रिपोर्ट, एनसीआरबी की वेबसाइट (https://ncrb.gov.in) पर उपलब्ध है। एडीएसआई रिपोर्ट 2020, 2021 और 2022 में किसानों की आत्महत्या के अलग-अलग कारण नहीं बताए गए हैं। कृषि राज्य का विषय है, अतः आत्महत्या करने वाले किसानों के परिवारों को प्रतिपूर्ति करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों की है।

PROMOTION OF PLYWOOD INDUSTRY

1319. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any specific schemes or policies to promote the plywood industry in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any existing proposals to set up industrial zones to streamline the production, marketing, etc. of plywood and allied industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to boost the export of plywood from the country and the quantum of plywood exported since 2019?

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

(a) and (b): The Government has undertaken various initiatives to promote Indian industries including plywood industry to facilitate investment, foster innovation, build best in class infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. These initiatives *inter-alia* include the introduction of Goods and Services Tax, reduction in corporate tax, improving ease of doing business, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy reforms, measures for reduction in compliance burden, measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) and QCOs (Quality Control Orders), to name a few. To attract more FDI in various sectors including plywood,

the Government has also put in place an investor friendly FDI policy, wherein most of the sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route.

The Government, under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, is establishing integrated industrial corridors with state-of-the-art facilities. The industries, stand to benefit from improved connectivity, access to modern industrial clusters, and optimised operational costs, fostering innovation and sustainable growth across sectors.

Further, in order to promote the Indian Plywood industry and enhance the quality of production, the Government of India has notified the "Plywood and Wooden flush door shutters (Quality Control) Order, 2024" on 15th March 2024 (given in the enclosed **Statement**).

(c): The exporters of Plywood (under HS 4412) are eligible to avail benefit under the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme at rate of 0.5% of the Free on Board (FoB) Value.

As a result of steps taken by the Government, there has been increase in exports of Plywood from India in the Financial Year (F.Y.) 2023-24 in comparison to F.Y. 2018-19. Data is as under:

HS Code	**Financial Year**	**Exports Value (in US $Mn)**
	2018-2019	32.28

HS 4412- Plywood, Veneered Panels and similar Laminated Wood	2019-2020	33.97
	2020-2021	37.56
	2021-2022	71.92
	2022-2023	75.26
	2023-2024	56.99

(Source: https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/eidb/default.asp).

STATEMENT

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART-II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (II)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2024

S.O.-------(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 read with section 17 and sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 (11 of 2016) and in supersession of the Plywood and Wooden flush door shutters (Quality Control) Order, 2023, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, is of the opinion

that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, hereby makes the following order, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) This order may be called the Plywood and Wooden flush door shutters (Quality Control) Order, 2024.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the 28th February, 2025:

Provided that in respect of small enterprise, as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), it shall come into force with effect from the 28th May,2025:

Provided further that in respect of micro enterprises, as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), it shall come into force with effect from the 28th August,2025.

2. **Compulsory use of Standard Marks.-** Goods or articles specified in column (1) of the Table shall conform to the corresponding Indian Standard specified in column (2) of the Table and shall bear the Standard Mark under a licence from the Bureau as per Scheme-1 of Schedule-II of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018:

Provided that nothing in this order shall apply to goods or articles manufactured domestically meant for export.

3. Certification and enforcing authority.- The Bureau shall be the certifying and enforcing authority for the goods or articles specified in column (1) of the Table.

4. Penalty for contravention. - Any person who contravenes the provisions of this order shall be punishable under the provisions of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016.

TABLE

Goods or articles	**Indian Standard**	**Title of Indian Standard**
(1)	(2)	(3)
Plywood and Wooden flush door shutters	303:1989	Plywood for general purposes
	2202 (Part 1):1999	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) - Plywood face panels
	710:2010	Marine plywood
	5509:2021	Fire retardant plywood
	1328:1996	Veneered decorative plywood
	2191 (Part 2):2022	Wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) - Particle board and hardboard face panels ,
	2191 (Part 1):2022	Wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) - Plywood face panels
	2202(Part 2): 2022	Wooden Flush Door Shutters (Solid core type) — Particle Board, High Density Fibre Board, Medium Density Fibre Board and Fibre Hardboard Face Panels
	4990: 2011	Plywood for concrete shuttering works - Specification
	10701: 2012	Structural plywood - Specification

Note.- For the purposes of this Table, the latest version of Indian Standards including the amendments thereof, as notified by the Bureau from time to time shall apply.

[File No. P-14031/9/2023-CI]

(Sanjiv)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

कृषि व्यवसाय कार्यक्रमों की स्थिति

1320. डॉ. लता वानखेड़ेः

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

(क) देश में कृषि व्यवसाय कार्यक्रमों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) वर्तमान में चलाए जा रहे ऐसे कार्यक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त कार्यक्रमों से देश के किसानों को कितना लाभ प्राप्त हुआ; और

(घ) युवाओं को कृषि क्षेत्र में करियर बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने की सरकार की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और **(ख):** कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (एमओएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) देश में कृषि व्यवसाय को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है।

(i) वर्ष 2018-19 से राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत "नवाचार एवं कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास" कार्यक्रम लागू किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर तथा देश में इनक्यूबेशन इकोसिस्टम को पोषित कर नवाचार एवं कृषि-उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय ने इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन सहायता और स्टार्ट-अप के इनक्यूबेशन के लिए देश भर में पांच नॉलेज पार्टनर (केपी) और चौबीस आरकेवीवाई कृषि व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटर (आर-एबीआई) नियुक्त किए हैं।

(ii) कृषि-क्लीनिक और कृषि-व्यवसाय केंद्र योजना (एसी और एबीसी) अप्रैल **2002** से राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन संस्थान (मैनेज)**,** हैदराबाद और राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इसका उद्देश्य कृषि और संबद्ध विषयों में स्नातकों को अपने स्वयं के कृषि-उद्यम शुरू करने और किसानों को विस्तार सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना है। मैनेज**,** हैदराबाद देश भर में फैले अपने **87** नोडल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनटीआई) के माध्यम से पात्र उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु नोडल एजेंसी है।

(ग): (i) "नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास" कार्यक्रम के तहत, कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र के उद्यमियों को अपने स्टार्टअप स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके लिए, छात्र को विचार को व्यवसाय में बदलने के लिए अधिकतम 4 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, कार्यक्रम के तहत विचार/ प्री सीड स्टेज में 5.00 लाख रुपये और सीड स्टेज में 25 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में प्रदान किए जाते हैं। स्टार्टअप को अपने उत्पादों, सेवाओं, व्यापार प्लेटफार्मों आदि को बाजार में लॉन्च करने और व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने उत्पादों और संचालन को बढ़ाने की सुविधा के लिए प्रशिक्षण, तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वित्तीय वर्ष

2019-20 से 2023-24 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के तहत नियुक्त नॉलेज पार्टनर और कृषि व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटर द्वारा 4800 से अधिक कृषि-स्टार्टअप को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के तहत अब तक 1708 कृषि स्टार्टअप को तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिनमें 448 महिला नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप शामिल हैं।

(ii) कृषि-क्लीनिक और कृषि-व्यवसाय केंद्रीय योजना के तहत, 18 से 60 वर्ष की आयु के चयनित उम्मीदवार, जिनके पास कृषि और संबद्ध विषयों में स्नातक की डिग्री है, वे देश भर के विभिन्न नोडल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनटीआई) से 45 दिनों का निःशुल्क आवासीय प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जिसमें ऋण और क्रेडिट से जुड़ी बैक एंडेड कंपोजिट सब्सिडी के लिए सहायता और सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है। सब्सिडी उद्यमियों द्वारा किसानों को प्रदान की जाने वाली विस्तार सेवाओं से जुड़ी है और यह महिलाओं, एससी/एसटी और पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों के सभी श्रेणियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए परियोजना लागत का 44% और सामान्य श्रेणी के लिए परियोजना लागत का 36% होगी। कृषि-क्लीनिक और कृषि-व्यवसाय केंद्र (एसी और एबीसी) योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक कुल 90,540 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और 40,285 ने देश में अपने कृषि-उद्यम स्थापित किए हैं।

(घ): युवाओं को कृषि में प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार ने 'युवाओं को कृषि में आकर्षित करना और बनाए रखना (आर्या)' नामक परियोजना शुरू की है, जो 100 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) में चल रही है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान मशरूम उत्पादन, फल और सब्जी प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों, बागवानी नर्सरी, संरक्षित खेती, मछली पालन, मुर्गी पालन, बकरी पालन, सुअर पालन, बत्तख पालन, मधुमक्खी पालन और वर्मीकंपोस्टिंग इकाइयों से संबंधित 4036 उद्यमशील इकाइयाँ स्थापित की गईं, जिनसे 6079 ग्रामीण युवा लाभान्वित हुए। केवीके ने 815 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए हैं, जिनसे 19870 युवा लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

सरकार राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन संस्थान (मैनेज), आईसीएआर-एनएएआरएम और राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम से कृषि व्यवसाय से संबंधित उपयुक्त प्रबंधन पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान कर रही है। कृषि स्नातकों को कृषि-व्यवसाय क्षेत्र के लिए टेक्नो-मैनेजर बनाने के लिए मैनेज वर्ष 1996 से एक वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम, कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा (पीजीडीएईएम) और प्रबंधन (कृषि-व्यवसाय प्रबंधन) में दो वर्षीय स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा (पीजीडीएम-एबीएम) प्रदान करता है।

आईसीएआर-राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रबंध अकादमी (एनएएआरएम), हैदराबाद वर्ष 2009 से दो वर्षीय पूर्णकालिक आवासीय कार्यक्रम के रूप में प्रबंधन में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा (कृषि-व्यवसाय प्रबंधन) (पीजीडीएम-एबीएम) की पेशकश कर रहा है।

वर्तमान में, देश में 24 कृषि एवं संबद्ध विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय एमएससी (कृषि) कृषि-व्यवसाय प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं तथा 08 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पीएचडी कृषि-व्यवसाय प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं, ताकि कृषि क्षेत्र में करियर बनाने के लिए युवाओं की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सके।

NATURAL FARMING/ORGANIC FARMING

1321. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:

SHRI DEVESH CHANDRA THAKUR:

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

(a) the total area of agricultural land in the country under natural/organic farming;

(b) whether the Government has allocated any funds specifically for natural/organic farming to the States, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme and special facilities to promote organic farming in view of the increasing demand of India's organic agricultural products in the global market, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) The details of the amount of agricultural and horticultural produce grown during the last five years, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): Under the Paramparagat Krishi VikasYojna (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), the total agricultural land under organic farming is 59.75 Lakh Ha in the country. Under the Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP), a natural farming scheme under PKVY, 4.09 lakh hectare was allocated to eight states.

(b): The State-wise details of total funds allocated under Organic Farming for the current financial year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. As the NMNF has been recently approved on 25.11.2024, no funds have been allocated to any State/UTs.

(c): The Government of India has been promoting organic farming in the country through PKVY and MOVCDNER. Both the schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from training, capacity building, production, processing, certification, marketing and post-harvest management.

Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha for a period of three years is provided to cover various components like training and capacity building, data management, PGS Certification, value addition, marketing and publicity. Out of this, the assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha for a period of three years is provided to farmers through DBT for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs.

Under MOVCDNER scheme, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha for 3 years is provided for creation of FPO, support to farmers for organic inputs, quality seeds/ planting material and training, hand holding and certification. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32,500/ ha for 3 years is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as DBT to the farmers and Rs. 17,500 for the planting material to be given to the farmers.

(d): The State-wise details of the amount of agricultural and horticultural produce grown during the last five years' state wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II and III** respectively.

STATEMENT- I

State wise details of fund earmarked/ allocation during 2023-24 to 2024-25 for promoting organic farming (under PKVY and MOVCDNER)

S. No,	Name of the State	2023-24	2024-25
		Allocation	**Allocation**
PKVY (Rs in lakh)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	970.00	2800.00
2	Bihar	2509.80	1000.00
3	Chhattisgarh	3175.00	2373.50
4	Gujarat	750.00	560.70
5	Goa	382.50	286.00
6	**Haryana**	**675.00**	**504.00**
7	Jharkhand	1772.00	800.00
8	Karnataka	2803.00	1950.00
9	Kerala	1047.00	782.60
10	Madhya Pradesh	4810.00	3000.00
11	Maharashtra	3361.00	2512.50
12	Odisha	1000.00	747.60
13	Punjab	745.00	557.00
14	Rajasthan	3133.00	1500.00
15	Tamil Nadu	1564.00	1169.00
16	Telangana	568.00	424.60
17	Uttar Pradesh	6607.00	4500.00
18	West Bengal	2001.00	1495.80
19	Himachal Pradesh	497.00	746.73
20	Jammu and Kashmir	898.00	671.30
21	Uttarakhand	3065.00	3600.00
22	Andmanand Nicobar	133.02	99.40
23	Puducherry	101.00	75.50
24	Ladakh	731.00	546.45
	Total	**43298.32**	**32702.68**
MOVCDNER (Rs. In Lakh)			
1	Assam	3717.98	4062.50

2	Manipur	2805.38	3941.35
3	Meghalaya	2465.40	4096.00
4	Nagaland	2346.10	4250.00
5	Mizoram	2336.16	4187.00
6	Arunachal Pradesh	2574.75	6250.00
7	Sikkim	3260.69	1949.58
8	Tripura	3370.04	3625.00
	Total	**22876.50**	**32361.43**

STATEMENT-II

Details of State-wise Production of Food Grains, Oil Seeds and Sugarcane

State	Food Grains					Oil Seeds					Sugarcane				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	18.28	13.72	13.72	10.74	9.90	-	-	-	-	-	8.30	-	2.91	2.99	2.26
Andhra Pradesh	12,356.78	11,299.04	11,076.52	12,148.79	10,412.55	1,802.34	1,609.20	1,097.89	1,347.82	758.45	6,724.00	4,138.64	3,645.41	2,955.72	2,213.85
Arunachal Pradesh	373.19	377.07	388.24	392.56	392.39	74.22	74.62	75.68	77.84	78.28	39.22	46.44	46.29	46.57	46.68
Assam	5,236.40	5,487.51	4,677.68	5,944.80	6,259.40	384.89	399.86	401.07	499.42	537.26	1,218.12	1,093.13	1,160.03	1,264.07	1,379.85
Bihar	14,233.00	15,382.59	17,018.16	18,342.65	21,200.76	249.39	248.28	242.94	256.47	301.39	13,578.83	12,109.80	12,025.58	12,742.63	12,084.10
Chandigarh	7.10	2.92	3.21	3.04	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	7,501.84	8,225.52	9,023.61	10,893.46	10,619.47	318.07	243.00	208.55	186.47	166.04	1,759.00	1,756.39	1,958.04	2,388.24	2,040.61
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	40.33	34.34	34.21	37.99	38.03	9.08	9.18	11.02	0.02	14.56	12.00	-	-	-	-
Daman And Diu	2.94	3.55	3.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	106.20	111.79	107.23	105.90	104.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	94.24	91.09	93.45	91.57	98.53	0.86	0.33	0.32	0.21	0.19	53.71	35.63	35.34	30.50	25.66
Gujarat	8,153.43	8,973.93	10,130.65	9,874.61	10,045.36	13,306.70	12,377.78	13,785.72	14,513.33	14,557.22	11,569.98	16,954.72	17,459.11	13,461.47	14,480.33
Haryana	17,863.47	18,309.50	16,329.68	17,393.45	18,439.33	2,350.46	2,697.30	2,801.38	2,667.54	2,760.04	7,730.39	8,531.72	8,822.57	8,860.50	7,373.60
Himachal Pradesh	1,530.12	1,535.51	1,606.52	1,479.05	1,647.54	12.88	15.66	15.22	15.65	14.84	32.01	22.68	22.65	22.23	22.09
Jammu And Kashmir	1,671.21	1,594.95	1,678.47	1,762.72	1,844.54	84.59	65.96	69.76	76.08	76.10	-	0.08	-	0.27	0.27
Jharkhand	4,792.30	4,871.69	5,001.48	3,165.65	3,357.86	576.99	809.86	796.48	755.09	756.90	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	12,783.69	14,550.07	13,776.54	14,180.80	12,776.82	2,079.48	2,498.26	2,241.11	2,861.75	1,511.02	38,181.00	42,528.00	61,152.00	59,346.00	41,811.00
Kerala	608.43	636.38	489.27	598.02	501.87	0.48	0.58	0.64	0.74	1.35	120.83	106.66	10.43	101.24	75.86
Ladakh	-	11.96	30.07	25.04	25.04	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	33,523.13	32,844.23	39,308.32	41,932.25	41,468.47	12,903.37	12,664.84	15,842.92	16,579.40	17,154.48	7,433.75	5,440.65	5,379.12	6,443.68	7,590.00
Maharashtra	12,819.86	15,766.09	16,656.41	16,725.92	14,508.89	10,354.04	13,436.56	11,905.94	13,875.50	11,188.85	69,311.87	1,05,137.60	1,16,076.40	1,23,968.16	1,12,087.56
Manipur	421.38	697.09	655.21	443.34	437.66	54.88	65.28	50.72	59.69	55.84	-	279.41	279.41	289.51	278.26
Meghalaya	360.82	353.33	355.04	339.20	324.62	30.28	30.42	30.60	30.68	30.68	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.36
Mizoram	76.46	80.68	77.90	63.07	54.87	5.50	5.75	6.32	9.38	4.58	44.26	42.96	36.95	41.37	24.23
Nagaland	565.42	570.24	253.39	513.86	519.31	141.60	140.32	39.49	78.30	80.66	193.62	203.02	104.59	108.49	115.11
Odisha	9,030.05	9,523.56	10,125.20	9,072.86	9,432.41	199.02	270.18	290.37	275.96	292.07	504.99	381.31	397.61	394.21	411.86
Puducherry	60.28	50.70	57.77	66.42	62.52	1.84	1.53	2.94	3.10	3.06	183.12	187.04	-	161.16	150.80
Punjab	29,857.33	30,418.34	28,252.49	30,235.75	32,543.97	116.89	117.64	150.66	185.74	149.52	7,302.02	7,487.00	7,130.88	7,506.01	7,509.51

Rajasthan	23,227.06	24,282.31	21,662.78	23,808.88	21,871.85	13,538.36	15,969.20	17,376.05	18,840.68	18,730.07	326.19	393.74	321.43	310.22	345.34
Sikkim	92.09	91.75	91.25	82.99	68.51	11.22	11.34	11.22	9.75	3.94	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	11,269.78	10,823.62	11,998.02	11,680.38	10,700.13	2,149.94	2,125.84	2,165.70	1,898.39	1,833.48	14,119.09	13,284.63	16,166.43	17,658.39	15,927.45
Telangana	11,125.05	12,745.62	15,348.82	19,375.04	20,276.40	1,278.44	1,147.91	1,362.48	1,235.20	1,054.68	2,012.87	1,750.98	2,864.57	2,942.72	2,433.13
Tripura	853.31	867.64	870.91	841.69	841.69	28.78	26.34	25.20	22.47	22.47	36.37	48.58	48.41	37.89	37.89
Uttar Pradesh	56,169.14	58,106.92	56,188.09	57,508.83	60,285.54	2,292.32	2,552.45	2,474.68	3,736.38	4,465.70	1,79,539.10	1,78,339.26	1,79,167.10	2,24,245.87	2,15,810.94
Uttarakhand	1,886.01	2,001.84	1,924.43	1,771.13	1,799.77	50.17	52.36	55.06	60.86	68.14	6,937.72	3,680.00	3,520.00	3,760.00	7,776.00
West Bengal	18,794.33	20,004.64	20,307.56	18,774.05	19,324.33	2,031.33	2,224.53	2,387.92	2,550.22	2,666.74	1,527.58	1,418.25	1,591.25	1,442.89	1,103.88
All India	**2,97,504.46**	**3,10,741.73**	**3,15,615.83**	**3,29,686.50**	**3,32,298.32**	**66,438.44**	**71,892.36**	**75,925.97**	**82,710.34**	**79,338.88**	**3,70,500.30**	**4,05,398.71**	**4,39,424.89**	**4,90,533.35**	**4,53,158.49**

Details of State-wise Production of Cotton, Jute and Mesta

Production in Thousand Tonnes

State	Cotton					Jute and Mesta				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	2,508.00	1,600.55	1,707.62	1,540.52	737.26	21.31	10.44	10.99	11.33	7.89
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	0.39	0.38	0.51	0.51	811.67	794.22	761.51	709.47	673.43
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	802.12	787.46	852.14	772.82	985.72
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	8.40	7.53	9.44	12.69	1.92	1.31	0.94	0.73	0.55
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman And Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	8,634.00	7,212.18	7,509.34	8,795.33	9,056.99	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	2,484.00	1,822.90	1,316.06	1,000.50	1,508.76	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu And Kashmir	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	2,330.00	2,320.12	1,954.60	2,567.88	2,058.55	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1,646.00	1,338.56	1,419.76	1,433.25	1,801.06	2.18	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	6,639.00	10,105.05	8,249.24	8,315.67	8,045.49	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	8.65	8.59	1.81	1.81	95.00	95.01	95.10	55.09	55.09
Mizoram	-	0.01	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	44.64	38.12	0.87	41.45	42.90
Odisha	579.00	550.99	625.91	704.92	704.92	25.23	28.88	67.34	51.17	58.55
Puducherry	-	0.83	1.16	1.06	2.05	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1,206.00	1,022.68	645.99	443.63	628.82	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	2,788.00	3,207.59	2,480.99	2,774.47	2,621.66	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	418.00	243.21	301.91	319.02	251.83	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	6,833.00	5,797.91	4,878.06	5,744.62	5,079.71	-	-	-	-	-

Tripura	-	0.94	0.81	0.36	0.36	5.30	6.23	6.46	2.50	2.49
Uttar Pradesh	-	6.46	8.61	6.74	9.11	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	0.87	0.25	0.40	0.37	8,067.38	7,592.76	8,353.59	7,747.04	7,865.69
All India	**36,065.00**	**35,248.35**	**31,117.59**	**33,660.19**	**32,522.02**	**9,876.76**	**9,354.43**	**10,148.94**	**9,391.60**	**9,692.31**

STATEMENT-III

State - wise total Horticulture produce

						Area in '000 Ha
						Production in '000 MT
Sl. No.	**STATES/UTs**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24 (Third Adv.Est.)**
		Production	**Production**	**Production**	**Production**	**Production**
1	Andhra Pradesh	28,327.28	26,765.55	25,998.66	28,355.69	27,210.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	172.94	176.80	181.52	177.54	156.05
3	Assam	6,432.59	6,467.50	6,826.87	6,886.59	6,836.60
4	Bihar	20,684.86	22,595.33	22,958.49	23,203.96	21,774.94
5	Chhattisgarh	9,838.15	9,651.70	9,796.61	9,424.90	9,024.02
6	Gujarat	23,525.89	24,206.90	26,242.73	25,454.40	25,374.68
7	Haryana	7,731.06	7,179.56	6,747.70	6,449.31	6,610.34
8	Himachal Pradesh	2,739.36	2,547.68	2,682.09	2,736.75	2,588.28
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3,890.80	3,581.72	4,318.67	4,741.88	4,644.42
10	Jharkhand	4,764.78	5,094.81	5,384.73	5,657.38	5,807.82
11	Karnataka	19,069.39	22,048.17	22,052.85	21,066.29	20,619.98
12	Kerala	10,024.33	10,158.59	10,232.64	10,264.19	10,596.13
13	Madhya Pradesh	31,359.29	33,704.02	35,314.06	36,553.61	38,158.01
14	Maharashtra	26,908.22	26,797.51	30,773.69	29,945.87	28,802.52
15	Manipur	947.71	877.43	912.23	910.27	833.60
16	Meghalaya	1,021.00	1,006.60	1,006.03	1,078.18	1,095.80
17	Mizoram	647.27	705.98	706.45	705.58	707.97
18	Nagaland	846.60	829.31	821.87	885.70	901.68
19	Odisha	11,519.64	12,958.16	12,949.38	13,523.49	14,574.46

20	Punjab	7,830.64	8,216.40	8,663.70	9,092.15	9,561.56
21	Rajasthan	4,270.57	4,545.72	4,524.41	4,488.85	4,588.98
22	Sikkim	410.42	278.99	300.22	292.23	306.80
23	Tamil Nadu	17,502.78	18,878.78	20,850.22	21,558.49	21,827.86
24	Telangana	5,735.29	5,493.51	5,090.67	4,528.37	3,948.50
25	Tripura	1,444.48	1,485.72	1,840.62	1,984.78	1,841.80
26	Uttar Pradesh	37,655.43	40,813.85	44,095.09	47,089.15	48,015.82
27	Uttarakhand	1,802.56	1,789.95	1,789.30	1,157.73	930.79
28	West Bengal	32,508.41	34,862.49	33,206.82	36,315.01	34,873.20
29	Others	859.48	884.01	911.18	953.96	975.14
	All India Total	**3,20,471.21**	**3,34,602.71**	**3,47,179.50**	**3,55,482.29**	**3,53,187.80**

उत्तराखंड में ग्राम पंचायतों का विकास

1322. श्री अजय भट्टः

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तराखंड में ग्राम पंचायतों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा जिले-वार और वर्ष-वार आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तराखंड में जिले-वार कम्प्यूटरीकृत ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उत्तराखंड में कम्प्यूटरीकृत पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तराखंड को केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग अनुदान के तहत आवंटित और पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के तहत जारी की गई धनराशि निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपए में)

वर्ष	केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग अनुदान (सीएफसी)*	राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए)	पंचायतों का प्रोत्साहनीकरण (आईओपी)
2019-20	570.44	23.79	0.05
2020-21	574.00	26.75	2.96
2021-22	425.00	0.00	1.49
2022-23	440.00	42.48	1.51
2023-24	445.00	64.67	0

* जिलावार आवंटन राज्य द्वारा किया जाता है।

आरजीएसए और आईओपी की योजनाओं के तहत धनराशि का पूर्व आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है और न ही मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई जिलावार धनराशि जारी की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तराखंड की सभी 2,805 ग्राम पंचायतों को कम्प्यूटरीकृत कर दिया गया है। मंत्रालय में ग्राम पंचायतों की जिलेवार जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है।

कार्यशील वस्त्र केंद्र

1323. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

(क) देश में कार्यशील वस्त्र केंद्रों की राज्य-वार वर्तमान स्थिति और ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख): वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश को बढ़ाने, रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, मंत्रालय देश भर के वस्त्र केंद्रों में विश्व स्तरीय, अत्याधुनिक अवसंरचना के साथ वस्त्र

पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क (एसआईटीपी) योजना क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। यह योजना दिनांक 31.03.2021 तक क्रियान्वित थी; तथापि, अब इस योजना को वस्त्र क्लस्टर विकास योजना (टीसीडीएस) की वृहद योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है (केवल चालू परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए टीसीडीएस का कुल परिव्यय 853 करोड़ रुपये है)। एसआईटीपी के तहत, अब तक 30 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और 20 परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वयन के अधीन हैं। पार्कों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, टीसीडीएस वृहद योजना के तहत व्यापक पावरलूम क्लस्टर विकास योजना (सीपीसीडीएस) भी क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। सीपीसीडीएस के तहत, स्वीकृत 5 परियोजनाओं में से एक परियोजना पूरी हो चुकी है जबकि 4 परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वयन के अधीन हैं। सीपीसीडीएस परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

मंत्रालय नए कॉमन एफ्लुएंट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (सीईटीपी)/मौजूदा प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टरों में सीईटीपी के उन्नयन के साथ-साथ नए प्रसंस्करण पार्कों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एकीकृत प्रसंस्करण विकास योजना को भी क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क योजना के तहत, वर्तमान में 6 परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वयन के अधीन हैं। ऐसी परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार सूची संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

पीएम मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र क्षेत्र एवं अपैरल पार्क (पीएम मित्र) योजना के तहत, एकीकृत मेगा आकार के पीएम मित्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने 7 स्थलों अर्थात तमिलनाडु (विरुद्धनगर), तेलंगाना (वारंगल), गुजरात (नवसारी), कर्नाटक (कलबुर्गी), मध्य प्रदेश (धार), उत्तर प्रदेश (लखनऊ) और महाराष्ट्र (अमरावती) को अंतिम रूप दिया है।

मंत्रालय में लाभार्थियों का जिलावार आंकड़ा नहीं रखा जाता है।

विवरण-I

पार्कों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	प्रचालनशील इकाई (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	ब्रैंडिक्स इंडिया अपैरल सिटी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	आंध्र प्रदेश	134.42	40.00	40.00	19,000	14	पूरा किया गया
2	गुजरात इको टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	128.75	40.00	40.00	10,370	34	पूरा किया गया
3	मुंद्रा सेज टेक्सटाइल एंड अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	गुजरात	103.53	40.00	40.00	810	7	पूरा किया गया
4	फेयरडील टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	105.63	40.00	40.00	1,850	22	पूरा किया गया
5	व्रज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	105.4	40.00	40.00	4,350	15	पूरा किया गया
6	सयाना टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	90.00	36.00	36.00	1,420	50	पूरा किया गया
7	सूरत सुपर यार्न पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	104.76	40.00	40.00	0	0	पूरा किया गया
8	आरजेडी इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	106.5	40.00	40.00	7,220	372	पूरा किया गया
9	अमितारा ग्रीन हाई टेक टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड.	गुजरात	103.4	40.00	40.00	1,360	10	पूरा किया गया
10	डोड्डाबलापुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	कर्नाटक	80.25	32.01	32.01	550	42	पूरा किया गया
11	मेट्रो हाई-टेक कोऑपरेटिव पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	100.80	40.00	40.00	2,024	27	पूरा किया गया

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	प्रचालनशील इकाई (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
12	बारामती हाई टेक टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	108.52	40.00	40.00	3,000	14	पूरा किया गया
13	दीसन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड.	महाराष्ट्र	103.12	40.00	40.00	1,700	50	पूरा किया गया
14	इस्लामपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड.	महाराष्ट्र	102.39	40.00	40.00	1,645	7	पूरा किया गया
15	लातूर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	102.61	40.00	40.00	0	0	पूरा किया गया
16	असमीता इंफ्राटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	277.69	40.00	40.00	17,300	535	पूरा किया गया
17	प्राइड इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	58.19	20.95	20.95	8,525	155	पूरा किया गया
18	हिंगणघाट टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	108.38	40.00	40.00	1,022	12	पूरा किया गया
19	लोटस इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्स पार्क	पंजाब	108.52	40.00	40.00	1,500	7	पूरा किया गया
20	रिदम टेक्सटाइल एंड अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	पंजाब	91.40	36.56	36.00	1,875	9	पूरा किया गया
21	लुधियाना इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	पंजाब	116.19	40.00	36.00	2,790	13	पूरा किया गया
22	नेक्स्ट जेन टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पाली	राजस्थान	101.40	40.00	40.00	4,910	18	पूरा किया गया
23	किशनगढ़ हाई-टेक टेक्सटाइल वीविंग पार्क लिमिटेड	राजस्थान	110.58	40.00	36.00	812	25	पूरा किया गया

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	प्रचालनशील इकाई (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
24	जयपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सक्राफ्ट पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	राजस्थान	60.15	24.06	24.06	500	16	पूरा किया गया
25	पल्लदम हाई-टेक वीविंग पार्क, पल्लदम	तमिलनाडु	55.42	22.17	22.17	2,650	90	पूरा किया गया
26	कोमारपालयम हाई-टेक वीविंग पार्क	तमिलनाडु	31.33	12.53	12.54	853	56	पूरा किया गया
27	करूर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, करूर पार्क	तमिलनाडु	116.1	40.00	40.00	5,000	35	पूरा किया गया
28	मदुरै इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	तमिलनाडु	87.30	34.92	31.43	2,551	17	पूरा किया गया
29	पोचमपल्ली हैंडलूम पार्क लिमिटेड	तेलंगाना	34.00	13.60	13.60	350	189	पूरा किया गया
30	हिमाचल टेक्सटाइल पार्क	हिमाचल	96.9	38.76	34.88	1,456	6	पूरा किया गया
31	हिन्दुपुर व्यापार अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	आंध्र प्रदेश	102.27	40.00	24.00	500	3	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
32	तारकेश्वर टेक्सटाइल पार्क	आंध्र प्रदेश	103.44	40.00	20.00	260	3	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
33	गुंटूर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, गुंटूर	आंध्र प्रदेश	105.12	40.00	30.00	640	13	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
34	प्राग ज्योति टेक्सटाइल पार्क, दर्रांग	असम	47.25	40.00	20.00	0	0	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
35	केजरीवाल इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	105.79	40.00	36.00	1,982	8	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	प्रचालनशील इकाई (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
36	पलसाना आईटीपी पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	103.36	40.00	30.00	188	7	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
37	इच्छापोर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	104.65	40.00	20.00	55	4	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
38	करंज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	104.95	40.00	20.00	839	19	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
39	शाहलोन टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	103.93	40.00	10.00	110	2	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
40	जम्मू-कश्मीर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, कठुआ	जम्मू और कश्मीर	44.11	39.70	35.73	45	2	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
41	पूर्णा ग्लोबल टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	107.29	40.00	22.03	1,108	47	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
42	कलप्पना अवाडे टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	76.31	30.52	22.89	2,923	133	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
43	सत्यराज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	104.49	40.00	35.00	1,732	28	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
44	श्री गणेश टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	104.03	40.00	10.00	35	1	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
45	पेरारिग्नर अन्ना हैंडलूम सिल्क पार्क	तमिलनाडु	82.56	33.02	9.91	750	12	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
46	पल्लवड़ा टेक्सटाइल पार्क	तमिलनाडु	106.58	40.00	10.00	825	3	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	प्रचालनशील इकाई (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
47	द ग्रेट इंडियन लिनन एंड टेक्सटाइल	तमिलनाडु	104.29	40.00	12.00	170	7	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
48	व्हाइट गोल्ड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	तेलंगाना	90.24	36.09	32.48	675	10	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
49	ईआईजीएमईएफ अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	पश्चिम बंगाल	107.55	40.00	31.61	0	0	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
50	पश्चिम बंगाल होजरी टेक्सटाइल पार्क, हावड़ा	पश्चिम बंगाल	70.14	28.06	25.25	1,970	21	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन

विवरण-II

सीपीसीडीएस परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी हिस्सा	वर्तमान स्थिति
(i)	इरोड पावरलूम मेगा क्लस्टर, इरोड	तमिलनाडु	145.78	40.05	40.05	पूरा किया गया
(ii)	इचलकरंजी पावरलूम मेगा क्लस्टर, इचलकरंजी	महाराष्ट्र	97.56	50.00	44.55	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
(iii)	सूरत पावरलूम मेगा क्लस्टर	गुजरात	144.58	50.00	4.84	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
(iv)	करंज पावरलूम मेगा क्लस्टर, करंज	गुजरात	113.07	50	--	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
(v)	मैसूर सिल्क मेगा क्लस्टर, मैसूर	कर्नाटक	49.19	29.51	2.49	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन

विवरण-III

एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क योजना के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	राज्य	स्वीकृत कुल परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत भारत सरकार का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी कुल हिस्सा	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	बालोतरा जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपचार एवं रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड,	राजस्थान	131.89	65.89	49.46	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
2	जसोल जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपचार और रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड,	राजस्थान	38.50	19.25	14.43	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
3	सांगानेर एनवायरो परियोजना विकास,	राजस्थान	159.00	75.00	42.5*	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
4	नेक्स्टजेन टेक्सटाइल पार्क	राजस्थान	129.42	64.71	6.30	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
5	पाली कॉमन एफ्लुएंट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट,	राजस्थान	100.00	50.00	37.50	पूरा होने वाला है
6	गुजरात इको टेक्सटाइल पार्क.	गुजरात	146.39	73.195	54.84	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन

VISHWAS SCHEME

1324. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a new scheme named Vishwas Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any subsidy to the SC, OBC and sanitation workers under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for availing the benefits under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds earmarked/sanctioned/released under the said scheme during the current year; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government so that the benefits of the scheme are reaped by the needy at the last mile?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):

(a) and (b): After an extensive stakeholder consultation, the Government has launched "Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon Ki Aarthik Sahayta Yojana" (VISVAS) Scheme with the objective of providing interest subvention @5% to the eligible Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Individual beneficiaries who have availed loans through Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Private Sector Banks, Small Finance Banks, and other similar Financial Institutions (FIs).

Individuals belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Safai Karamcharis (including identified Manual Scavengers, Waste pickers, and their dependents) will be eligible for interest subvention. The Scheme is being implemented initially for 2024-25 and 2025-26 and would be implemented by the three Finance Development Corporations
of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, namely, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and National SafaiKaramchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

(c) and (d): Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class individuals with annual family income upto Rs 3.00 lakh are eligible for the subvention benefits for loans up to Rs 5.00 lakh. No income criteria will be applicable in case of Safai Karamcharis (including identified Manual Scavengers, Waste pickers, and their dependents). Further SHGs supported by any Lending Institution through loans/cash credit limit upto Rs 10.00 lakh will be eligible for interest subvention. The composition of members of SHGs must be such that at least 70% of members of SHG must be either SC, OBC or Safai Karamchari.

(e): For the current Financial Year 2024-25, Rs 97.5 Crore (RE) has been earmarked towards interest subvention amount.

(f): In order to ensure that the benefits of the Scheme are made available to the needy, following measures have been taken: i) An inclusive approach has been

adopted by leveraging the extensive network of Public Sector Banks, State Channelizing agencies, Micro Finance Institutions and RRBs through the three Finance Development Corporations. ii) To ensure effective implementation at the grassroots level, extensive consultations were held with lending institutions to familiarize them about the Scheme and the claim submission through a single point digital platform for all financial inclusion schemes of the department, namely PM SURAJ. iii) Standardized promotional materials have been provided to Banks to facilitate adequate publicity and awareness among potential beneficiaries, iv) Public awareness about the Scheme is being ensured by display of information and details of the Scheme at Banks and other locations, v) Interest subvention amount will be directly credited into beneficiaries' account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

1325. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the details of current participation rate of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in export-oriented industries, as in the country;

(b) the details of OBC steps taken to ensure equal opportunities and address discrimination faced by marginalized communities in accessing trade licenses, export incentives and Government tenders related to international trade; and

(c) the number of skill development and capacity building programs conducted specifically for SC/ST/OBC individuals in export-oriented sectors during the last three years, along with data on their subsequent participation in export activities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) Sir, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry promotes trade and export-oriented industry with special focus on the small scale industries and marginal traders. The data with respect to measures undertaken is not maintained specific category wise.

DECREASING THE PRODUCTION COST OF OIL SEED

1326. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

(a) the details of the Scientifics and schemes formation Initiatives taken by the Government to increase the yield of Mustard and Oil seed and decrease the production cost;

(b) whether the Government assess that the rate of yield of Mustard is very low compared to other crops that discourage the farmers to grow thereby leading to increase the price of edible Oil;

(c) whether the Government has revised the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for kharif crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to balance the domestic inflationary pressure of wheat, as it is cheap import than to the Indian Market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): To increase the yield of mustard and other oilseeds, the following research and schemes initiatives have been taken:

(i) **Research initiatives:** The ICAR implements a comprehensive plan for developing high yielding and climate resilient varieties of oilseeds using advanced breeding techniques through four national research institutes and five All India Coordinated Projects and flagship projects like hybrid development, gene editing and the import and introduction of high-quality germplasm.

Researches to reduce the cost of production of oilseeds incorporate location-specific resource conservation technologies, mapping of nutrient-deficient growing areas, developing oilseeds based cropping systems

tailored to rainfed and irrigated conditions under changing climate, eco-friendly pest management technologies, promotion of soil-test-based fertilization and inclusion of organics, efficient biofertilizer strains and slow-releasing fertilizers, etc.

(ii) **Scheme initiatives:** To boost the domestic production of edible oil in the country, the Government of India has recently approved the National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), an initiative aimed at boosting domestic oilseed production, for implementation all over the country over a seven-year period, from 2024-25 to 2030-31 and to increase oilseed production up to 69.70 million tons by the end of 2030-31 with major emphasis on increasing the yield.

(b): The assessment of six rabi crops (wheat, barley, mustard, gram, lentil and safflower) made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), Government of India indicates that the rate of yield of mustard is not very low. The Gross Value Output (GVO) per hectare, for the triennium ending 2021-22, was third highest and the gross returns/ha was highest for mustard crop among the above-mentioned crops.

(c) and (d): Yes, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for mandated kharif crops has been revised for the year 2024-25 by the Government of India. Accordingly, the MSP for common paddy, Grade A paddy, Maize, Tur (arhar), Moong, Urd, groundnut, Soybean (yellow) and Cotton (long staple) has been increased to INR

2300/q, INR 2320/q, INR 2225/q, INR 7550/q, INR 8682/q, INR 7400/q, INR 6783/q, INR 4892/q and INR 7521/q, respectively.

(e): The annual inflation in wheat prices is approximately 3%, as on 28th November 2024, while the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2024-25 is 2,275 per quintal, i.e. 7.05% higher than the MSP of wheat for RMS 2023-24. To prevent any potential inflation in wheat prices further, the Central Government has also decided to off-load 25 Lakh Metric Ton wheat to private parties from the Central Pool Stock of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), as a policy measure.

पक्की सड़क हेतु योजना

1327. **श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:**

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक पुलियों और क्रॉस-ड्रेनेज संरचना युक्त संपर्क से वंचित 1.5 लाख से अधिक बस्तियों को पक्की सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो औरंगाबाद में छत्रपति संभाजी नगर और महाराष्ट्र के मुंबई और दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित विभिन्न राज्यों का राज्य-वार, जिला-वार और सड़क-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या प्रस्तावित सड़कों का चयन पांच सौ से अधिक की आबादी वाले स्थानों, बाजारों तक पहुंच और शैक्षिक और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की निकटता जैसे मानदंडों पर आधारित है;

(घ) पांच साल की प्रारंभिक अवधि पूरी होने के बाद रखरखाव के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि सुनिश्चित करने के उपाय क्या हैं; और

(ङ) ग्रामीण सड़कों का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव (ईएमएआरजी) प्रणाली का तरीका क्या है; और

(च) महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार ने सितंबर 2024 में पीएमजीएसवाई के IV चरण को मंजूरी दी है, ताकि 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मैदानी इलाकों में 500+, पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 250+, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (आदिवासी अनुसूची V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र) में 250+ और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ आबादी वाले 25,000 सड़क संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बाहरमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया जा सके। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा मार्च 2029 है।

राज्यों द्वारा ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण ऐप के उपयोग से पात्र सड़क संपर्क विहीन बसावटों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों के साथ घनिष्ठ रूप से समन्वय कर रहा है तथा आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध करा रहा है। पीएमजीएसवाई के IV चरण के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का समय पर कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जा रही हैं।

(घ) से (च) पीएमजीएसवाई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों के रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों है। पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों का निर्माण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कम से कम 10 वर्ष की डिजाइन अवधि के साथ किया जाता है। डिज़ाइन अवधि के दौरान सड़कों के रखरखाव की लागत विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) में शामिल होती है।

पीएमजीएसवाई के मानक बोली दस्तावेज के अनुसार, पीएमजीएसवाई के सभी सड़क कार्य उसी ठेकेदार के निर्माण अनुबंध के साथ किए जाते हैं, जो प्रारंभिक पांच वर्षीय दोष दायित्व अवधि (डीएलपी)) रखरखाव अनुबंधों में शामिल होते हैं। अनुबंध की पूर्ति के लिए रखरखाव निधि का बजट राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किया जाना आवश्यक है तथा इसे राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसियों (एसआरआरडीए) के पास एक अलग रखरखाव खाते में रखा जाना अपेक्षित है। दोष दायित्व अवधि की समाप्ति पर, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों को क्षेत्रीय रखरखाव अनुबंधों के तहत रखा जाना अपेक्षित है, जिसमें समय-समय पर चक्र के अनुसार नवीनीकरण सहित 5 वर्ष का रखरखाव शामिल है।

डीएलपी और डीएलपी के बाद के चरण में पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के रखरखाव की आईटी आधारित निगरानी के लिए ग्रामीण सड़कों का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव (ई मार्ग) शुरू किया गया है। ठेकेदार को भुगतान ई-मार्ग के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जो सड़क की मौजूदा स्थिति, उसके क्रॉस ड्रेनेज कार्यों और यातायात परिसंपत्तियों पर आधारित है।

महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यों ने डीएलपी और डीएलपी के बाद की अवधि के लिए पर्याप्त निधियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारत सरकार, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। राज्यों को अपने निधि मांग प्रस्तावों के साथ कार्यक्रम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार रखरखाव निधि के उचित निधि जारी करने को प्रमाणित करना भी आवश्यक है।

रखरखाव निधि के उपयोग की समीक्षा विभिन्न स्तरों पर राज्यों के साथ आयोजित बैठकों में की जाती है। कमियों को राज्यों के ध्यान में लाया जाता है तथा उन्हें दूर करने तथा सड़कों का बेहतर रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की मांग की जाती है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली में पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत कोई कार्य स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है। महाराष्ट्र में 5 वर्षीय डीएलपी रखरखाव के तहत कार्यों का विवरण जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 5 वर्ष के डीएलपी रखरखाव के लिए ई-मार्ग पर सड़कों का विवरण			
क्र सं	**जिले**	**सड़के**	**लंबाई (कि.मी.)**
1	अहिल्यानगर	10	72.54
2	अकोला	7	90.51
3	अमरावती	27	168.72
4	छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	17	103.13
5.	बीड	6	36.95
6	भंडारा	17	100.45
7	बुलढाना	7	43.55
8	चंद्रपुर	14	86.85
9	धुले	4	19.63
10	गडचिरोली	76	289.66
11	गोंदिया	25	156.17
12	हिंगोली	18	119.52
13	जलगांव	24	156.94
14	जलना	17	86.59
15	कोल्हापुर	12	60.08
16	लातूर	8	62.59
17	नागपुर	16	99.44

18	नांदेड़	10	74.25
19	नंदुरबार	30	246.56
20	नासिक	22	142.03
21	धाराशिव	2	15.70
22	पालघर	1	5.45
23	परभनी	2	8.04
24	पुणे	6	28.90
25	रायगढ़	1	7.37
26	सतारा	2	9.97
27	सिंधुदुर्ग	4	19.05
28	सोलापुर	21	137.18
29	थाइन	1	4.68
30	वर्धा	16	110.33
31	वाशिम	5	26.79
32	यवतमाल	24	181.30
कुल योग		**452**	**2770.92**

सलाहकारों की नियुक्ति

1328. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

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

(क) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में कार्यरत सलाहकारों का एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और अल्पसंख्यक श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा और इनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) नियमित पदों पर भर्ती किए गए सलाहकारों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उन सलाहकारों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका वेतन सरकार की समेकित निधि से दिया जाता है;

(ग) एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों से संबंधित स्टाफ सदस्यों या सलाहकारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या उक्त नियुक्ति में आरक्षण रोस्टर के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का पालन किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार के उन अधिनियमों, नियमों या कार्यालय ज्ञापन का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके तहत इन संवैधानिक प्रावधानों को बंद कर दिया गया है;

(ङ) क्या महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) के जॉब कार्ड धारकों को 15 दिनों के भीतर मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जाता है;

(च): क्या देश में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना) के अंतर्गत मजदूरी दर एकसमान है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(छ): मनरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत सामग्री और मजदूरी हेतु बकाया राशि कितनी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) से (घ): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में दो विभाग ग्रामीण विकास विभाग (डीओआरडी) और भूमि संसाधन विभाग (डीओएलआर) हैं। इस मंत्रालय के तहत, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग भारत सरकार के कई प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों - प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा), दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) और राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) आदि का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इन सभी महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों को अभिनव सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी समाधानों का उपयोग करते हुए एक समर्पित प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। भूमि संसाधन विभाग डिजिटल इंडिया भूमि अभिलेख आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम

(डीआईएलआरएमपी) और वाटरशेड विकास घटक-प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना 2.0 के कार्यान्वयन में लगा हुआ है। इसलिए, यह देखा गया है कि इस मंत्रालय में कार्यभार काफी बढ़ गया है।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के सुचारू कार्यान्वयन को सुविधाजनक बनाने और मंत्रालय के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम प्रभागों में लगे अधिकारियों की सहायता करने के लिए परामर्शदाताओं की सेवाएं ली हैं। ये परामर्शदाता राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ मंत्रालय के दिन-प्रतिदिन के समन्वय को सुविधाजनक बनाने में भी सहायता करते हैं, जिससे अधिकारी मुख्य नीतिगत मुद्दों पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर सकते हैं और निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर लक्ष्यों को पूरा करना सुनिश्चित कर सकते हैं।

दिनांक 30.11.2024 तक, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के विभिन्न प्रभागों में कुल 284 परामर्शदाताओं को काम पर रखा गया था और भूमि संसाधन विभाग द्वारा 41 परामर्शदाताओं को काम पर रखा गया था। इन परामर्शदाताओं को संस्थानों, स्वायत्त निकायों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों आदि के माध्यम से काम पर रखा जाता है। सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन से उचित प्रक्रिया का अनुपालन करने के बाद इन परामर्शदाताओं की सेवाएं ली जाती हैं और इस प्रकार सामान्य वित्तीय नियमावली (जीएफआर) के प्रावधानों और अन्य मौजूदा अनुदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। परामर्शदाताओं के पारिश्रमिक का भुगतान बजट सहायता के रूप में इस मंत्रालय को उपलब्ध कराई गई निधियों से किया जाता है। परामर्शदाताओं के श्रेणी-वार आंकड़े इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ङ): महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना एक मांग आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रम है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहमत श्रम बजट तथा वर्ष के दौरान राज्यों के निष्पादन के आधार पर निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत जारी की गई निधियां अधिनियम के प्रावधानों एवं दिशा-निर्देशों पर आधारित हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधि जारी करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और केन्द्र सरकार कार्य की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए निधियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। लाभार्थियों को मजदूरी का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई है।

पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान (दिनांक 28.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार) महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत मस्टर रोल बंद होने से 15 दिनों के भीतर तैयार किए गए निधि अंतरण आदेश (एफटीओ) का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
% निधि अंतरण आदेश (एफटीओ) 15 दिनों के भीतर तैयार किए जाते हैं	97.98	98.91

(च): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा), 2005 की धारा 6 (1) के अनुसार, केन्द्र सरकार अधिसूचना द्वारा अपने लाभार्थियों के लिए अकुशल कार्य के लिए मजदूरी दर विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकती है। तदनुसार, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के संबंध में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा मजदूरी दर अधिसूचित करता है। महात्मा गांधी नरेगा कामगारों को मंहगाई से राहत देने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय कृषि श्रमिकों के उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई-एएल) में परिवर्तनों के आधार पर प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में मजदूरी दर संशोधित करता है। श्रम ब्यूरो, शिमला द्वारा यथा अधिसूचित विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए यह सूचकांक अलग-अलग है। यदि किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की परिकलित मजदूरी दर पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की मजदूरी दर से कम है तो पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की मजदूरी दर को बनाए रखते इसका संरक्षण किया जाता है। मजदूरी दर प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष को 01 अप्रैल से लागू की जाती है। **तथापि, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित मजदूरी दर के अतिरिक्त मजदूरी प्रदान कर सकता है।**

(छ): राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां जारी करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और केन्द्र सरकार जमीनी स्तर पर कार्य की मांग के अनुसार योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां

उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में (दिनांक 28.11.2024 तक) मजदूरी घटकों के तहत 55105.57 करोड़ रुपए एवं सामग्री और प्रशासनिक घटक के तहत 19978.06 करोड़ रुपए की राशि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई है।

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भारत सरकार को निधि जारी करने के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं। यह मंत्रालय श्रम बजट, कार्यों की मांग, प्रारंभिक शेष राशि, निधियों के उपयोग की गति, लंबित देनदारियां, समग्र निष्पादन तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा संगत दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने की शर्त के अध्यधीन आवधिक रूप से किस्तों में निधियां जारी करता है जिसमें प्रत्येक किस्त में एक या एक से अधिक किस्त होती है। यहां यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि वित्त वर्ष के 01 अक्तूबर के बाद राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे और उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने की शर्त के अध्यधीन भी निधि जारी की जाती है। दिनांक 27.11.2024 तक, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सामग्री घटक के लिए 2902.06 करोड़ रुपए और मजदूरी घटक के लिए 661.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि देय है।

INITIATIVES TO BOOST PRODUCTION OF PULSES

1329. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the data on the production of pulses in the country during the last five years, including targets set and achieved:

(b) the specific initiatives and policies introduced to boost pulses production in various States in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh, including budget allocations and implementation timelines;

(c) the impact of these initiatives on farmers' income and food security, supported by relevant statistics;

(d) the regional distribution of increased pulses production and measures taken to ensure equitable benefits across different States; and

(e) the Future plans and targets set for pulses production, including measures taken to prioritise extending credit facilities to pulse producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (e) : The production of pulses in the country during the last five years, along with targets set is given at table below:

(in lakh Tonnes)

Year	Total Pulses Target	Total Pulses Production
2019-20	263.0	230.25
2020-21	256.0	254.63
2021-22	250.0	273.02
2022-23	295.5	260.58
2023-24	292.5	242.46*

* Final Estimates

The details regarding state-wise pulses production for the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in all of 28 States including Andhra Pradesh and 2 Union Territories viz. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh with the objective to increase foodgrain production through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under NFSNM, assistance is given through state governments to farmers for interventions like cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, distribution of seeds of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs)/hybrids, improved farm machineries/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient management/soil ameliorants, processing and post-harvest equipments, cropping system based trainings to the farmers etc. The mission also provides support to Indian Council of Agricultural research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for technology back stopping and transfer of technology to the farmer under supervision of Subject Matter Specialists/Scientists. The allocation under NFSNM-Pulses to Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 2907.00 lakh during 2024-25.

In order to boost pulses production, during the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24), the ICAR has produced, cumulatively, around 80205 q breeder seed of Pulse crops against total demand of about 62504 q and supplied to various public/private

seed agencies for their conversion into certified seed of pulses for the farmers. Besides, the ICAR also augmenting the availability of quality seeds of recently notified varieties of Pulses at 150 district locations, across the country through “seed hubs on pulses” since 2016-17.

Further, the DAandFW implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) which is a component under the PM-AASHA for procurement of notified pulses directly from pre-registered farmers conforming to the prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms by Central Nodal Agencies through the State level agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by the Govt. as and when prices fall below the MSP during the harvesting period. The procurement limit under PSS is 25% of the actual production of the commodity for that particular season. However, in case of Tur, Urad and Masur, the existing procurement limit has been lifted for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 under PSS in order to incentivize the farmers for enhancement of domestic production.

Through the above measures it is the endeavor of the government to provide for food and nutrition security.

STATEMENT

Total Pulses Production

State	Production (Lakh Tonnes)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	11.67	10.95	10.54	10.76	8.23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15

Assam	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.68
Bihar	3.34	3.77	3.88	4.14	3.99
Chhattisgarh	2.41	4.48	3.87	4.75	3.65
Gujarat	10.57	18.09	27.01	17.93	15.47
Haryana	0.64	0.73	1.06	0.80	0.37
Himachal Pradesh	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.49	0.49
Jammu And Kashmir	0.44	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.14
Jharkhand	8.15	9.05	8.98	7.61	7.64
Karnataka	21.56	20.65	19.72	17.57	16.69
Madhya Pradesh	41.08	52.95	56.95	62.67	59.74
Maharashtra	37.36	43.21	50.24	46.35	40.08
Manipur	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.30
Meghalaya	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Nagaland	0.47	0.47	0.30	0.39	0.39
Odisha	4.32	4.31	4.81	4.95	5.47
Punjab	0.29	0.31	0.76	0.33	0.69
Rajasthan	44.97	42.52	40.53	36.17	33.35
Tamil Nadu	6.05	4.72	4.99	5.03	3.86
Telangana	5.49	5.90	5.76	4.97	3.61
Tripura	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.17
Uttar Pradesh	24.47	24.76	26.20	28.43	31.15
Uttarakhand	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.62	0.52
West Bengal	3.85	4.42	3.90	4.51	4.33

Others	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.18
All India	230.25	254.63	273.02	260.58	242.46

EXCISE DUTY SHARE WITH RURAL LOCAL BODY

1330. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

that whether any share of excise duty received by Government is also shared with the rural local bodies, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

Sir, the Finance Commission has the mandate under article 280 (3) (bb), of the Constitution of India, to recommend "the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats."

As per recommendations of Central Finance Commission, the Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj recommends to the Union Finance Ministry for release of grants to Rural Local Bodies of various States. These recommendations are based on eligibility conditions fixed by the current Finance Commission and are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The State-wise allocation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission grants (2021-26) to Rural Local Bodies are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The Central Finance Commission is constituted by the Union Finance Ministry and its recommendations are also made to the Finance Ministry. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj receives recommendations with regard to funds allocated for Rural Local Bodies.

STATEMENT-I

Eligibility criteria for release of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission Grants to Rural Local Bodies by Ministry of Panchayati Raj

The following conditions have been stipulated in the guidelines for the release of installments of Basic (Untied) grants for FY 2024-25.

1. RLBs shall be deemed to be eligible for the grants, if they are duly constituted i.e if duly elected bodies are in place except for States/ Areas where Part IX of the Constitution does not apply. In case, all the bodies are not duly constituted grants shall be released to the State on actual allocation / pro-rata basis for duly constituted only.
2. Uploading of GPDPs/BPDPs/ DPDPs of the RLBs in eGramSwaraj
3. RLBs have to mandatorily onboard on eGramSwaraj – PFMS for XV FC Grants' transactions.

4. RLBs to mandatorily prepare and make available online both provisional account of previous year and audited accounts of year before previous year to avail the grants.

5. Unspent Balance of XIV FC Grants with the State should not be more than 10 % of the instalment under consideration.

6. At least 50 % of the Untied grants released during the previous year have been utilized (valid only for release of 2nd installment of the FY).

7. All states which have not done so, must constitute State Finance Commission (SFC), act upon their recommendations and lay the explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon before the State legislature on or before March 2024. After March 2024, no grants shall be released to State that has not complied with the Constitutional provisions in respect of the SFC and these conditions.

STATEMENT-II

The State-wise allocation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission grants (2020-21 to 2025-26) to Rural Local Bodies

Sr. No	States	Allocation (2020-21 to 2025-26)* (Rs. in Cr)
	Andhra Pradesh	12856
	Arunachal Pradesh	1131
	Assam	7857
	Bihar	24579
	Chhattisgarh	7123
	Goa	368
	Gujarat	15650

	Haryana	6193
	Himachal Pradesh	2102
	Jharkhand	8274
	Karnataka	15756
	Kerala	7972
	Madhya Pradesh	19511
	Maharashtra	28540
	Manipur	867
	Meghalaya	893
	Mizoram	455
	Nagaland	611
	Odisha	11058
	Punjab	6798
	Rajasthan	18915
	Sikkim	207
	Tamil Nadu	17666
	Telangana	9048
	Tripura	937
	Uttar Pradesh	47764
	Uttarakhand	2813
	West Bengal	21611
	Total	297555

*Note: This includes the grant of Rs.60750 Crore for the interim award period of 2020-21.

RESEARCH PROJECTS BY NDRI, KALYANI

1331. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) the current research projects being undertaken at the Eastern Regional Station of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) in Kalyani, West Bengal;

(b) the specific contributions of the NDRI Kalyani in improving dairy farming techniques and productivity in the Eastern region of the country;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to expand the research facilities or introduce new programs at the Eastern Regional Station of NDRI, Kalyani; and

(d) the extent of collaboration between the Eastern Regional Station of NDRI, Kalyani, and local dairy farmers in West Bengal to disseminate research findings and improve dairy practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): List of current projects undertaken by Eastern Regional Station of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The Eastern Regional Station (ERS) of ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Kalyani, has played a pivotal role in improving dairy farming techniques and productivity in the Eastern region of India. Its significant contributions are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): The Government has not sanctioned any new scheme specifically for expansion of infrastructure or introduction of new programme at Eastern Regional Station (ERS) in Kalyani. The station is working as per the mandate of ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) for addressing region specific problems.

(d): The Eastern Regional Station (ERS) of ICAR-NDRI, Kalyani, has established strong collaboration with local dairy farmers in West Bengal, particularly in the Nadia district, to disseminate research findings and improve dairy practices. Through a network of agro advisories and expert guidance provided in partnership with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) experts, over one lakh farmers in the district have received information on agriculture and animal husbandry. This collaboration has significantly enhanced the productivity and efficiency of dairy husbandry in the region.

In the past three years, the ERS has directly benefitted more than 8,000 farmers from eastern and north-eastern states of the country through various interventions under direct benefit transfer programmes. These initiatives have played a crucial role in equipping farmers with the knowledge, resources, and techniques needed to adopt modern and sustainable dairy practices. This active engagement demonstrates the ERS's commitment to improving the livelihoods of dairy farmers by ensuring the practical application of its research outputs.

STATEMENT-I

1. Livelihood improvement of rural farmers through augmentation of fertility in dairy cows with assured female calf approach in Haringhata and Chakdaha blocks of Nadia district, West Bengal

2. Characterization of Native Livestock and Poultry Population of West Bengal State. Funded by ICAR under "Network project on characterization and documentation of ANGR" of NBAGR, Karnal.

3. Upskilling and reskilling *Pashu Sakhis* on improved animal husbandry and agricultural practices for effective dissemination of technologies

4. Upliftment of socio-economic condition of tribal people through integrated livestock farming in North Eastern Hill Region/Eastern part of India (TSP)

5. Improving the livelihood through dairy farming in North Eastern region of India (NEH)

6. Establishment of field-based conservation unit of Lakhimi Cattle of Assam

7. Facial image-based biometric recognition for unique animal identification using machine learning (Artificial Intelligence)

8. Elucidating the role of placental characteristics on birth related traits and reproductive efficiency in Black Bengal goats and strategies for their improvement

9. Enhancing the fertilizability of Bengal buck semen through optimization of sperm dose and amelioration of oxidative stress with membrane targeting antioxidants

10. Formulation of a novel feed supplement to promote early rumen development for improving animal productivity.

11. Validation of Nutrient Enriched Rice Straw (NERS) technology in an organized dairy farm

12. Evaluating genetic variations of feeding behaviors and their associations with production and reproduction performance of Jersey crossbred cattle

13. Therapeutic management of calf diarrhoea with probiotics and herbal antidiarrheal compounds

14. A Rapid Test Kit for Detecting Bovine Ketosis at Point of Care

15. Assessment of the Socio-spatial Dynamics for Bio-Fertilizer Adoption within Dairy based Farming Systems

STATEMENT-II

- A notable achievement of the station is the development of a location-specific mineral mixture tailored to the unique nutritional requirements of dairy animals in the region. This initiative has significantly improved animal health and productivity. The ERS has also focused on utilizing locally available non-conventional feed resources and upgrading low-grade feeds, ensuring enhanced dietary intake and better performance of livestock.
- In infrastructure development, the station has designed efficient animal housing systems, which contributed to the improved health and productivity of the animals. Additionally, it has made remarkable strides in goat farming through

the production of buck semen for artificial insemination in Black Bengal goats, enhancing the genetic quality and reproductive efficiency of this breed. The development of a milk replacer for Black Bengal kids has further boosted their survivability and growth, leading to healthier and more robust offspring.

- To ensure that these advancements reach the farming community, ERS employs a robust dissemination strategy. The station organizes regular training programmes, workshops, and field demonstrations, along with farmer-scientist interactions, farmer fairs, and off-farm visits. These initiatives are complemented by the use of print and digital media, such as brochures, manuals, mobile apps, and social media platforms, to provide continuous updates and guidance. This multi-channel approach ensures that the benefits of ERS's research and technologies are effectively transferred to the end-users, contributing to the overall productivity and sustainability of the animal husbandry sector in the region.
- Further the KVK, Nadia (Additional) under the administrative control of the NDRI-ERS is mandated to disseminate the developed technology among the farmers and other stakeholders in the region.

नई पीढ़ी को कृषि कार्य के प्रति आकर्षित करना

1332. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंहः

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

(क) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हमारा देश कृषि आधारित है और 10 एकड़ से कम भूमि जोतों के आने और इसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों की आय में गिरावट आई है, नई पीढ़ी को कृषि के प्रति आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार की क्या रणनीति है;

(ख) क्या प्रधान मंत्री किसान बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रों के अनुसार सामूहिक बीमा के स्थान पर प्रत्येक किसान की व्यक्तिगत भूमि जोत के अनुसार प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण फसल हानि के लिए बीमा लाभ प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले के काश्तकार किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण फसलों को हुए नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी बीमा योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क): ग्रामीण युवाओं को कृषि कार्य के प्रति आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार ने 'अट्रैक्टिंग ऐंड रीटेनिंग यूथ इन एग्रीकल्चर' (आर्या) नामक परियोजना आरंभ की है जो 100 कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों (के.वी.के.) में ऑपरेशनल है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आई.सी.ए.आर.) की एक मेगा नेटवर्क परियोजना राष्ट्रीय कृषि उच्च शिक्षा परियोजना (एन.ए.एच.ई.पी.) के तहत जिसे केंद्र सरकार और विश्व बैंक द्वारा समान रूप से सह-वित्त पोषित किया गया है, स्कूलों में 'शिक्षा में कृषि पाठ्यक्रम को मुख्यधारा में लाना' (एम.ए.सी.ई.) पहल के माध्यम से स्कूलों में कृषि शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयास किया गया। वर्ष 2022-2024 के दौरान, स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में कृषि शिक्षा को मुख्यधारा में लाने की दिशा में उपयुक्त नीति, रूपरेखा और शिक्षाशास्त्र विकसित करने के लिए आई.सी.ए.आर. अधिकारियों/संकाय और वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन तथा राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एन.सी.ई.आर.टी.), राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और

प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एस.सी.ई.आर.टी.) एवं केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सी.बी.एस.ई.) के शिक्षकों के लिए कार्यशालाएं, विचार-मंथन और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। कृषि क्षेत्र में सभी अवसरों को उजागर करते हुए युवाओं को कृषि क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में फिल्में (3) विकसित की गई हैं।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने युवा किसानों सहित देश में किसानों हेतु कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए कई नीतियों, सुधारों, विकास कार्यक्रमों को अपनाया और कार्यान्वित किया है, जैसे:

1. पीएम किसान के माध्यम से किसानों को आय सहायता,
2. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.),
3. कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए संस्थागत ऋण,
4. उत्पादन लागत का डेढ़ गुना न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एम.एस.पी.) तय करना,
5. देश में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा,
6. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल,
7. सूक्ष्म सिंचाई निधि (माइक्रो इरिगेशन फंड),
8. किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफ.पी.ओ.) को बढ़ावा देना,
9. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एन.बी.एच.एम.),
10. कृषि मशीनीकरण,
11. किसानों को मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड उपलब्ध कराना,
12. राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाज़ार (ई-नाम) विस्तार मंच की स्थापना,
13. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन - ऑयल पाम का शुभारंभ,
14. एग्री इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आई.एफ.),
15. कृषि उपज लॉजिस्टिक्स में सुधार, किसान रेल की शुरूआत,

16. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एम.आई.डी.एच.) - क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम,

17. कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्र में स्टार्ट-अप ईकोसिस्टम विकसित करना,

18. कृषि और संबद्ध कृषि वस्तुओं के निर्यात में उपलब्धि,

19. केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना नमो ड्रोन दीदी

(ख): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.) और पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आर.डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस.) में पूर्व-निर्धारित गारंटीकृत उपज और मौसम संबंधी कारकों के विरुद्ध प्रतिकूल जलवायु/मौसम स्थितियों के कारण फसल के नुकसान की क्षतिपूर्ति की परिकल्पना की गई है।

किसानों को प्रीमियम सब्सिडी पर वित्तीय दायित्व, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के आधार पर साझा किया जाता है, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर, जहाँ खरीफ 2020 सीज़न से यह 90:10 है। यह एक मांग आधारित योजना है तथा आरंभ से ही राज्यों के लिए और खरीफ 2020 से सभी किसानों के लिए स्वैच्छिक है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित खाद्य फसलों (अनाज, मिलेट और दलहन), तिलहन और वाणिज्यिक बागवानी फसलों के लिए बुवाई से पहले से फसलोपरांत तक फसल क्षति के विरुद्ध व्यापक जोखिम बीमा प्रदान करता है। यह योजना न केवल बाढ़, जलप्लावन, भूस्खलन, सूखा, ड्राई स्पेल, ओलावृष्टि, चक्रवात, कीट/रोग, प्राकृतिक आग और बिजली, तूफान, आंधी, टेम्पेस्ट, हरीकेन, बवंडर आदि जैसे सभी गैर-निवार्य प्राकृतिक जोखिमों के कारण व्यापक उपज हानि हेतु सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है बल्कि स्थानीय जोखिमों (ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन, जलप्लावन, बादल फटना और प्राकृतिक आग) तथा चक्रवात, चक्रवाती/बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि तथा रोकी गई बुवाई के कारण फसलोपरांत होने वाले नुकसान के कारण फार्म स्तर पर उपज हानि के

खिलाफ भी सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, फसल के मौसम के दौरान प्रतिकूल मौसमी परिस्थितियों के मामले में बीमित किसानों को तत्काल राहत भी प्रदान की जाती है जिसके कारण मौसम के दौरान अपेक्षित उपज संबंधित बीमा इकाई में थ्रेसहोल्ड उपज के 50% से कम होने की आशंका हो।

यहां यह बताना महत्वपूर्ण है कि इस योजना को अधिक पारदर्शी और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. में नए युग की तकनीकों को शामिल किया गया है ताकि अधिक से अधिक किसानों को इस योजना की ओर आकर्षित किया जा सके। इस योजना में तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप इस प्रकार हैं:

क. **यस-टेक (यील्ड एस्टिमेशन बेस्ड ऑन टेक्नॉलजी)-** यह फसल हानि आकलन और उपज आकलन के लिए एक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज आकलन तंत्र है जो अनुमोदित प्रौद्योगिकियों/पद्धतियों का उपयोग करते हुए रिमोट सेंसिंग सूचकांक, मौसम सूचकांक, क्रॉप फेनोलॉजिकल इन्फर्मेशन, मिट्टी के प्रकार आदि से प्राप्त डेटा इनपुट द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त करता है।

ख. **विंड्स (वेदर इन्फर्मेशन नेटवर्क ऐंड डेटा सिस्टम)-** यह तालुका/ब्लॉक और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर स्वचालित मौसम स्टेशनों और वर्षामापी का एक नेटवर्क है, जो विभिन्न सरकारों और अन्य संस्थाओं के लिए अति-स्थानीय मौसम डेटा का एक मजबूत डेटाबेस तैयार करता है जिसका उपयोग सभी किसान और खेती-बाड़ी संबंधी सेवाओं के लिए किया जा सकता है।

ग. **डिजी-क्लेम-पेमेंट मॉड्यूल-** पात्र दावों की मात्रा, बीमा कंपनी द्वारा भुगतान किए गए दावों और लाभार्थी किसानों को अंतरित वास्तविक दावों की विजिबिलिटी का एक पारदर्शी चैनल।

घ. **ए.आई.डी.ई. (ऐप फॉर इंटरमीडियरी एनरोलमेंट):** बीमा मध्यस्थों के एक बड़े नेटवर्क के माध्यम से किसानों के घर-द्वार पर नामांकन के लिए एक स्मार्ट-फोन ऐप तैयार किया गया है। यह किसानों को पूरी तरह से कागज़-रहित और नकदी-रहित सेवा का अनुभव प्रदान करता है।

ङ. **कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन:** किसानों को अपनी शिकायतें/चिंताएं/प्रश्न दर्ज कराने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए डिजिटल पोर्टल और कॉल सेंटर सहित ऑल इंडिया सिंगल नंबर वाला एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र विकसित किया गया है।

(ग): कृषि राज्य का विषय है इसलिए राज्य सरकारें काश्तकारों सहित सभी किसानों हेतु राज्य में कृषि के विकास के लिए उचित उपाय करती हैं। हालाँकि, भारत सरकार उचित नीतिगत उपायों और बजटीय सहायता तथा विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राज्यों को उनके प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान करती है।

सरकार, पूरे भारत में संशोधित ब्याज छूट योजना (एम.आई.एस.एस.) के रूप में प्रचलित 100% केंद्र द्वारा वित्तपोषित केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (के.सी.सी.) के माध्यम से प्राप्त अल्पकालिक कृषि ऋणों पर रियायती ब्याज दरें प्रदान करना है जिससे किरायेदार किसानों सहित सभी किसानों को पर्याप्त और समय पर ऋण सहायता मिल सके।

संशोधित ब्याज छूट योजना (एम.आई.एस.एस.) के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न बैंकों से योजना के तहत प्राप्त दावों के निपटान के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आर.बी.आई.) एवं राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) को फंड जारी किया जाता है। आर.बी.आई. के दिनांक 04 जुलाई, 2018 के मास्टर सर्कुलर के अनुसार के.सी.सी. योजना के तहत मौखिक पट्टेदार और बटाईदार, स्वयं सहायता समूह या किसानों के संयुक्त देयता समूह जिनमें किरायेदार किसान, बटाईदार शामिल हैं, अल्पकालिक ऋण के लिए पात्र हैं।

(घ): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग उन किसानों को एन.डी.आर.एफ. के तहत राहत प्रदान करने के लिए चिंतित है जिन्होंने सूखे, ओलावृष्टि, कीट हमले और शीत लहर/ठंड के कारण अपनी फसलें खो दी हैं। प्रभावित किसानों को फंड वितरित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है।

निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकार

1333. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश में "निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकार" को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई प्रयास कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में निःशक्त बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की सेवाएं प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारें देश में निःशक्त बच्चों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंड अपनाने के लिए कानूनी रूप से बाध्य हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राजस्थान के संदर्भ में नि:शक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं?

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

(क): भारत सरकार ने दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों और गरिमा को बनाए रखने और उसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को प्रदर्शित करते हुए दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन

(यूएनसीआरपीडी) के उद्देश्यों की अभिपुष्टि की है। यूएनसीआरपीडी के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप, सरकार ने दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम (आरपीडब्ल्यूडी), 2016 को अधिनियमित किया। उक्त अधिनियम में दिव्यांगजनों को अधिकार और हकदारियां प्रदान की गई हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, समानता, गैर-भेदभाव, क्रूरता और अमानवीय व्यवहार से बचाव, सुरक्षा और संरक्षण, घर और परिवार, प्रजनन अधिकार, मतदान तक पहुंच, न्याय तक पहुंच और संरक्षक के लिए प्रावधान शामिल हैं। इस अधिनियम में सरकारी नौकरी में बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगजनों (पीडब्ल्यूबीडी) के लिए कम से कम 4% आरक्षण और सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में पीडब्ल्यूबीडी के लिए 5% आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए कदम उठाने हेतु आरपीडब्ल्यूडी अधिनियम 2016 की धारा 74 के तहत मुख्य आयुक्त दिव्यांगजन का कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया है।

हालांकि, भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत प्रदान करना राज्य का विषय है, केंद्र सरकार, अपनी प्रमुख योजनाओं अर्थात् सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप), दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा), दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस), कौशल प्रशिक्षण, छात्रवृत्ति, सुगम्य भारत अभियान आदि योजनाओं के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देती है।

(ख): आरसीआई अधिनियम, 1992 के तहत भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद (आरसीआई) को दिव्यांगजनों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं को विनियमित करने और उनकी निगरानी करने, पाठ्यक्रम का मानकीकरण करने तथा पुनर्वास और विशेष शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सभी योग्य पेशेवरों और कार्मिकों का एक केंद्रीय पुनर्वास रजिस्टर बनाए रखने का अधिदेश दिया गया है। इस परिषद को पुनर्वास पेशेवरों/कार्मिकों की 16 श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत मानव संसाधन विकास के लिए पाठ्यक्रम पाठ्यचर्या का मानकीकरण करने का अधिदेश दिया गया है जिसमें एक श्रेणी 'विशेष शिक्षक' की है। आरसीआई ने देश भर में 696 अनुमोदित

संस्थानों में दी जा रही विशेष शिक्षा में डिप्लोमा, डिग्री और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दे दी है। अब तक, आरसीआई अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 19 के अंतर्गत आरसीआई द्वारा अनुरक्षित केन्द्रीय पुनर्वास रजिस्टर (सीआरआर) में विशेष शिक्षा में 1.81 लाख पेशेवर/कार्मिक पंजीकृत हैं। आरसीआई अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 13 के अनुसार, यह आवश्यक है कि केवल एक वैध और सक्रिय सीआरआर संख्या वाला योग्य विशेष शिक्षक ही दिव्यांग बच्चों को विशेष शिक्षा प्रदान करें।

(ग): आरसीआई अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 11 के अनुसार, इस परिषद को पुनर्वास पेशेवरों/कार्मिकों की 16 श्रेणियों के लिए, मानव संसाधन विकास हेतु, पाठ्यक्रम पाठ्यचर्या के मानकीकरण का अधिदेश दिया गया है जिसमें एक श्रेणी 'विशेष शिक्षक' की है। तदनुसार, इस परिषद ने विशेष शिक्षा और दिव्यांगता पुनर्वास के क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष शिक्षकों और अन्य पुनर्वास पेशेवरों /कार्मिकों की भर्ती के लिए मॉडल भर्ती नियम जारी किए हैं, जिनका अनुपालन सभी संबंधित भर्ती एजेंसियों द्वारा मॉडल के रूप में किया जाना है।

(घ): इस विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यान्वित विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों और वितरित राशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

योजना	2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
	लाभार्थी	राशि	लाभार्थी	राशि	लाभार्थी	राशि
एडिप	7,483	4.52	10,132	6.67	19,869	21.56
डीडीआरएस	528	2.86	546	2.39	513	3.20
छात्रवृत्ति	1856	4.08	1084	3.54	1007	3.51

प्रधान मंत्री किसान मानधन योजना (पी.एम.के.एम.वाई.) के अंतर्गत किसानों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा

1334. श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी:

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

(क) क्या देश में लघु और सीमान्त किसानों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से प्रधान मंत्री किसान मानधन योजना (पी.एम.के.एम.वाई.) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत मथुरा सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में लाभान्वित किसानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त स्कीम/योजना में संशोधन के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): "प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)" एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, जो 18 से 40 वर्ष की प्रवेश आयु वर्ग के किसानों के लिए स्वैच्छिक और अंशदायी पेंशन योजना है। इसमें, 60 वर्ष की आयु पूर्ण करने के बाद, कुछ अपवर्जन मानदंडों के साथ रुपए 3000/- की न्यूनतम मासिक सुनिश्चित पेंशन का प्रावधान है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए उनकी वृद्धावस्था के दौरान एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा तंत्र बनाना है। इस योजना में अंशदान की राशि, किसानों की इस योजना में शामिल होने के समय आयु के आधार पर 55 रुपये से लेकर 200 रुपये प्रति माह के बीच है। भारत सरकार भी किसानों के पेंशन खाते में समान अंशदान देती है।

पीएम-केएमवाई योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में पंजीकृत किसानों का मथुरा सहित जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): वर्तमान में, इस योजना में संशोधन हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में पी.एम.के.एम.वाई. के तहत पंजीकृत किसानों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला	पंजीकृत किसान
1	आगरा	5,051
2	अलीगढ़	9,691
3	अंबेडकर नगर	624
4	अमेठी	1,925
5	अमरोहा	1,152
6	औरैया	1,321
7	अयोध्या	2,355
8	आजमगढ़	1,982
9	बागपत	741
10	बहराइच	2,517
11	बलिया	1,768
12	बलरामपुर	3,034
13	बाँदा	2,474
14	बाराबंकी	2,441
15	बरेली	2,410
16	बस्ती	1,154
17	भदोही	3,142
18	बिजनौर	4,380
19	बदायूँ	533
20	बुलंदशहर	6,193
21	चंदौली	1,419
22	चित्रकूट	2,253
23	देवरिया	851
24	एटा	3,631
25	इटावा	1,941

26	फर्रुखाबाद	2,849
27	फतेहपुर	1,771
28	फिरोजाबाद	1,285
29	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	419
30	गाजियाबाद	520
31	गाजीपुर	3,684
32	गोंडा	2,827
33	गोरखपुर	2,391
34	हमीरपुर	3,309
35	हापुड़	1,361
36	हरदोई	12,023
37	हाथरस	9,940
38	जालौन	1,221
39	जौनपुर	2,408
40	झांसी	10,375
41	कन्नौज	5,230
42	कानपुर देहात	4,816
43	कानपुर नगर	2,779
44	कासगंज	16,405
45	कौशाम्बी	1,573
46	खेरी	2,776
47	कुशीनगर	2,810
48	ललितपुर	6,443
49	लखनऊ	3,011
50	महाराजगंज	1,914
51	महोबा	2,912
52	मैनपुरी	4,908
53	मथुरा	983
54	मऊ	1,361
55	मेरठ	2,261
56	मिर्जापुर	1,782

57	मुरादाबाद	2,806
58	मुजफ्फरनगर	2,092
59	पीलीभीत	1,643
6 0	प्रतापगढ़	2,708
61	प्रयागराज	10,353
62	रायबरेली	1,231
63	रामपुर	557
64	सहारनपुर	1,893
65	संभल	1,756
66	संत कबीर नगर	2,833
67	शाहजहांपुर	1,370
68	शामली	1,188
69	श्रावस्ती	1,939
70	सिद्धार्थ नगर	4,844
71	सीतापुर	18,708
72	सोनभद्र	1,696
73	सुल्तानपुर	1,785
74	उन्नाव	6,123
75	वाराणसी	3,125
	कुल	**2,51,980**

IMPACT OF CRISIS IN CASHEW INDUSTRY

1335. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government conducted study regarding the crisis in cashew industry;

(b) if so the details of action taken by the Government;

(c) whether the Government proposes to initiate action to introduce a revival plan for cashew industry and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government discussed with Finance Department for introduce a scheme for save the cashew industry in Kerala, if so the details thereof;

(e) whether it comes to the notice of the Government that the revival plan approved by the Government of Kerala is not implemented by the banks, if so, the action taken to implement the same;

(f) whether the Government conducted study regarding the unemployment and social impact due to closure of cashew industry in Kerala; and

(g) if so, the details of action taken by the Government to resolve the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): Yes, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala constituted a five member expert committee to sort out various issues and challenges of cashew industry in Kerala. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce has awarded a study to M/S Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL) on " An Assessment of market for selected value added agriproducts including cashew and interventions for increasing their export".

(c): Yes, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala has introduced a scheme for the revival of cashew sector named Revival, Rejuvenation and

Resurrection of Cashew sector. The Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development (DCCD), Kochi, Kerala under Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is also promoting development of cashew cultivation including promotion of area expansion, enhancing production and productivity by providing support to farmers under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), such as area expansion, rejuvenation of senile plantations, and capacity building for farmers to improve production. The details of assistance given to farmers are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e): Yes, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala with concurrence of its Finance Department has introduced Scheme for cashew sector and the assistance is given for capital grants and interest subvention to Small and Medium Cashew factory units. Their officers has communicated to the banks for the implementation of Government schemes. Further, APEDA under Ministry of Commerce and Industry is extending support for export promotion in the country including Kerala State for development of export infrastructure, quality development and market development under Agriculture and Processed Food Export Promotion Scheme.

(f) and (g): The expert Committee constituted by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala has studied about the unemployment and social impact due to closure of cashew industry in Kerala and introduced the One Time Settlement (OTS) scheme for the settlement of financial crisis of the employers.

STATEMENT

Cashew development schemes of Directorate of Cashew and Cocoa Development (DCCD) under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

Sl. No.	Scheme component	Pattern of assistance
1.	Establishment of new plantation of cashew (ha) without integration with drip	Rs.20,000/ha (40% of the cost) for meeting cost of planting material and cost of INM/IPM in three instalments in the ratio of 60:20:20. (Three year programme)
2.	Establishment of new plantation by replacing senile plantations and replanting with high yielding varieties	Rs.20,000/ha for meeting cost of planting material and cost of INM/IPM in three instalments of 60:20:20
3.	Establishment of demonstration plots with high density planting with drip Irrigation	Maximum 1.125 lakhs/ unit of 1 ha for meeting the cost of inputs (75% of the total cost).
4.	Establishment of demonstration plots with high density in cashew	Maximum 0.40 lakhs/ unit of 1 ha for meeting the cost of inputs
5.	Establishment of demonstration plots with high yielding variety in normal density with drip Irrigation	Maximum 0.75 lakhs/ unit of 1 ha for meeting the cost of inputs
6.	Varietal demonstration with normal density	Maximum 0.20 lakhs/ unit of 1 ha for meeting the cost of inputs.
7.	Establishment small cashew nurseries	Maximum of 7.50 lakhs for small nursery as a credit linked back ended subsidy. No need of bankable proposal for public institutions

8.	Upgradation / modernization of nurseries	Modernization/upgradation: Financial assistance subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh/nursery.
9.	District level seminar	100% assistance subject to a maximum of Rs.75,000/- per event of 1 day
10.	Cashew fair/day	Maximum of Rs.0.50-3.00 lakh per event
11.	Cashew apple utilization training	Rs.20,000/- for 1 day training per batch of 25 participants
12.	Farmers training on cashew production technologies	Rs.30,000/- for one day training per batch of 50 participants
13.	Exposure visit	Rs.2.75 lakhs for 7 days visit per batch of 50 farmers
14.	Primary processing unit in cashew	Credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 40% of the capital cost maximum of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

DATA ON WOMEN SHGS UNDER NAMO DRONE DIDI PROGRAMME

1336. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the breakdown of the number of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) selected under the "Namo Drone Didi" program for drone provision, including the criteria used for the selection, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the targets set for the financial year 2024-25 both at the State level and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh for the number of SHGs to be benefitted under the

"Namo Drone Didi" scheme along with the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted in each district for the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of Women SHGs selected, the allocation of drone kits and the training provided under the scheme, district-wise breakdown for the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the list of Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) selected for implementing the "Namo Drone Didi" scheme including the role they will play in the procurement and distribution of drones, training and monitoring in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): The Government has approved 'Namo Drone Didi' as Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. Out of the total 15,000 drones targeted to be supplied under the scheme, the Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) have procured the first 500 drones in 2023-24, using their internal resources and distributed to the selected SHGs, which include 96 drones supplied to SHGs of the State of Andhra Pradesh. As per the information provided by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the cluster of villages having mono crop areas with more pesticide consumption were selected for distribution of these 96 drones. The district-wise number of SHGs provided with drones by the LFCs in 2023-24 in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The Committee at State level with members drawn from Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Engineering of the State, Rural Development, State Mission Directorate of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), State Cooperative Department, Lead Banks/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), representatives of Lead Fertilizer Company (LFC) nominated for the state, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) is responsible for selection of appropriate clusters for drone usage, selection of the progressive women SHGs under DAY - NRLM in the States in the identified clusters for providing drones, selection of members of the women SHGs for drone pilot and drone assistant training, assessment of district-wise drone usage, identification of existing gap, availability and future requirements of drone usage, providing/ensuring business to selected Women SHGs in coordination with the LFCs and Pesticide companies etc. During the financial year 2024-25, the target is to distribute drones to 3090 SHGs in the first phase out of which 90 SHGs are from the State of Andhra Pradesh. As per the information provided by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the details of district-wise number of SHGs allocated for distribution of drones in first phase of 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): The members of SHGs selected for providing drones in 2023-24 in the State of Andhra Pradesh were provided training of 9-12 days duration. The drones that are

targeted to be provided during first phase of 2024-25 is to be supplied as a package which also include training for one of the members of the SHG for fifteen days. The training covers drone flying, understanding provisions of Drone Rules, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for nutrient and pesticide application, drone flying practice for agriculture purpose and minor repair and maintenance of drones. The other member/ family member of the selected SHG with inclination to take up repairs of electrical goods, fitting and mechanical works is to be selected by the State Level Committee and trained as drone assistant for 5 days.

(d): Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) is nominated as Lead Fertilizer Company (LFC) for the State of Andhra Pradesh. IFFCO as an implementing agency, is to work in close coordination with the State Level Committee. IFFCO is responsible for procurement of drones in a fair and transparent in accordance with relevant General Financial Rules. It is also to act as a bridge between drone supplier companies and Cluster Level Federations (CLF) of SHGs for operations and maintenance of drones and promote use of Nano fertilizers by the drones. LFCs are to facilitate training and awareness of SHGs/Farmers.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise Number of SHGs provided with drones by the LFCs in 2023-24 in the State of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	District	No. of SHGs

1.	Alluri Seetharamaraju	1
2.	Ananthapuram	3
3.	Annamayya	5
4.	Bapatla	6
5.	Chitoor	5
6.	Dr B R Konaseema	1
7.	Eluru	6
8.	Kakinada	4
9.	Krishna	6
10.	Kurnool	8
11.	Nandyal	9
12.	NTR	3
13.	Palnadu	4
14.	Prakasam	6
15.	SPSR Nellore	4
16.	Sr. Satya Sai	1
17.	Srikakulam	11
18.	Tirupathi	2
19.	West Godavari	6
20.	YSR Kadapa	5
	Total	**96**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise Number of SHGs allocated for distribution of drones in first phase of 2024-25 in the State of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	District	No. of SHGs
1.	Srikakulam	6
2.	Parvatipuram Manyam	15
3.	Vizianagaram	15
4.	Kakinada	20

5.	Krishna	9
6.	Guntur	16
7.	Chitoor	9
	Total	**90**

DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE AND ROBUST AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

1337. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps for developing a sustainable and robust agricultural industry which is an imperative and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(b) whether the countries such as China and India which have similar experience of small scale farming could step in to develop crops and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some countries have the right experience and tools to support African agriculture to become more climate resilient and developing satellite systems to improve weather forecasting is one way and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) : The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is implementing "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" programme under Rashtriya Krishí Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2018-19, with the objective of promoting innovation and agri- entrepreneurship, by providing financial and technical support for nurturing startups. 5 Knowledge Partners (KPs) and 24 RKVY Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) have been appointed for training and incubation of startups and implementation of this programme. Under the programme, financial support up to Rs. 5 lakh is provided at the idea/ pre seed stage and up to Rs. 25 lakh at the seed stage to entrepreneurs/ startups in agriculture and allied sector to launch their products, services, business platforms, etc. in the market and to facilitate them in scaling up. These programs are set to revolutionize India's agricultural sector by investing in modernizing post-harvest management, expanding cold chain facilities, and improving market access. They aim to boost production, reduce post-harvest losses, ensure better returns for farmers and create sustainable growth in the agricultural value chain.

The government is advancing agricultural productivity through a broad range of centrally supported initiatives. These efforts include developing infrastructure, enhancing crop, horticultural practices, and ensuring seed quality. To improve storage facilities, the government is implementing the Agricultural Marketing

Infrastructure (AMI) scheme, a component of the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). This scheme provides assistance for the construction or renovation of godowns and warehouses in rural areas to boost agricultural storage capacity.

The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme supports sustainable agriculture by financing infrastructure projects across India. AIF facilitates medium- and long-term loans from banks and other lending institutions for farm-gate and aggregation point projects, with a target of ₹ 1 lakh crore by 2025-26. Loans up to 2 crore feature a capped interest rate of 9%, along with a 3% annual interest subvention and reimbursement of credit guarantee fees for up to seven years, ensuring affordability for beneficiaries. The objective of AIF Scheme is to support a sustainable and robust agricultural industry, focusing on setting up infrastructure and viable farming assets to support both farming and agro-industrial development. On the industrial front, the AIF facilitates convergence with other Government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) in food processing and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Surksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM) for renewable energy integration, ensuring value addition and optimum value realisation. The AIF fosters innovation in precision farming and value-added products by empowering agritech startups and entrepreneurs. Additionally, it connects ecosystem players, fostering collaboration between entrepreneurs and farmers for greater impact. Above all, the AIF initiative

supports rural industrialization, creating employment opportunities and boosting markets of processed agricultural goods. Furthermore, the promotion of sustainability through green practices, digital tools, and environmentally friendly technologies ensures the development of a resilient agro-industry that aligns with national and global goals for sustainable agriculture.

(b) to (d): No such information is maintained.

E-COMMERCE POLICY

1338. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) the details of the current e-commerce policy in the country, including key provisions aimed at regulating e-commerce platforms and protecting consumer interests:

(b) the details of rules established under the Consumer Protection Act, particularly those that apply to e-commerce entities and ensure fair practices in online transactions;

(c) the manner in which the Government plan to address issues related to misleading advertisements, unfair trade practices, and data privacy in the e-commerce sector to safeguard consumer rights: and

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government are in place to support small and medium-sized businesses in adapting to the e-commerce ecosystem while complying with consumer protection regulations?

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

(a): The e-commerce sector is governed by a comprehensive legislative framework. Some of the Acts applicable to e-Commerce Sector are Consumer Protection Act, 2019; Consumer Protection (E- commerce) Rules, 2020; Competition, Act, 2002; Central Goods and Services Act (CGST) Act, 2017; Information Technology Act, 2000; Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007; Companies Act, 2013; Copyright Act, 1957 etc. FDI policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 contain provisions related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-Commerce Sector.

(b): Consumer Protection Act, 2019 has been enacted to provide a framework for governing the consumer protection in the new era of globalization, technologies, e-commerce markets etc. The Department of Consumer Affairs has notified the Consumer Protection (E- commerce) Rules, 2020 under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce. These rules, inter-alia, outline the responsibilities of e-commerce

entities and specify the liabilities of marketplace and inventory e-commerce entities, including provisions for consumer grievance redressal.

Further, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has notified framework on 'Online Consumer Reviews — Principles and Requirements for their Collection, Moderation and Publication' on 23.11.2022 for safeguarding and protecting consumer interest from fake and deceptive reviews in e-commerce.

The Central Consumer Protection Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, has issued "Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023" on 30th November, 2023 for prevention and regulation of dark patterns listing 13 specified dark patterns identified in e-Commerce sector.

(c): The following acts/rules and the authorities thereunder provide the means and manner to address issues related to misleading advertisements, unfair trade practices and data privacy in the e-commerce sector to safeguard consumer rights:-

i. Consumer Protection Act, 2019

ii. Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA)

iii. Consumer Protection (E- commerce) Rules, 2020

iv. Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022

v. Information Technology Act, 2000

vi. Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021")

vii. Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011

viii. Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

(d): The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has pioneered the initiative of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). The initiative aims at promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic networks.

ONDC protocols standardize operations like cataloguing, inventory management, order management and order fulfilment. Thus, small and medium-sized businesses can use any ONDC compatible applications instead of being governed by specific platform centric policies. This provides multiple options to them to be discoverable over network and conduct business. It also encourages easy adoption of digital means by those currently not on digital commerce networks.

ONDC makes e-Commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. All existing Laws and regulations of India, related to e-commerce are applicable to ONDC and the Network Participants on ONDC Network.

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण

1339. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाजः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में उक्त सर्वेक्षण कार्य का प्रथम चरण कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख): जी, हाँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य ने यह सूचित किया है कि प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना IV के अंतर्गत राज्य के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण शुरू कर दिया गया है और इस सर्वेक्षण कार्य का पहला चरण दिनांक 30 नवंबर, 2024 से पहले पूरा होने की संभावना है। दिनांक 25 नवंबर, 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य के चंबा, किन्नौर और लाहौल तथा स्पीति जिलों में कुल 106 बस्तियों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है।

REVISION OF MIDH COST NORMS

1340: DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Scheme started during 2006-07 and implemented in the State of Karnataka as a sub-scheme of National Horticulture Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost norms and pattern of assistance under MIDH have not been enhanced since 2013-14 and needs to be revised as per current market values and if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the State of Karnataka is the largest producer of the Areca nut in the country with an area of 6.89 lakh hectares and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that more than 90% of Areca nut is used only for Sweet Supari and pan masala and there is more scope for research on value addition and the development of its bi-products and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to establish an exclusive research station in the Davanagere district which is geographically suitable for Areca nut cultivation and marketing centers and if so, the details and progress thereof?

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

(a) The National Horticulture Mission Scheme was started in 2005-06 which subsequently came under the Centrally Sponsored umbrella Scheme i.e. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector in the country. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH including Karnataka.

The major interventions under MIDH Scheme are as under:

- Nursery and Quality planting material.
- Area expansion and rejuvenation of senile orchards.

- Protected Cultivation: Cultivation of high value horticulture crops under controlled conditions.
- Water harvesting structures: Farm ponds for individuals and community.
- Horticulture mechanization, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
- Post-harvest infrastructure including primary processing and cold storages.
- Capacity building of farmers.
- Centres of Excellence (CoEs).

(b) Yes. The cost norms and pattern of assistance have not been revised so far since 2014-15. However, the revised cost norms of MIDH Scheme are under finalization.

(c) Yes. Arecanut is cultivated in approximately 15 states, spanning a total area of 9.638 lakh hectares and yielding 13.739 lakh tonnes. Karnataka dominates arecanut production, accounting for over 70% of the country's total output. Karnataka has an area of 6.90 lakh hectares under arecanut, producing 10 lakh tonnes.

(d) Arecanut is mainly used for chewing purposes. Arecanut has also uses in ayurvedic and veterinary medicines because of its several alkaloids.Tannins, a by-product of immature arecanut processing, have various uses like Dyeing clothes, Tanning leather, Food coloring and can be used as a mordant for creating shades

with metallic salts. Arecanut nuts also contain extractable fat, suitable for confectionary purposes.

(e) As of now, there is no such proposal for establishing an exclusive research station in the Davanagere district of Karnataka.

LIVESTOCK MISSION 2014 IN TELANGANA

1341. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

(a) the details of the subsidies and concessions allocated to the livestock, sheep, dairy, and poultry industries in Telangana through the Livestock Mission since 2014; and

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the Telangana and the benefits accrued to these industries under the Livestock Mission since 2014?

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

(a) and (b): The department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, is implementing National Livestock Mission scheme since the financial year 2014-15. In view of the present need of the sector the NLM scheme has been revised and realigned from financial year 2021-22. The revised scheme of National Livestock Mission (NLM) aims to create employment generation, entrepreneurship development (EDP),

increase in per animal productivity and thus targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, egg and wool under the umbrella scheme Development Programme.

Rs.9939.66 lakhs (which include Rs.4546.00lakh subsidy under NLM-EDP)has been released to Telangana since FY 2014-15 till date. As per available record the state has utilised Rs.4240.55 lakhs under various activities and has an Unspent Balance of Rs. 1153.11 lakhs as on date. The detailed fund release and utilization status year – wise along with benefits accrued are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. (Table1 and 2).

Under NLM-EDP Department has approved 408 projects with total project cost of Rs.368.45 cr. of which the subsidy amount approved is Rs.178.81 cr. It will empower around 2561 farmer in addition to employment generation of around 2589 individuals, the details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Table 1. Year-wise fund release and utilization by Telangana under National Livestock Mission:

Financial Year	Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund Utilised (Rs. in lakh)	Unspent Balance (Rs. in lakh)
2014-15	276.74	276.74	Nil
2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	602.84	602.84	Nil
2017-18	1694.25	1694.25	Nil
2018-19	Nil	Nil	Nil
2019-20	1123.96	1123.96	Nil

2020-21	1153.11	Nil	1153.11
2021-22	542.76	542.76	Nil
2022-23	Nil	Nil	Nil
2023-24	Nil	Nil	Nil
2024-25	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	**5393.66**	**4240.55**	**1153.11**

Table 2. Detail if benefit accrued from the funds released under National Livestock Mission

Total Fund released during 2014-15 is Rs.276.74 lakhs, the details of which are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Sub-Mission/ Component	Central share released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Benefits availed
1	Productivity Enhancement [Rural Backyard Poultry Development	199.99	3489 General BPL beneficiaries and 1845 SC BPL beneficiaries benefitted
2	Preparation of extension literature	21	extension literature prepared
3	Capacity building of livestock farmers groups	15	Capacity building of 100 farmers groups done
4	Livestock Melas	15.75	organized 9 district level Melas and 1 State level Mela

5	Training and capacity building of farmers	25	Training and capacity building of 500 farmers done
Total		**276.74**	

Total Fund released during 2015-16 is NIL due to Unspent Balance with the State from previous year's fund release.

Total Fund released during 2016-17 is Rs.602.84 lakhs, the details of which are as under:

Sl.No.	**Name of the Sub-Mission/ Component**	**Central share released (Rs. in Lakhs)**	**Benefits availed**
1	Genetic improvement of Mahabubnagar Goats by open Nucleus breeding scheme	29.04	1 unit
2	Risk Management and Insurance for Livestock	200	13310 cattle units have been insured
3	Productivity Enhancement (Rural Backyard Poultry Development 60:40)	323.4	8624 beneficiaries have been benefitted
4	Preparation of Extension literature on livestock rearing	16.8	100 units
5	Capacity building of livestock farmers group	12	100 Groups
6	State Level Livestock melas	1.8	1 Mela
7	District Level Livestock melas	10.8	9 Melas
8	Training and capacity building in sheep and Goat value chain.	9	300 farmers trained
Total		**602.84**	

Total fund released during 2017-18 are 1694.25 lakhs, the details of which are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Sub-Mission/ Component	Central share released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Benefits availed
1	Genetic Improvement of Sheep (GIS)	586.18	175 rams and 5774 ewes identified; 115 skill recorders engaged
2	Risk Management	100	12000 animals to be insured
3	IPPP Broiler	135	120 units
4	IPPP-LIT	62.4	160 units
1	Development of Gochar Land	180	180 hectre
2	Fodder Seed Production/Procurement and Distribution	630.67	2101 tonnes fodder seed
	Total	**1694.25**	

A total fund released during 2018-19 is NIL due to Unspent Balance with the State from previous year's fund release.

Total fund released during 2019-20 is 1123.96 lakhs, the details of which are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Sub-Mission/ Component	Central share released (Rs.In Lakhs)	Benefits availed
1	Innovative Poultry Project for Broilers	135	200

2	Innovative Poultry Project for LIT Birds	24	400
3	Genetic Improvement of Sheep	68.16	1 breed
4	Risk Management and Livestock Insurance	250	51000 (Milch Animals)
5	Rural Backyard Sheep/Goat unit	198	500
6	Establishment of Rural Slaughter House	120	1
7	Distribution of Power Driven Chaff Cutter	210	2100
8	Distribution of Silage Baling Machine	42	10
9	Distribution of Hay/ Straw Balers	48	40
10	Capacity Building of Livestock Farmers Group	18	150 group of 30 farmers each
11	State Level Livestock Mela	1.8	1
12	Training and Capacity Building in Sheep and Goat Value Chain	9	300
	Total	**1123.96**	

Total fund released during 2020-21 is 1153.11 lakhs, the details of which are as under:

S.No.	Name of the Sub-Mission/ Component	Central share released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Benefits availed
1	Innovative Poultry Production Project - LIT (Duel)	60	230 units
2	Risk Management and Livestock Insurance	343.11	Not utilized and Under process of Returning
3	Distribution of Power-Driven Chaff Cutters-AHD	300	647 Units and balance of Rs.2,56,69,200/- is under process of return

4	Fodder Seed production/ procurement and Distribution	450	553MT Fodder seed and Balance of Rs.1,91,42,438/- is under process of return
	Total	**1153.11**	

Total fund released during 2021-22 is 542.76 lakhs, the details of which are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Sub-Mission/ Component	Central share released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Benefits availed
1	Assistance for Quality Fodder Seed Production	542.76	Sorghum (CSH24MF) – 12040 Qtls. And Maize (African Tall – 503 Qtls.)
	Total	**542.76**	

Total fund released from financial year 2022-23 till date is Nil due to Unspent balance lying with the State from the fund released during FY 2020-21 which is to the tune of Rs.1153.11 lakh. The State is yet to submit formal Nil Utilization Certificate after refunding the unspent balances.

STATEMENT-II

Benefits provided under National Livestock mission – Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP):

Activities	No. of application approved by the Department	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Cr)	Total Approved subsidy (Rs. In Cr)	No of Farmers impacted	Total Proposed no of Employment
Establishment of Feed and fodder processing unit	5	5.00	2.50	161	78
Rural Poultry breeding farm	41	21.85	9.97	401	194
Sheep and Goat breeding farm	362	341.60	166.34	1999	2317
Total	**408**	**368.45**	**178.81**	**2561**	**2589**

CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROUTES AND BRIDGES

1342. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct link routes and bridges between the rural institutions in the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY) after inter-linking the villages of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly in Bihar relating to third phase of PMGSY;

(c) the details and number of schemes prepared by the State Government under PMGSY-III;

(d) the number of schemes sanctioned and non-sanctioned along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of total funds spent on the said schemes for implementation along with the status of implementation in the states; State-wise particularly Bihar?

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

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III) was launched in the year 2019 for consolidation and upgradation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

Under PMGSY-III, 6,162.50 km road length has been allocated to the state of Bihar, out of which, 6,146.71 km road length has been sanctioned and 4,043.61 km road length has been completed as on 28.11.2024. The timeline for completion of PMGSY III is March, 2025. All road proposals received from the State of Bihar which were meeting the guidelines of PMGSY-III have been sanctioned.

(e): The details of the road length sanctioned, completed, and expenditure incurred state-wise under PMGSY-III including that of the State of Bihar (as of 28.11.2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of works sanctioned, completed and balance under PMGSY-III as on 28.11.2024

Sr. No	States/UTs	Sanctioned				Completed			Balance			Expenditure inc. state share (crore)
		No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of LSBs	Value of Projects (crore)	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of LSBs	
1	Andaman And Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	404	3,144	74	2,283	279	2,123	3	125	938	71	1,113
3	Arunachal Pradesh	170	1,366	66	1,422	6	101	3	164	1,265	63	244
4	Assam	654	4,247	69	3,016	470	3,386	13	184	851	56	2,248
5	**Bihar**	**729**	**6,147**	**607**	**6,892**	**431**	**4,044**	**104**	**298**	**2,022**	**503**	**3,643**
6	Chhattisgarh	534	5,606	112	3,720	534	5,583	35	0	0	77	3,116
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	304	3,015	191	2,369	273	2,761	1	31	224	190	1,472
9	Haryana	259	2,496	0	1,216	252	2,448	0	7	16	0	1,068
10	Himachal Pradesh	299	3,123	22	3,205	8	250	0	291	2,872	22	290
11	Jammu And Kashmir	223	1,752	66	2,245	111	1,038	0	112	710	66	1,233
12	Jharkhand	449	4,130	145	2,985	143	1,793	0	306	2,328	145	1,669
13	Karnataka	825	5,603	116	3,745	761	5,319	106	64	172	10	3,576
14	Kerala	284	1,421	11	1,229	63	460	0	221	956	11	340

15	Madhya Pradesh	1,075	12,348	800	10,139	902	11,639	463	173	554	337	6,620
16	Maharashtra	1,009	6,499	223	5,670	338	2,909	0	671	3,560	223	2,634
17	Manipur	56	502	0	405	0	0	0	56	502	0	0
18	Meghalaya	143	1,225	55	1,469	6	80	0	137	1,146	55	103
19	Mizoram	17	488	0	563	0	0	0	17	488	0	0
20	Nagaland	45	563	0	544	0	0	0	45	563	0	0
21	Odisha	1,401	9,351	148	6,107	1,008	7,983	71	393	1,240	77	4,817
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	335	3,338	32	2,824	178	1,992	9	157	1,336	23	1,395
24	Rajasthan	913	8,600	41	5,128	814	8,061	19	99	476	22	3,500
25	Sikkim	45	286	0	250	0	1	0	45	285	0	10
26	Tamil Nadu	1,814	7,318	83	4,752	1,132	4,367	9	682	2,928	74	2,750
27	Tripura	100	781	6	747	2	48	0	98	733	6	87
28	Uttar Pradesh	2,558	18,922	4	14,615	2,155	16,956	4	403	1,777	0	10,539
29	Uttarakhand	212	2,288	0	1,825	14	478	0	198	1,810	0	388
30	West Bengal	562	4,237	6	3,128	48	597	0	514	3,637	6	362
31	Telangana	361	2,423	138	1,869	169	1,573	30	192	812	108	1,207
32	Ladakh	50	418	0	438	1	23	0	49	395	0	30
Total		**15,830**	**1,21,638**	**3,015**	**94,801**	**10,098**	**86,014**	**870**	**5,732**	**34,595**	**2,145**	**54,454**

कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप

1343. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा उज्जैन जिले में कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं एवं कौन-कौन से तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) सरकार उज्जैन के किसानों के लिए विशेष कृषि बीमा योजनाओं और सिंचाई सुविधाओं की पहुंच का विस्तार किस प्रकार कर रही है;

(ग) उज्जैन जिले में कृषि आधारित आय स्रोतों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी स्वरोजगार योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उज्जैन क्षेत्र में किसानों के बीच कृषि क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध राजसहायता और वित्तीय सहायता योजनाओं के बारे में जागरुकता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): कृषि राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों को भारत सरकार की योजनाओं के माध्यम से अनुपूर्ति की जा रही है जिसमें केंद्रीय क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला शामिल है। इन योजनाओं में कृषि के संपूर्ण क्षेत्र को शामिल किया गया है जिसमें ऋण, बीमा, आय सहायता, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बागवानी सहित फसलें, बीज, मशीनीकरण, विपणन, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती, सिंचाई, विस्तार, किसानों से न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर फसलों की खरीद, डिजिटल कृषि आदि शामिल हैं। सभी योजनाओं में एक या अधिक तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप हैं। जबकि कुछ योजना विशेष हैं, रीयल टाईम कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी की सुविधा के लिए डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप भी शामिल हैं। विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

ये सभी योजनाएं मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश भर के सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य उत्पादकता बढ़ाना, खेती की लागत कम करना और किसानों को लाभकारी लाभ सुनिश्चित करना है।

विभाग अपनी प्रमुख योजना "प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)" के माध्यम से किसानों को अप्रत्याशित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के विरुद्ध व्यापक जोखिम बीमा प्रदान कर रहा है। योजना में सुधार लाने तथा तकनीकी नवाचारों के माध्यम से इसे अधिक पारदर्शी और किसान हितैषी बनाने के लिए योजना में उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

रोजगार सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी), एग्री एक्सिलरेटर फंड, एग्री इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) योजना के माध्यम से किसान समुदाय, उद्यमियों और स्टार्टअप्स को सस्ती/रियायती सब्सिडी दर पर सहायता/ऋण प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

विवरण-I

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं की सूची

केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमें

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)
3. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
4. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)
5. संशोधित ब्याज छूट योजना (एमआईएसएस)
6. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)

7. एग्री इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ)

8. 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) का गठन और संवर्धन

कृषोन्नति योजना

1. समेकित कृषि विपणन योजना-राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (आईएसएएम-ईएनएएम)

2. समेकित कृषि विपणन योजना-अन्य (आईएसएएम-अन्य)

3. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)

4. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन- तिलहन (एनएफ एसएनएम-ओएस)

5. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन-ऑयल पाम (एनएम ईओ-ओपी)

6. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)

7. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर)

8. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमएई)

9. डिजिटल कृषि

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई)

1. राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना- डीपीआर (आरकेवीवाई-डीपीआर)

2. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)

3. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)

4. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता

5. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)

6. कृषि वानिकी

7. कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम)

8. फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन (सीआरएम)

9. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी)

विवरण-II

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत उठाए गए कदम

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत इस योजना को और अधिक पारदर्शी और किसान हितैषी बनाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जो किसानों को बुवाई पूर्व से लेकर फसलोपरांत तक सभी गैर-रोकथाम योग्य प्राकृतिक जोखिमों के खिलाफ व्यापक जोखिम कवर प्रदान करता है, जिससे किसानों के लिए वित्तीय स्थिरता सुनिश्चित होती है। यह योजना किसानों की आजीविका की रक्षा करती है और उन्हें आधुनिक कृषि पद्धतियों और प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है।

विभिन्न समितियों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, यस-टेक, विंड्स, क्रॉपिक आदि जैसे विभिन्न तकनीकी हस्तक्षेपों को योजना में शामिल किया गया है। योजना में तकनीकी हस्तक्षेपों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

i. **यस-टेक (प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित उपज अनुमान) -** फसल हानि आकलन और उपज अनुमान के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज अनुमान तंत्र है, जो अनुमोदित प्रौद्योगिकियों/दृष्टिकोणों का उपयोग करके रिमोट सेंसिंग सूचकांक, मौसम सूचकांक, फसल फेनोलॉजिकल सूचना, मृदा के प्रकार आदि से प्राप्त डेटा इनपुट द्वारा समर्थित है।

ii. विंड्स **(मौसम सूचना नेटवर्क और डेटा सिस्टम) -** तालुका/ब्लॉक और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर स्वचालित मौसम स्टेशनों और वर्षा गेजों का एक नेटवर्क है, जो विभिन्न सरकारी और अन्य संस्थाओं के लिए सभी किसान और खेती उन्मुख सेवाओं के लिए उपयोग करने हेतु अति-स्थानीय मौसम डेटा का एक मजबूत डेटाबेस तैयार करता है।

iii. **डिजी-क्लेम-पेमेंट मॉड्यूल -** इस मॉड्यूल का उद्देश्य एनसीआईपी को पीएफएमएस के साथ एंड टू एंड एकीकृत करना है। अब सरकार को पात्र दावों की मात्रा, बीमा कंपनी द्वारा भुगतान किए गए दावों और लाभार्थी किसानों को अंतरित वास्तविक दावों की जानकारी होगी, जो अब तक गायब थी और सरकार हमेशा इन रिपोर्टों और आंकड़ों के लिए बीमा कंपनी पर निर्भर रहती थी।

iv. **एआईडीई (इंटर मेडिएरी नामांकन के लिए ऐप):** खरीफ 2023 में बीमा मध्यस्थों के एक बड़े नेटवर्क के माध्यम से किसानों को उनके द्वार पर नामांकन के लिए एक स्मार्ट-फोन ऐप तैयार किया गया है और इसे शुरू किया गया है। यह किसानों को पूरी तरह से कागज़-रहित और कैश-लेस अनुभव प्रदान करता है

v. **कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन** : किसानों को अपनी शिकायतें/चिंताएं/प्रश्न दर्ज कराने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए डिजिटल पोर्टल और कॉल सेंटर युक्त अखिल भारतीय एकल नंबर एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र विकसित किया गया है।

vi. **प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में संशोधन :- इस** योजना के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान रीयल टाईम के अनुभव के आधार पर और इसके सभी हितधारकों के सुझावों को शामिल करते हुए इस योजना के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों को 2018 और 2022 में संशोधित किया गया है।

INCREASE IN MSP OF VARIOUS CROPS

1344. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) the details of increase in MSP of various crops and increase in the cost of their productions during the last five years and the current year, crop-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of difference in increase of MSP of various crops and their cost of productions, crop-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not providing remunerative MSP to suicide committing farmers of the country, particularly in northern States; and

(d) the number of farmers who have left agricultural profession due non-remunerative MSP of crops during 2023 and 2024, year-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole and not region or state-specific, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The details of year-wise and crop-wise increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated crops, cost of production and their difference from the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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

Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market, whichever is advantageous to them

(d): Farmers of the country are benefited from the successful implementation of increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs). During the year 2022-23 to 2023-24, total 3 Crore 20 Lakh farmers are benefitted and an amount of 5.10 Lakh Crore rupees paid to farmers.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has not conducted any survey to ascertain the number of farmers leaving agricultural profession.

STATEMENT

MSP (marketing season-wise) and Cost of Production

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	KHARIF CROPS	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)
1	PADDY(Common)	1208	1815	607	1245	1868	623	1293	1940	647	1360	2040	680	1455	2183	728	1533	2300	767
	PADDY (Grade A)		1835	1835		1888	1888	-	1960		-	2060		-	2203		-	2320	
2	JOWAR (Hybrid)	1698	2550	852	1746	2620	874	1825	2738	913	1977	2970	993	2120	3180	1060	2247	3371	1124
	JOWAR (Maldandi)		2570	2570		2640	2640	-	2758		-	2990		-	3225		-	3421	
3	BAJRA	1083	2000	917	1175	2150	975	1213	2250	1037	1268	2350	1082	1371	2500	1129	1485	2625	1140
4	RAGI	2100	3150	1050	2194	3295	1101	2251	3377	1126	2385	3578	1193	2564	3846	1282	2860	4290	1430
5	MAIZE	1171	1760	589	1213	1850	637	1246	1870	624	1308	1962	654	1394	2090	696	1447	2225	778

6	ARHAR(Tur)	3636	5800	2164	3796	6000	2204	3886	6300	2414	4131	6600	2469	4444	7000	2556	4761	7550	2789
7	MOONG	4699	7050	2351	4797	7196	2399	4850	7275	2425	5167	7755	2588	5705	8558	2853	5788	8682	2894
8	URAD	3477	5700	2223	3660	6000	2340	3816	6300	2484	4155	6600	2445	4592	6950	2358	4883	7400	2517
9	COTTON (Medium Staple)	3501	5255	1754	3676	5515	1839	3817	5726	1909	4053	6080	2027	4411	6620	2209	4747	7121	2374
	COTTON (Long Staple)		5550	5550		5825	5825	-	6025		-	6380		-	7020		-	7521	
10	GROUNDNUT IN SHELL	3394	5090	1696	3515	5275	1760	3699	5550	1851	3873	5850	1977	4251	6377	2126	4522	6783	2261
11	SUNFLOWER SEED	3767	5650	1883	3921	5885	1964	4010	6015	2005	4113	6400	2287	4505	6760	2255	4853	7280	2427
12	SOYABEAN	2473	3710	1237	2587	3880	1293	2633	3950	1317	2805	4300	1495	3029	4600	1571	3261	4892	1631
13	SESAMUM	4322	6485	2163	4570	6855	2285	4871	7307	2436	5220	7830	2610	5755	8635	2880	6178	9267	3089
14	NIGERSEED	3960	5940	1980	4462	6695	2233	4620	6930	2310	4858	7287	2429	5156	7734	2578	5811	8717	2906

Sl. No.	**<u>RABI CROPS</u>**	**2020-21**		**2021-22**	**MSP-Cost**	**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	

	-	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)	Cost	MSP	Difference (MSP-Cost)
1	WHEAT	923	1925	1002	960	1975	1015	1008	2015	1007	1065	2125	1060	1128	2275	1147	1182	2425	1243
2	BARLEY	919	1525	606	971	1600	629	1019	1635	616	1082	1735	653	1158	1850	692	1239	1980	741
3	GRAM	2801	4875	2074	2866	5100	2234	3004	5230	2226	3206	5335	2129	3400	5440	2040	3527	5650	2123
4	MASUR (LENTIL)	2727	4800	2073	2864	5100	2236	3079	5500	2421	3239	6000	2761	3405	6425	3020	3537	6700	3163
5	RAPESEED/MUSTARD	2323	4425	2102	2415	4650	2235	2523	5050	2527	2670	5450	2780	2855	5650	2795	3011	5950	2939
6	SAFFLOWER	3470	5215	1745	3551	5327	1776	3627	5441	1814	3765	5650	1885	3807	5800	1993	3960	5940	1980
Sl. No.	**COMMERCIAL CROPS**	**2019-20**			**2020-21**			**2021-22**			**2022-23**			**2023-24**			**2024-25**		
	-	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**
1	JUTE	2535	3950	1415	2709	4225	1516	2832	4500	1668	2959	4750	1791	3095	5050	1955	3237	5335	2098

		2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	-	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**	**Cost**	**MSP**	**Difference (MSP-Cost)**
2	COPRA (Milling)	6347	9521	3174	6639	9960	3321	6805	10335	3530	6974	10590	3616	7153	10860	3707	7350	11160	3810
	COPRA (Ball)		9920	9920		10300	10300	-	10600		-	11000		-	11750		-	12000	

^Cost data are not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jower (Maldandi), Cotton (Long staple) and Copra (Ball).

दिव्यांगजनों को प्रशिक्षण

1345. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा दिव्यांगजनों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विशेष रूप से भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दिव्यांगजनों को प्रशिक्षण कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नियोजन की प्रतिशतता सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा दिव्यांगजनों के उत्थान के लिए की गई पहलों और इस संबंध में हासिल की गई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सरकार ने दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 को पारित किया जो दिनांक 19.04.2017 को लागू हुआ। दिव्यांगताओं की संख्या 7 से बढ़ाकर 21 कर दी गई है। उक्त अधिनियम में दिव्यांगजनों को अधिकार और हकदारियां प्रदान की गई हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, समानता का अधिकार, गैर-भेदभाव, क्रूरता और शोषण से बचाव, परिवार और समुदाय के साथ रहने का अधिकार, न्याय तक पहुंच, मतदान तक पहुंच, विधिक क्षमता, विधिक क्षमता, विधिक संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, रोजगार, कौशल विकास, कला, खेल, मनोरंजन, संस्कृति तक पहुंच तथा निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में भागीदारी शामिल हैं।

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 34 में बेंचमार्क (40% या उससे अधिक) दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों को सरकारी नौकरी में 4% आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 32 बेंचमार्क

दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए सरकारी या सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में 5% आरक्षण प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 37 बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए गरीबी उन्मूलन और विकासात्मक योजनाओं में 5% आरक्षण सुनिश्चित करती है।

यद्यपि, भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत देना राज्य का विषय है, फिर भी केन्द्र सरकार अपनी प्रमुख योजनाओं अर्थात् दिव्यांगजनों को सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए सहायता (एडिप), दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा) और दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) तथा छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देती है।

(ख) और (ग) आरपीडब्ल्यूडी अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 19(2) में दिव्यांगजनों को सभी मुख्यधाराओं की औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक व्यावसायिक और कौशल प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों में शामिल करने का प्रावधान है। यह विभाग, दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपी-एसडीपी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, ताकि दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल को बढ़ाया जा सके, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें लाभकारी रोजगार मिल सके और वे समाज के आत्मनिर्भर और उत्पादक सदस्य बन सकें। यह योजना मार्च, 2015 में शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना के तहत देश भर में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, विभाग ने एनएपी-एसडीपी के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सितंबर 2023 में पीएम-दक्ष-डीईपीडब्ल्यूडी पोर्टल का शुभारंभ किया है। यह पोर्टल उन दिव्यांगजनों और दिव्यांगजनों के प्रशिक्षण संगठनों और नियोक्ताओं/नौकरी एग्रीगेटर्स के लिए वन-स्टॉप डिजिटल गंतव्य है, जिन्हें कौशल और रोजगार की आवश्यकता है। इस पोर्टल के तहत दो मॉड्यूल हैं:-

i. दिव्यांगजन कौशल विकास: देश भर में पोर्टल के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया जाता है।

ii. दिव्यांगजन रोजगार सेतु: यह प्लेटफॉर्म दिव्यांगजनों और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए रोजगार देने वाले नियोक्ताओं को जोड़ने का कार्य करता है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म पूरे भारत में दिव्यांगजनों के साथ-साथ निजी कंपनियों में रोजगार/आय के अवसरों पर जियो-टैग आधारित जानकारी प्रदान करता है।

योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से विभाग ने 147.78 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 1.5 लाख दिव्यांगजनों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया है। इनमें से 28000 दिव्यांगजनों को वैतनिक-रोजगार/स्व-रोजगार मिल गया है। यह मांग आधारित योजना है और पैनलबद्ध प्रशिक्षण भागीदार (ईटीपी) को उनके प्रस्ताव के आधार पर धनराशि जारी की जाती है।

भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल प्रशिक्षण के आयोजन हेतु किसी भी ईटीपी से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए, भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के अंतर्गत दिव्यांगजनों के लिए कोई कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण आयोजित नहीं किया गया है।

विभाग ने दिव्यांगजनों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने और उन्हें बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न कंपनियों/नौकरी एग्रीगेटर्स के साथ 20 समझौता ज्ञापनों (गैर-वित्तीय) पर भी हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(घ) यद्यपि, भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत देना राज्य का विषय है, फिर भी केन्द्र सरकार अपनी निम्नलिखित प्रमुख योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देती है:-

(i) सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप): यह विभाग 'सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप)' योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को धनराशि जारी की जाती है, ताकि पात्र दिव्यांगजनों को टिकाऊ, उन्नत और वैज्ञानिक रूप से निर्मित, आधुनिक, मानक सहायक यंत्र और उपकरण प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिल सके, जिससे देश भर के दिव्यांगजनों में दिव्यांगता के प्रभाव को कम करके और दिव्यांगजनों की आर्थिक क्षमता को बढ़ाकर उनके शारीरिक, सामाजिक और मानसिक पुनर्वास को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। विभिन्न प्रकार के दिव्यांगजनों को वितरित किए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों में मोटर चालित ट्राइसाइकिल, व्हीलचेयर, कृत्रिम अंग और ऑर्थोसिस, वॉकिंग स्टिक, सुगम्य स्मार्ट फोन, स्मार्ट केन, लो विजन सहायक उपकरण, श्रवण सहायक उपकरण, शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री (टीएलएम) किट आदि शामिल हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, इस योजना के अंतर्गत 880238 दिव्यांगजन लाभान्वित हुए

(ii) दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा): इस योजना के अंतर्गत, दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों तथा केंद्र या राज्य सरकार के तहत आने वाले स्वायत्त संगठनों / संस्थानों/विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा) के प्रमुख घटक हैं:-

(क) दिव्यांगजनों के लिए बाधा मुक्त वातावरण का निर्माण

(ख) कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना

(ग) सुगम्य भारत अभियान (एआईसी)

(घ) विशिष्ट दिव्यांगता पहचान पत्र

(ड़) जागरूकता सृजन एवं प्रचार योजना

(iii) दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस):- इस योजना के अंतर्गत दिव्यांगजनों को उनके इष्टतम शारीरिक, संवेदी, बौद्धिक, मानसिक या सामाजिक कार्यात्मक स्तर तक पहुंचने और उसे बनाए रखने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, दिव्यांगजनों के पुनर्वास से संबंधित परियोजनाएं चलाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को सहायता अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 96,111 दिव्यांगजन लाभान्वित हुए।

(iv) दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ: इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सरकार दिव्यांग विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करती है, जैसे प्री-मैट्रिक (कक्षा IX और X के लिए), पोस्ट-मैट्रिक (कक्षा XI से स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा स्तर तक), उच्च श्रेणी की शिक्षा (अधिसूचित संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा), राष्ट्रीय फैलोशिप (भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में एम.फिल और पीएचडी पाठ्यक्रम), राष्ट्रीय विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति (विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/पीएचडी)।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत 1,15,667 दिव्यांगजन लाभान्वित हुए।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMMSY

1346. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the details of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in Andhra Pradesh component-wise during the last five years district-wise, especially in Prakasam and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the implementation of PMMSY in the country during such period including Andhra Pradesh and especially in Prakasam and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;

(c) the details and the present status and proposed timeline for completion of pending infrastructure works under the PMMSY scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Prakasam and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase awareness regarding the PMMSY schemes in the Country, including during the such period including Andhra Pradesh especially in Prakasam and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency?

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

(a): The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAHandD), Government of India is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in all States and Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh. During the last four years and in the current year, the proposals received from Government of Andhra

Pradesh have been approved at a total cost of Rs.2398.72 crore, with central share of Rs.559.10 crore under PMMSY for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the State. The activities approved during the last four years and in the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. As reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh, activities implemented under PMMSY in Prakasam and Bapatla District are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b): During the last four years and in the current financial year, Rs.7162.00 crore have been allocated by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India for implementation of PMMSY and of which Rs 4671.62 crore have been utilized for implementation of PMMSY in all States and Union Territories (UTs) including Andhra Pradesh. The DoF, MoFAHandD has released an amount of Rs.482.97 Crore to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of PMMSY during this period. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported utilization of Rs.328.13 Crore for implementation of PMMSY in the State. The fund allocated and utilized under PMMSY in Prakasam and Bapatla District as reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh is furnished below:

Sl. No	**District**	**Fund Allocated** (Rupees in Lakh)	**Funds Utilised** (Rupees in lakh)
1	Bapatla	1806.00	499.05
2	Prakasam	1148.81	270.46

(c): As reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh, the status of district-wise infrastructure activities implemented under PMMSY including in Prakasam and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is implementing a central sector activity namely 'Training, Awareness, Exposure and Capacity Building' in all States and Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has been designated as the Nodal organization for implementation of this activity with 100% central assistance under PMMSY. The NFDB has reported that 2981 outreach, awareness, training and capacity building programmes have been conducted for popularisation of PMMSY through different agencies including Fisheries Institutions, Universities, College and Private empaneled agencies across the Country, in which outreach covering 3.7 crores fishers, fish farmers and other statkeholders.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that various activities were taken up for popularize the PMMSY in the State including in Prakasam and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency such as (i) Broadcast in All India Radio (ii) Awareness camps across the State (iii) the components of PMMSY were translated in Telugu, and Pamphlets were distributed among the fishers and farmers in the state, and (iv) the PMMSY was also popularized during Sagar Parikrama Programme.

STATEMENT-I

Activities approved to Government of Andhra Pradesh under PMMSY.

(Rupees in Lakh)

S. N	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
1	Freshwater Finfish Hatcheries	Number	5.00	125.00	36.00
2	Brackish water Hatcheries	Number	10.00	500.00	150.00
3	Construction of Biofloc ponds for freshwater area	Hectare	47.00	658.00	186.48
4	Construction of Biofloc ponds for Brackish water area	Hectare	50.00	900.00	265.68
5	Stocking of Fingerlings in Reservoirs @1000FL/ha	Hectare	1914.00	5742.00	1641.00
6	Establishment of Open Sea cages	Number	800.00	4000.00	1084.80
7	Seaweed culture rafts including inputs	Number	26000.00	390.00	115.20
8	Establishment of Seaweed culture with Monoline/tube net Method including inputs	Number	41200.00	3296.00	902.40
9	Bivalve cultivation (mussels, clams, pearl etc.)		50.00	10.00	3.00
10	Establishment of large RAS (with 8 tanks of minimum 90 m3/tank capacity 40 ton/crop)	Number	34.00	1700.00	480.00
11	Establishment of Medium RAS (with 6 tank of minimum 30m3/tank capacity 10 ton/crop)	Number	10.00	250.00	72.00
12	Establishment of Backyard mini-RAS units	Number	20.00	10.00	3.12
13	Installation of Cages in Reservoirs	Number	300.00	900.00	254.16

S. N	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
14	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (10 tons/day)	Number	10.00	400.00	115.20
15	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (20 tons/day)	Number	1.00	80.00	19.20
16	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (30 tons/day)	Number	1.00	120.00	43.20
17	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (50 tons/day)	Number	4.00	600.00	162.00
18	Insulated vehicles	Number	200.00	4000.00	1152.00
19	Live fish vending Centres	Number	245.00	4900.00	1408.80
20	Motor cycle with Ice Box	Number	800.00	600.00	172.80
21	Three-wheeler with Ice Box including e-rickshaws for fish vending	Number	400.00	1200.00	345.60
22	Fish Feed Plants (Large)	Number	5.00	1450.00	450.00
23	Fish retail markets including ornamental fish/aquarium markets.	Number	150.00	12000.00	3288.00
24	Fish kiosks including kiosks of aquarium/ornamental fish	Number	4615.00	14263.75	3992.73
25	Fish Value Add Enterprises Units	Number	25.00	1250.00	360.00
26	E-platform for e-trading and e-marketing of fish and fisheries products	Number	1.00	100.00	24.00
27	Support for acquisition of Deep-Sea fishing vessels for traditional fishermen	Number	50.00	6000.00	1526.40
28	Establishment of Bio-toilets in mechanised fishing vessels	Number	1300.00	650.00	159.60
29	Disease diagnostic and quality testing labs	Number	2.00	50.00	15.00
30	Disease diagnostic and quality testing Mobile labs/clinics	Number	8.00	280.00	79.80
31	Communication and /or Tracking Devices for traditional and motorised vessels like VHF/DAT/NAVIC/Transponders etc.	Number	10000.00	3500.00	892.08

S. N	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
32	Providing boats (replacement) and nets for traditional fishermen	Number	2191.00	10955.00	2659.20
33	Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers' families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing ban/lean period.	Number	123000.00	19922.4	6640.80
34	Establishment of Brood Banks	Number	1.00	500.00	300.00
35	Integrated Aqua Parks	Number	1.00	8808.00	5285.00
36	Development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres	Number	3.00	113720.00	12000.00
37	Modern Integrated Fish Landing Centres		6.00	12691.32	7614.79
38	Establishment of artificial reefs along the coast of Karnataka		22.00	770.00	462.00
39	Multipurpose Support Services – Sagar Mitra	Number	600.00	2581.20	1548.72
	Total			**239872.67**	**55910.76**

STATEMENT-II

Activities sanctioned under PMMSY to implement in Bapatla and Prakasam District.

S.No.	Name of the Activities	Bapatla	Prakasam
		Approved Unit	Approved Units
1	New Brackish water Hatcheries	4	1
2	Biofloc ponds for Brackish water Ponds	9	6
3	Biofloc ponds for Fresh water Ponds	5	3
4	Stocking of fingerlings in reservoir	47	160
5	Large RAS systems	4	3

6	Medium RAS	1	0
7	Ice Plants- 10T	1	1
8	Ice Plants- 50T	1	0
9	Open sea cage culture	26	10
10	Cages in Reservoir	5	6
11	Motor cycles with Ice box	27	35
12	Insulated Vehicles	14	9
13	Deep Sea Fishing Vessels	12	0
14	Bio-Toilets	210	33
15	Mobile laboratories	1	1
16	Boats and Nets	289	109
17	Fish Retail Market	4	5
18	Value added enterprises	4	4
19	Live fish vending centers	14	9
20	Construction of Fish kiosks	31	42
21	Fish kiosks Mini	168	206
22	3-wheeler with ice box	17	17
23	Sea weed	13660	5191
24	Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers' families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing ban/lean period.	32054	24246

STATEMENT-III

Status of district-wise infrastructure activities implemented under PMMSY including in Prakasam and Bapatla District.

S. No	District Name	Component Name	Present Status
1	Srikakulam	Budagatlapalem Fishing Harbour	Works Commenced

2	Vizianagaram	Fish Landing Centre (FLC), Chintapally	Tender Stage
3	Anakapally	Pudimadaka Fishing Harbour	Works Commenced
		FLC, Rajayyapeta	Tender Stage
		FLC. Dondavaka	Tender Stage
4	Visakhapatnam	FLC, Bhimili	Tender Stage
5	Kakinada	FLC Uppalanka	Tender Stage
6	Bapatla	Integrated Aqua Park	Advance possession of land is taken, Executive agency identified.
7	Prakasam	Kothapatnam Fishing Harbour	Alternate site was identified.
8	Tirupathi	FLC Rayadaruvu	Tender Stage

WOMEN-LED STARTUPS IN INDIA

1347. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) the details of number of women-led startups and the sectors these startups engaged in registered with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) during the last five years State/UT-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of women-led startups founded by individuals from SC, ST, and OBC categories, and the funding support provided to these startups, State/UT-wise particularly, Tamil Nadu;

(c) the details of steps taken to strengthen the ecosystem for women-led startups and promote their growth and sustainability; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the challenges faced by women-led startups in accessing finance, technology, and market opportunities; if so, the details thereof and the measures being considered to address these challenges?

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

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

As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). As on 31st October 2024, a total of 1,52,139 entities have been recognised as startups, of which, 73,151 startups have at least one-woman director.

The State/UT-wise details number of entities recognised as startups with at least one-woman director, including for the State of Tamil Nadu, in the last five years, viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Industry-wise details of entities recognised as startups with at least one-woman director in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b): Under the Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to support startups across categories and sectors at various stages of their business cycle. The data maintained under the Startup India initiative is inclusive.

FFS has been established to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups. AIFs supported under FFS are required to invest at least 2 times of the amount committed under FFS in startups. As on 31st October 2024, supported AIFs have invested Rs 3,107.11 crore in 149 women-led startups. The State/UT-wise amount of investments in women-led startups by selected AIFs are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021. As on 31st October 2024, supported incubators under the Scheme have approved funds of Rs 227.12 crore

to 1,278 women-led startups. The State/UT-wise list of funds approved to women-led startups by selected incubators is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

CGSS is implemented for enabling collateral free loans to startups through eligible financial institutions [Member Institutes (MIs)]. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023. As on 31st October 2024, 18 loans amounting to Rs 24.6 crore have been guaranteed to women-led startup borrowers under CGSS. The State/UT-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed **Statement-V.**

(c) and (d): To strengthen the ecosystem for women-led startups, the Government is implementing certain specific schemes/programmes under the Startup India initiative which are facilitating women-led startups to access finance, technology,and market opportunities. The details of such Government initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement-VI.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of State/UT-wise number of entities recognised as startups with at least one-woman director in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 are as under:

States/UTs	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	5	5	3
Andhra Pradesh	92	102	136	173	294
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	5	8

States/UTs	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Assam	30	52	83	122	168
Bihar	59	113	183	256	384
Chandigarh	21	27	38	36	64
Chhattisgarh	69	54	82	91	148
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	3	4	7	6
Delhi	671	835	1,197	1,282	1,610
Goa	22	27	40	49	40
Gujarat	313	364	799	942	1,432
Haryana	359	373	531	675	893
Himachal Pradesh	14	12	23	56	65
Jammu and Kashmir	12	23	40	71	82
Jharkhand	37	85	88	108	172
Karnataka	806	753	1,063	1,243	1,502
Kerala	267	248	397	431	533
Ladakh	0	1	0	1	3
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	150	173	263	420	623
Maharashtra	1,110	1,302	1,938	2,412	2,916
Manipur	1	5	21	13	7
Meghalaya	5	0	5	5	6
Mizoram	0	1	1	3	6
Nagaland	1	3	5	3	12
Odisha	90	125	196	230	329
Puducherry	6	3	7	12	21
Punjab	54	72	125	147	226
Rajasthan	190	205	301	459	690
Sikkim	0	1	0	2	1
Tamil Nadu	317	379	592	920	1,334
Telangana	306	391	520	721	917
Tripura	4	10	4	13	8

States/UTs	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Uttar Pradesh	449	663	1,065	1,304	1,784
Uttarakhand	57	53	77	121	125
West Bengal	158	198	360	528	621
Grand Total	**5,675**	**6,659**	**10,192**	**12,866**	**17,033**

STATEMENT-II

Details for industry-wise number of entities recognised as startups with at least one-woman director in the past five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 are as under:

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Advertising	46	43	57	54	143
Aeronautics Aerospace and Defence	39	46	86	139	174
Agriculture	233	300	536	723	1103
AI	153	129	152	147	234
Airport Operations	0	1	4	2	7
Analytics	55	49	83	64	79
Animation	7	4	6	14	17
AR VR (Augmented + Virtual Reality)	37	24	34	47	43
Architecture Interior Design	42	53	58	82	122
Art and Photography	22	25	33	48	78
Automotive	81	96	199	302	374
Biotechnology	0	4	55	63	88
Chemicals	34	56	129	144	202
Computer Vision	18	20	22	16	23
Construction	164	256	412	631	1011
Dating Matrimonial	8	5	3	12	6
Design	50	50	53	64	91
Education	382	443	672	866	935

Enterprise Software	133	102	130	173	254
Events	22	31	39	41	77
Fashion	86	99	149	221	418
Finance Technology	203	185	273	359	464
Food and Beverages	287	326	549	754	1085
Green Technology	187	162	175	238	334
Healthcare and Lifesciences	573	684	1018	1388	1762
House-Hold Services	41	46	57	86	156
Human Resources	116	156	209	372	467
Indic Language Startups	0	7	32	44	72
Internet of Things	135	99	118	108	108
IT Services	810	882	1087	1357	1802
Logistics	0	6	75	75	118
Marketing	128	187	179	218	306
Media and Entertainment	106	99	130	168	245
Nanotechnology	14	10	12	21	19
Non- Renewable Energy	19	190	349	151	157
Other Specialty Retailers	39	63	51	74	158
Others	0	28	493	589	112
Passenger Experience	0	0	1	1	3
Pets and Animals	16	16	28	47	61
Professional and Commercial Services	257	399	633	617	877
Real Estate	49	42	52	116	172
Renewable Energy	154	161	242	297	449
Retail	145	181	190	291	348
Robotics	39	25	37	44	61
Safety	18	28	43	43	40
Security Solutions	55	76	123	138	181
Social Impact	49	41	83	80	113
Social Network	67	31	58	57	58
Sports	26	45	35	61	67
Technology Hardware	168	245	296	354	541
Telecommunication and Networking	58	85	90	108	151

Textiles and Apparel	79	109	184	253	356
Toys and Games	0	1	40	52	75
Transportation and Storage	105	120	120	135	182
Travel and Tourism	119	81	119	158	276
Waste Management	1	7	99	159	178
Grand Total	**5,675**	**6,659**	**10,192**	**12,866**	**17,033**

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise details of investments made by selected AIFs under FFS to startups led by women, including for the State of Tamil Nadu, as on 31st October 2024 are as under:

State/UT	Number of women-led startups	Amount of Investments by selected AIFs (in Rs crore)
Karnataka	40	1,051.38
Maharashtra	37	731.02
Delhi	29	446.48
Gujarat	11	227.31
Haryana	7	171.10
Tamil Nadu	5	32.34
Kerala	4	233.71
Telangana	3	5.23
Uttar Pradesh	3	54.09
Rajasthan	2	90.50
Punjab	2	3.50
Assam	2	0.65
Manipur	1	1.65
Madhya Pradesh	1	0.35
Nagaland	1	26.98

Meghalaya	1	30.82
Total	**149**	**3,107.11**

STATEMENT-IV

The State/UT-wise details of funding support provided to women-led startups by selected incubators under SISFS, including for the State of Tamil Nadu, as on 31st October 2024 are as under:

State/UT	No. of women-led startups selected	Funds Approved by selected incubators (in Rs. Crore)
Maharashtra	244	43.17
Karnataka	175	35.71
Tamil Nadu	128	21.86
Uttar Pradesh	98	17.64
Delhi	90	16.82
Gujarat	86	15.48
Telangana	75	16.38
Haryana	60	9.13
Madhya Pradesh	54	7.78
Rajasthan	44	7.56
Odisha	34	4.25
Bihar	21	3.93
Kerala	21	4.22
Andhra Pradesh	20	4.53
West Bengal	19	2.81
Punjab	19	2.42
Assam	16	1.63
Himachal Pradesh	11	1.44

Nagaland	11	2.08
Goa	9	1.20
Uttarakhand	7	1.50
Jammu and Kashmir	7	1.55
Jharkhand	7	1.35
Chhattisgarh	7	0.76
Chandigarh	6	0.80
Meghalaya	2	0.24
Puducherry	2	0.36
Mizoram	2	0.25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.04
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.20
Sikkim	1	0.05
Grand Total	**1,278**	**227.12**

STATEMENT-V

The State/UT-wise details of amount of loans guaranteed to women-led startup borrowers under CGSS, including for the State of Tamil Nadu, as on 31st October 2024 are as under:

State/UT	Number of loans guaranteed	Total Amount of loans guaranteed (in Rs. crore)
Bihar	1	0.28
Delhi	3	4.70
Haryana	4	11.64
Karnataka	3	5.38
Kerala	1	0.50
Maharashtra	1	0.65

Rajasthan	1	0.50
Tamil Nadu	3	0.65
Telangana	1	0.30
Total	**18**	**24.6**

STATEMENT-VI

Programs Implemented to strengthen the ecosystem for women-led startups and ensure their sustainability:

1. To promote flow of both equity and debt to women led startups, 10% of the fund in the Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme operated by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is reserved for women-led startups.

2. Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) led by women are eligible to be considered for a higher level of management fee (0.1% p.a.). The same benefit is also extended to AIFs which are focused on women led startups.

3. Women Capacity Development Programme (WING) is a unique Capacity Development Program for women-led startups, to identify and support both aspiring and established women entrepreneurs in their startup journeys. The workshops are open to variety of business sectors including Tech, Construction, Product, Machine, Food, Agriculture, Education, etc. The workshops serve as a platform for emerging women entrepreneurs and other stakeholders to discuss the key challenges facing women entrepreneurs. WING workshops create a

conducive environment to share best practices and experiences in overcoming challenges and to gain insights learned from the business models adopted in the Indian context.

4. A Virtual Incubation Program for Women Entrepreneurs was conducted in collaboration with Zone Startups to support women-led tech startups with pro-bono acceleration support.

5. Startup India Hub: A webpage dedicated to women entrepreneurs has been designed on the Startup India portal. The page includes various policy measures for women entrepreneurs by both Central and State Governments.

6. ASCEND Startup Workshop Series and Women for Startups Workshops: The Government organized a series of startup workshops - ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive), for the entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and students from North-eastern region. In addition, the workshops are conducted with a specific focus on women entrepreneurs across the north-eastern states. The workshops have witnessed participation from ecosystem stakeholders such as government officials, startups, aspiring entrepreneurs, investors, academic institutions, etc.

7. SuperStree Podcast: With a vision to inspire a greater number of women across all regions in India to become entrepreneurs, the SuperStree video podcast series has been launched on women in the Indian Startup Ecosystem. The

podcast spreads awareness related to innovations from women and to further strengthen women entrepreneurship in the country.

8. Through various awareness programmes and capacity building programmes organized by the Government, and through print media and social media platforms, the Government also creates awareness about the existing schemes which support micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs.

9. Women For Startups: State Workshops for Women Entrepreneurs were held across States to build the capacity of aspiring and existing women entrepreneurs. The workshops focused on government scheme awareness, mock pitching, and finance-related training.

10. President's Interaction with Women Entrepreneurs: On 18th January 2024, as part of the “The President with the People” initiative, 25 women entrepreneurs had the opportunity to interact with the Hon’ble President of India. The interaction highlighted the role of women-led startups in driving innovation, creating jobs, and contributing to India’s growing startup ecosystem. The Hon’ble President acknowledged their efforts in turning ideas into ventures and emphasized the importance of their success in inspiring future generations.

11. The States’ Startup Ranking on support to startup ecosystems is primarily an exercise to identify good practices across all the Indian states. The evaluation

includes a specific provision to gauge the formulation and implementation of policies and special incentives to promote women-led startups in each state. The particular action point has witnessed active engagement and thereon reporting of measures undertaken by participating States and UTs.

12. To identify the depth, quality and spread of innovation, inclusivity and diversity, and entrepreneurship in country, the Government instituted the National Startup Awards (NSA). NSA recognizes and promotes startups across 20 sectors and special categories. All four editions of the NSA (2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023) have featured a special category and award for women-led startups.

औद्योगिक इकाइयों को बंद किया जाना

1348. श्री राकेश राठौर:

क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बंद पड़ी औद्योगिक इकाइयों का आकलन किया जा रहा है/किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में बंद पड़ी ऐसी औद्योगिक इकाइयों और यूनिटों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले की औद्योगिक इकाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा ऐसी औद्योगिक इकाइयों को पुनः चालू करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल):

(क): उद्योग मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। सरकार सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) से संबंधित आंकड़े रखती है। 01 जुलाई 2020 से 15 नवंबर 2024 के बीच उद्यम के तहत बंद हुए एमएसएमई की राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र वार संख्या, जैसा कि एमएसएमई मंत्रालय द्वारा बताया गया है, का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): 01 जुलाई 2020 से 15 नवंबर 2024 के बीच उद्यम के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बंद हुए एमएसएमई का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): सरकार ने औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मेक इन इंडिया, उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम तथा राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर कार्यक्रम जैसी अनेक पहलें शुरू की हैं जिसके साथ-साथ ईज़ ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने के लिए अन्य प्रयास भी जारी हैं। राज्य सरकार भी अपनी औद्योगिक नीतियों के जरिए औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देती हैं, जिसमें लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों को सहायता दिए जाने पर फोकस किया जाता है।

सरकार ने एमएसएमई को वित्त उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भी विभिन्न पहलें की हैं, जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी स्कीम के तहत सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम ऋण गारंटी निधि न्यास (सीजीटीएमएसई) के जरिए सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों को 500 लाख रुपए तक के बंधकरहित ऋण (दिनांक 01.04.2023 से), जिसमें विभिन्न श्रेणियों के ऋणों के लिए 85 प्रतिशत तक गारंटी कवरेज शामिल है।

- प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम के तहत, गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए ऋण संबद्ध सब्सिडी उपलब्ध कराई 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 सब्सिडी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। महिलाओं सहित विशेष श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों के लिए, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मार्जिन मनी 35 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25 प्रतिशत है।

- इमरजेंसी क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी स्कीम (ईसीएलजीएस) को मई, 2020 में आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के हिस्से के रूप में शुरू किया गया था ताकि पात्र एमएसएमई और व्यावसायिक उद्यमों को उनकी परिचालन देयताओं को पूरा करने और कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण उत्पन्न बाधाओं के संदर्भ में अपने व्यवसायों को पुन: शुरू करने में सहायता मिल सके। यह स्कीम, दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक प्रचालनरत थी। यह स्कीम अर्थव्यवस्था के सभी क्षेत्रों को कवर करती है। इसके अंतर्गत, सदस्य ऋणदाता संस्थाओं (एमएलआई) को पात्र ऋणप्राप्तकर्ताओं को दी गई ऋण सुविधा के संबंध में शत प्रतिशत गारंटी प्रदान की गई।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

दिनांक 01/07/2020 से 15/11/2024 के बीच उद्यम के तहत बंद हुए राज्य-वार कुल एमएसएमई

क्रम सं.	राज्य	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम	कुल
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	79	1	-	80
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,012	13	1	1,026
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	-	-	3
4	असम	99	2	2	103
5	बिहार	2,772	2		2,775
6	चंडीगढ़	58	1	-	59
7	छत्तीसगढ़	747	4	1	752

8	दिल्ली	968	22	2	992
9	गोवा	139	2	-	141
10	गुजरात	5,876	89	7	5,972
11	हरियाणा	1,569	30	-	1,599
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	334	7	-	341
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	697	4	-	701
14	झारखंड	1,142	5	-	1,147
15	कर्नाटक	2,984	23	3	3,010
16	केरल	1,747	5	1	1,753
17	लद्दाख	17	-	-	17
18	लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-	-
19	मध्य प्रदेश	2,341	9	2	2,352
20	महाराष्ट्र	15,109	95	16	15,220
21	मणिपुर	215	2	-	217
22	मेघालय	3	-	-	3
23	मिजोरम	26	-	-	26
24	नागालैंड	25	-	-	25
25	ओडिशा	1,273	6	-	1,279
26	पुदुच्चेरी	170	2	-	172
27	पंजाब	427	8	-	435
28	राजस्थान	4,951	38	5	4,994
29	सिक्किम	2	-	-	2
30	तमिलनाडु	7,834	58	2	7,894
31	तेलंगाना	1,705	14	2	1,721
32	दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	73	4	-	77

33	त्रिपुरा	46	2	1	49
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,738	27	4	3,769
35	उत्तराखंड	703	7	1	711
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,025	25	2	2,052
	कुल:-	**60,909**	**507**	**53**	**61,469**

विवरण-II

दिनांक 01/07/2020 से 15/11/2024 के बीच उद्यम के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में बंद हुए कुल जिला-वार एमएसएमई					
क्रम सं.	**जिला**	**सूक्ष्म**	**लघु**	**मध्यम**	**कुल**
1	आगरा	205	1	-	206
2	अलीगढ़	71	-	-	71
3	अंबेडकर नगर	50	-	-	50
4	अमेठी	36	1	-	37
5	अमरोहा	22	2	-	24
6	औरैया	10	-	-	10
7	अयोध्या	20	-	-	20
8	आजमगढ़	108	-	-	108
9	बागपत	32	2	-	34
10	बहराइच	37	1	-	38
11	बलिया	63	-	-	63
12	बलरामपुर	29	-	-	29
13	बांदा	21	-	-	21
14	बाराबंकी	12	-	1	13
15	बरेली	102	1	-	103
16	बस्ती	14	-	-	14

17	भदोही	54	-	-	54
18	बिजनौर	41	1	-	42
19	बदायूं	26	-	-	26
20	बुलंदशहर	49	-	-	49
21	चंदौली	29	-	-	29
22	चित्रकूट	14	-	-	14
23	देवरिया	16	-	-	16
24	एटा	18	-	-	18
25	इटावा	13	-	-	13
26	फर्रुखाबाद	12	-	-	12
27	फतेहपुर	16	-	-	16
28	फिरोजाबाद	61	-	-	61
29	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	180	3	1	184
30	गाजियाबाद	239	-	-	239
31	गाजीपुर	76	-	-	76
32	गौंडा	41	-	-	41
33	गोरखपुर	46	-	-	46
34	हमीरपुर	3	-	-	3
35	हापुड़	31	-	-	31
36	हरदोई	13	-	-	13
37	हाथरस	34	1	-	35
38	जालौन	9	-	-	9
39	जौनपुर	109	-	-	109
40	झांसी	38	-	-	38
41	कन्नौज	9	-	-	9
42	कानपुर देहात	14	1	-	15
43	कानपुर नगर	87	-	-	87
44	कासगंज	16	-	-	16
45	कौशांबी	21	-	-	21
46	कुशीनगर	20	-	-	20
47	लखीमपुर खीरी	11	-	-	11

48	ललितपुर	5	-	-	5
49	लखनऊ	148	2	-	150
50	महराजगंज	51	-	-	51
51	महोबा	12	-	-	12
52	मैनपुरी	20	-	-	20
53	मथुरा	100	-	-	100
54	मऊ	52	1	-	53
55	मेरठ	112	-	-	112
56	मिर्जापुर	45	1	1	47
57	मुरादाबाद	76	-	-	76
58	मुजफ्फरनगर	49	-	-	49
59	पीलीभीत	42	-	-	42
60	प्रतापगढ़	63	1	-	64
61	प्रयागराज	176	-	-	176
62	रायबरेली	13	1	-	14
63	रामपुर	28	2	-	30
64	सहारनपुर	92	4	-	96
65	संभल	17	-	-	17
66	संत कबीर नगर	43	-	-	43
67	शाहजहांपुर	15	-	-	15
68	शामली	14	-	-	14
69	श्रावस्ती	14	-	-	14
70	सिद्धार्थनगर	40	-	-	40
71	**सीतापुर**	**23**	**-**	**-**	**23**
72	सोनभद्र	27	-	1	28
73	सुल्तानपुर	41	-	-	41
74	उन्नाव	15	-	-	15
75	वाराणसी	227	1	-	228
	कुल:	**3,738**	**27**	**4**	**3,769**

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE UNDER PMAGY

1349. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the details of steps taken under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) to develop villages with minimum needs of society;

(b) the details and the number of villages selected, works undertaken and the number of people getting benefits from the said scheme; and

(c) the details of specific monitorable indicators to evaluate any village as "Adarsh Gram"?

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

(a): In 2021-22 the erstwhile scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana has been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY). The villages having more than 40% SC population and a total population of 500 or more are eligible for selection under the Scheme. The selected villages are saturated with identified 50 Socio-Economic developmental indicators as detailed at Annexure, under 10 domains namely Drinking Water and Sanitation, Education, Health and Nutrition, Social Security, Rural Roads and Housing, Electricity and Clean Fuel, Agricultural Practices,

Financial Inclusion, Digitization, Livelihood and Skill Development, which are the minimum requirements for any person residing in a village.

(b): Since 2018-19, 29851 villages have been selected; 36896 works have been undertaken covering 41,29,288 beneficiaries.

(c): The list of 50 socio-economic developmental Monitorable Indicators to evaluate villages as “Adarsh Gram” is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of 50 Socio-Economic Developmental Monitorable Indicators are as under:

Sl.	Domain/ Particulars of Monitorable Indicators
1.	**Drinking Water and Sanitation**
1.1	Whether adequate sustainable drinking water sources to cover the village are available? (Yes/No)
1.2	% of households provided with clean drinking water
1.3	% of households having Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)
1.4	Have toilets been provided in all schools and Anganwadis in the village?
1.5	Whether people are still defecating in the open in the village? (Yes/No)
1.6	% of drains available along all internal roads
1.7	% of existing drains functioning
1.8	% of solid and liquid waste being disposed of effectively
2.	**Education**
2.1	% of children (6-10 years), both boys and girls, attending primary schools
2.2	% of children (11-13 years), both boys and girls, attending middle schools

2.3	% of children (14-15 years), both boys and girls, attending secondary schools
2.4	% of children (16-17 years), both boys and girls, attending higher secondary schools
2.5	% of children (18-23 years), both boys and girls, attending post higher secondary schools
2.6	% of SC children (out of those attending school and eligible) receiving pre-matric scholarship)
2.7	% of SC children (out of those pursuing post matric education and eligible) receiving post-matric scholarship
3.	**Health and Nutrition**
3.1	% of eligible households covered under any Health Protection Scheme
3.2	Is an emergency Ambulance facility available on call? (Yes/No)
3.3	% of pregnant women who are severely anemic
3.4	% of institutional deliveries in the village during the last one year
3.5	% of low-birth weight children born during the last one year
3.6	% of full immunization of children (< 1 year)
3.7	% of underweight children (0-5 years) in the village
3.8	How many pregnant women died during the last one year?
3.9	How many children (<1 year) died during the last one year?
3.10	% of persons with communicable diseases getting treatment as per protocol
3.11	Whether all Anganwadis are constructed? (Yes/No)
4.	**Social Security**
4.1	% of eligible women provided with Widow Pension
4.2	% of eligible persons provided with Old Age Pension
4.3	% of eligible persons provided with Disability Pension
5.	**Rural Roads and Housing**
5.1	Is the village connected by all-weather roads? (Yes/No)
5.2	% of internal roads that are CC/ brick top/ Pakka/ Tiled

5.3	% of households living in Kachcha/ unsafe houses
6.	**Electricity and clean fuel**
6.1	Whether the village has been electrified? (Yes/No)
6.2	% of households having electricity connection
6.3	% of households using at least one LED bulb
6.4	% of households having gas connection
6.5	% of internal roads having street lights
7.	**Agricultural Practices etc.**
7.1	% of eligible farmers provided with Soil Health Card
7.2	Extent (in %) of organic farming practices adopted
7.3	Extent (in %) of watershed management practices adopted
8.	**Financial Inclusion**
8.1	% of village population (>5 years) having Aadhar Identification
8.2	% of households having accounts in Banks/ Post Office
8.3	% of eligible persons covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
8.4	% of eligible persons covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
9.	**Digitization**
9.1	Does the village have access to Internet connectivity? (Yes/No)
9.2	Does the village have a Common Service Centre or Cyber Cafe? (Yes/No)
9.3	% of eligible persons who are digitally literate
10.	**Livelihood and Skill Development**
10.1	% of eligible youth undergoing skill development
10.2	% of eligible youth who have been able to avail bank linked loan
10.3	% of households which have at least one member as a member of any SHGs

बुरहान ताप्ती मिल

1350. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बुरहान ताप्ती मिल श्रमिक/कामगार बहुल क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं और हजारों कामगारों के परिवार इस मिल पर निर्भर हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार लाखों कामगारों के लाभार्थ इस मिल का उत्पादन पूरी क्षमता से बहाल करने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए जा रहे प्रभावी कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारणों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (एनटीसी) की बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल में कुल 800 कामगार कार्यरत हैं।

(ग) से (ङ): कोविड-19 महामारी और गंभीर वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण बुरहानपुर तात्पी मिल सहित एनटीसी की सभी मिलों में मार्च, 2020 से परिचालन स्थगित रखा गया है। तथापि, वित्तीय बाधाओं के बावजूद, मिल के कर्मचारियों को जून, 2023 तक का पूरा वेतन दिया गया है। बाद की अवधि के लिए, श्रमिकों को सितंबर, 2024 तक के वेतन का 50% भुगतान किया गया है और जुलाई, 2024 तक सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान किया गया है।

LEVERAGING THE BENEFITS FROM AGRI-TECH SECTOR

1351. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking strategic steps and initiatives to ensure that the exponential growth in the Agri-tech sector is appropriately leveraged for the benefit of farmers across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the agricultural sector is witnessing the emergence of unique themes such as hyperspectral data analysis, photo-analytics, and the retrieval of precise weather parameters through geostationary satellites; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) Yes, the government acknowledges the significant potential of the Agri-Tech industry in driving the transformation of food systems and enhancing the efficiency and profitability of small farms. Further, various initiatives and policies have been introduced to promote technological advancements in agriculture, recognizing the role of Agri-Tech in addressing challenges and fostering sustainable agricultural practices. The Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission, which

envisage the creations of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture such as Agristack, Krishi Decision Support System, Comprehensive Soil Fertility and Profile Map and other IT initiatives. Agristack project is one of the major components of this Mission, which consists of three foundational registries or databases in the agriculture sector, i.e., the Farmers' Registry, Geo-referenced village maps and the Crop Sown Registry. This system aims to enhance interoperability and convergence of efforts, fostering the development of applications in the agricultural sector using emerging digital technologies.

Further, a component called "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" has been launched under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR) in 2018-19 with the objective of promoting innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing the incubation ecosystem. Under this programme, start-ups are encouraged to use innovative technologies to resolve challenges faced in agriculture and allied sectors. A total of 1176 start-ups have been selected in various areas of agriculture and allied sectors under this programme for providing financial support through Knowledge Partners and Agri Business Incubators appointed by the Department for implementation of this programme.

The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has been supporting Agri-based startups under the project called National Agriculture Innovation Fund (NAIF)

initiated in year 2016-2017. It has two components viz. (I) Innovation Fund; (II) Incubation Fund and National Coordinating Unit (NCU):

I. Component I: 10 Zonal Technology Management Units and 89 Institute Technology Management Units (ITMUs) established in 99 ICAR institutes provide a single-window mechanism to manage innovations, showcase intellectual assets, and pursue matters related to intellectual property (IP) management and transfer/commercialization of technologies in these institutes.

II. Component II: Agri-business Incubator Centres (ABICs) are set up to speed up the delivery of the new technologies to stake holders. The ABICs are the nodal point to provide the desired link for Agriculture Research andDevelopment (RandD) Institutions for incubation/ commercialization of the validated technologies. So far, 50 Agri-Business Incubation Centers have been established and are operational in the ICAR network under the NAIF scheme.

(a) and (c): Yes, agriculture sector is witnessing emergence of various technologies viz hyperspectral remote sensing, photo- analytics, retrieval of precise weather parameters through geostationary satellites, AI/ML based analytics etc. In this direction Department has taken various initiatives such as use of Hyperspectral data in agricultural applications i.e crop identification, crop health monitoring, soil organic carbon estimation etc. on pilot basis in collaboration with Start-up industry and Weather information and Network Data System (WINDS) to strengthen

weather data infrastructure in the country and to provide good quality weather datasets from a single digital platform.

प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना

1352. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना के अंतर्गत विगत सात वर्षों में दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के कितने मछुआरे लाभान्वित हुए हैं, तत्संबंधी चालू वर्ष सहित वर्ष - वार, नाम-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना के अलावा ऐसी कौन-सी विभिन्न योजनाएं हैं जिनके अंतर्गत दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के मछुआरों को विगत सात वर्षों में राजसहायता मिली है, तत्संबंधी चालू वर्ष सहित वर्ष-वार, नाम-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विगत सात वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष में वर्ष-वार लाभान्वित हुए मछुआरों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने पिछले सात वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में वर्ष-वार क्षतिग्रस्त हुई नौकाओं और नष्ट हुए अन्य उपकरणों के लिए मछुआरों को मुआवजा प्रदान किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) भारत के सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लागू की गई है। पीएमएमएसवाई के तहत विगत चार वर्षों (2020-21 से 2023-24) और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (2024-

25) के दौरान मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने कुल 135.17 करोड़ की लागत से केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव द्वारा प्रस्तुत मात्स्यिकी विकास परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है। स्वीकृत गतिविधियों में रियरिगं पॉन्डस का निर्माण, ग्रो आउट पॉण्ड , ओर्नामेंटल फिश रियरिगं यूनिट, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, सी वीड के लिए ब्रूड बैंक की स्थापना, मत्स्य मूल्य वर्धित उद्यम, परिवहन के लिए वाहन, मीठे पानी की जलीय कृषि आदि शामिल हैं। स्वीकृतियों में दीव के वनकबारा में एक स्मार्ट और एकीकृत फिशिगं हार्बर का विकास भी शामिल है। पीएमएमएसवाई को संबंधित राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जाता है, जिसमें लाभार्थियों का चयन और लाभार्थियों को परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति संबंधित राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा दी जाती है।

दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन दीव संघ शासित प्रदेश ने सूचित किया है कि अब तक पीएमएमएसवाई के तहत 10 लाभार्थियों को लाभ मिला है, जिसमें मिश्रित (कोम्पोसिट) फिश कल्चर सहित मीठे पानी की जल कृषि के लिए इनपुट के तहत 8 लाभार्थी और फिश ट्रान्सर्पोट के लिए आइस बॉक्स के साथ मोटर साइकिल प्राप्त करने वाले 2 लाभार्थी शामिल हैं। लाभार्थियों का विवरण उनके नामों के साथ संलग्न है।

से (घ) केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन दीव ने सूचित किया है कि पीएमएमएसवाई के अतिरिक्त 03 अन्य योजनाएं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव के मात्स्यिकी कार्यालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है :

(i) पाकिस्तान मरीन सिक्योरिटी एजेंसी (पीएमएसए) द्वारा पकड़े गए नाव मालिक/मछुआरों को वित्तीय सहायता: पीएमएसए द्वारा पहली बार बंदी/हिरासत में लिए गए मछुआरों के परिवारों को वर्तमान में लागू अकुशल दैनिक मजदूरी दरों पर वित्तीय सहायता उनकी रिहाई तक प्रदान की जाती है। यह बताया गया है कि वर्तमान वर्ष सहित विगत सात वर्षों से इस योजना के तहत 157 लाभार्थियों को लाभ दिया गया है।

(ii) मछुआरों को मात्स्यिकी संबंधी आवश्यक वस्तुओं/उपकरणों आदि की खरीद के लिए सहायता, जिसमें 10% अधिकतम सब्सिडी के साथ 10.00 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकतम लागत के साथ नए इनबोर्ड मोटर (आईबीएम) इंजन की खरीद, 50% अधिकतम सब्सिडी के साथ 0.50 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकतम लागत के साथ विद्युत/सौर/बैटरी उपकरणों की खरीद शामिल है। सूचित किया गया है कि विगत सात वर्षों से इस योजना के तहत 275 लाभार्थियों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

(iii) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं/दुर्घटनाओं से प्रभावित मछुआरों को वित्तीय सहायता, जिसमें मछुआरे की मृत्यु/लापता होने की स्थिति में परिवार के सदस्य को एकमुश्त सहायता (वन टाइम असिस्टेंस) और समुद्र/बाढ़/आग या प्राकृतिक आपदा में दुर्घटना के कारण नाव के पूर्ण नुकसान/क्षति या मरम्मत के मामले में नाव मालिक को एकमुश्त वित्तीय सहायता (वन टाइम फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस) प्रदान की जाती है। यह सहायता 15 मीटर और उससे अधिक लंबाई वाले ट्रॉलर/मशीनीकृत नाव के लिए 5.00 लाख रुपये, 15 मीटर से कम लंबाई वाले ट्रॉलर/मशीनीकृत नाव के लिए 3.00 लाख रुपये और 11 मीटर तक मोटोराईज़्ड़ औटबोर्ड मोटर्स (ओबीएम)/इनबोर्ड मोटर्स (आईबीएम) के लिए 1.00 लाख रुपये है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा नगर हवेली एवं दमन दीव ने बताया कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत विगत सात वर्षों से 36 लाभार्थियों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम सं.	लाभार्थियों का नाम
कोम्पोसिट फिश कल्चर सहित मीठे पानी की जलकृषि के लिए इनपुट	
1	देवजीभाई मनुभाई थोराट, बेरामल, खोरीपाड़ा, मोटा राँधा।
2	राजेश खांडू भोया, मकान सं 53, दुधानी, बिलधारी, दुधानी।
3	शिद्वा रामू बोरसा, रुईपाड़ा, दुधानी, दादरा नगर हवेली।
4	लाह्नु बारकु खरपड़िया, मकान सं 140, खोरीपाड़ा, दुधानी, दादरा नगर हवेली।

5	रविन्द्रभाई मंगलभाई गायकवाड़, पारसपाड़ा, कौंचा, दुधानी , दादरा नगर हवेली।
6	रमेश पिलया पाढेर, सांवरपाड़ा , गुलिसा , गुंसा , दुधानी , दादरा नगर हवेली।
7	संजयभाई काकड़भाई गावित, वागनपाड़ा , खोरीपाड़ा, मोटा रंधा, दादरा नगर हवेली
8	भीखलभाई धकलभाई गायकवाड़, पारसपाड़ा, कौंचा, दुधानी, दादरा नगर हवेली।
आइस बॉक्स के साथ मोटर साइकिल	
9	गुलाबभाई बी. गावित, 362, पाटलिपाड़ा, खानवेल, दादरा नगर हवेली।
10	लाह्बु रामल लोटी, खोरीपाड़ा, खानवेल, दादरा नगर हवेली

पीएमजीएसवाई चरण-4

1353. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) चरण-4 के अंतर्गत बेहतर सड़क सम्पर्क प्रदान करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्मित की जाने वाली सड़कों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या दरभंगा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से एक भी बस्ती को इस योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या नेपाल से अत्यधिक जल छोड़े जाने के कारण दो माह पूर्व दरभंगा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुभौल गांव के निकट कोसी नदी का पश्चिमी तटबंध टूट गया था, जिसके कारण कीरतपुर, गोरा बौराम और घनश्यामपुर प्रखंडों में भारी तबाही हुई है तथा कितनी ग्रामीण सड़कें क्षतिग्रस्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त गंभीर समस्याओं के मद्देनजर पीएमजीएसवाई के चरण-4 के माध्यम से दरभंगा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का निर्माण करने का भी विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख): प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-IV (पीएमजीएसवाई-IV) 2024 में 62,500 किलोमीटर की बारहमासी सड़कों (सिंगल लेन) के निर्माण के लिए शुरू की गई है, ताकि वर्ष जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार मैदानी इलाकों में 500+, पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (जनजातीय अनुसूची V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों) में 250+ और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ आबादी वाली लगभग 25,000 बिना सड़क संपर्क वाली बसावटों को सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया जा सके। आबादी मानकों के अनुसार सड़कों से न जुड़ी पात्र बसावटों की पहचान करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का कार्य इस समय जारी है।

(ग): बिहार राज्य से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, वर्तमान वर्ष में पीएमजीएसवाई/राज्य स्कीम के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण निर्माण विभाग (निर्माण प्रभाग, बिरौल) द्वारा निर्मित 51 सड़कें (किरतपुर ब्लॉक की 34 सड़कें और कुशेश्वर अस्थान पुरबी ब्लॉक की 17 सड़कें) और राज्य स्कीमों के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण निर्माण विभाग (बेनीपुर) द्वारा निर्मित 2 सड़कें (घनश्यामपुर ब्लॉक), कोसी नदी के पश्चिमी तटबंध में दरार पड़ने के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुई हैं। राज्य ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि इन सड़कों पर क्षति की मरम्मत के लिए विस्तृत कार्य योजना रिपोर्ट आदि बनाई जा रही हैं।

(घ): क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों का पुनरूद्धार पीएमजीएसवाई IV के कार्यक्षेत्र में नहीं आता है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के जनसंख्या मानकों के अनुसार देश में सड़कों से न जुड़ी कुल 25,000 पात्र बसावटों को इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा जिसके लिए सर्वेक्षण का कार्य इस समय चल रहा है।

CROP INSURANCE SCHEMES

1354. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has data regarding the various crop insurance schemes run by the States across the country for the welfare of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including premium being collected from farmers and welfare benefits of the scheme;

(c) whether the Government has released the installments under PM-KISAN for the State of Karnataka, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has observed that frequent title disputes are happening with respect to farmers' lands due to non-centralization, if so, the details of steps taken to ensure that titles of farmers' land remains undisputed; and

(e) whether the Government has details of claims settled under PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for the State of Karnataka, if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b) : Government of India has introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk

insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial horticultural crops notified by the concerned State Government.

The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, dry spells, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire and lightening, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc. but also against farm level yield loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, natural fire and cloud burst), prevented sowing and post-harvest losses. Premium subsidy liability under the scheme is shared by the Central and State Government. Scheme is voluntary and demand driven since 2020-21. Currently the scheme is being implemented by 24 States/UTs. Data of the scheme for implementing States/UTs is available on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) i.e. www.pmfby.gov.in.

However, some States like Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal are implementing their own schemes. As these schemes are being implemented by the States on their own, no data in respect of these schemes is maintained by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

(c): Details of installments released in Karnataka under PM-KISAN are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d): PMFBY covers loanee and non-loanee farmers both on voluntary basis. Further, the scheme is demand driven. Documents to know the insurable

interest of the farmer under the scheme are notified by the State Government concerned. However, to facilitate the farmers in coverage under the scheme with correct details of land, land records of major States have been integrated with National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP).

(e): All the data relating to PMFBY/RWBCIS is available on NCIP. However, State Government of Karnataka has its own portal "Samrakshne" and all data relating to the schemes is available on Samrakshne portal. Soft copy of coverage and claims data as received from State Government is uploaded on NCIP. The year-wise claims paid to farmers in Karnataka under PMFBY is are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Instalments paid in Karnataka under PM-KISAN

Installment	Instalment Period	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1st	FY 2018-2019 (Dec-Mar)	19,872	3.97
2nd	FY 2019-2020 (April-July)	29,63,053	656.16
3rd	FY 2019-2020 (August-November)	46,66,949	1,083.87
4th	FY 2019-2020 (Dec-Mar)	49,47,251	1,049.74
5th	FY 2020-2021 (April-July)	51,14,512	1,033.93
6th	FY 2020-2021 (August-November)	52,19,760	1,061.53
7th	FY 2020-2021 (Dec-March)	52,81,757	1,063.26
8th	FY 2021-2022 (April-July)	51,77,858	1,071.23
9th	FY 2021-2022 (August-November)	52,13,008	1,092.11

10th	FY 2021-2022 (Dec-March)	34,53,252	709.48
11th	FY 2022-2023 (April-July)	49,20,226	1,300.70
12th	FY 2022-2023 (August-November)	50,05,169	1,069.07
13th	FY 2022-23 (Dec-Mar)	48,47,557	1,044.33
14th	FY 2023-24 (April-July)	49,34,530	1,017.44
15th	FY 2023-24 (August-November)	43,78,004	966.43
16th	FY 2023-24 (Dec-Mar)	44,34,025	979.50
17th	FY 2024-25 (Apr- July)	43,04,818	958.26
18th	FY 2024-25 (Aug-Nov)	43,47,737	941.76
		Total	**17,102.79**

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise details of claims paid to farmers in Karnataka under PMFBY

Year-wise details of claims paid to farmers in Karnataka under PMFBY		
Year	**Season**	**Paid Claims**
		Rs. Crore
2016-17	Kharif 2016	1,227.72
	Rabi 2016-17	866.12
	Total	**2,093.84**
2017-18	Kharif 2017	817.42
	Rabi 2017-18	39.37
	Total	**856.79**
2018-19	Kharif 2018	1,934.66
	Rabi 2018-19	1,053.10
	Total	**2,987.75**
2019-20	Kharif 2019	1,114.09
	Rabi 2019-20	401.43

	Total	**1,515.53**
2020-21	Kharif 2020	917.61
	Rabi 2020-21	112.71
	Total	**1,030.32**
2021-22	Kharif 2021	1,370.81
	Rabi 2021-22	119.12
	Total	**1,489.93**
2022-23	Kharif 2022	1,385.96
	Rabi 2022-23	170.02
	Total	**1,555.97**
2023-24	Kharif 2023	1,867.11
	Rabi 2023-24	154.45
	Total	**2,021.56**
Grand Total		**13,551.70**

INFRASTRUCTURAL SUPPORT FOR FISHERIES

1355. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) whether there is volatile growth in per capita income of traditional fishermen in Kerala, if so, the details of the measures implemented to ensure stable income growth for fishermen in the State;

(b) the details and decline in Kerala's fish production from 7.27 lakh tonnes in 2015-16 to 6.8 lakh tonnes in 2019-20 and initiatives to increase fish production in the State;

(c) the details of measures taken to address climate change and oceanic plastic waste, which impact the fisheries sector in Kerala;

(d) the details of plans to overcome infrastructural bottlenecks in Kerala's fisheries sector to support both traditional and modern fishing practices; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce the vulnerability of fishermen in Kerala to emerging challenges such as climate change and environmental pollution?

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

(a) and (b) : The Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, GoI) has been taking several initiates towards holistic development of fisheries sector with major emphasis on strengthening the livelihood of fishers. The major initiatives include Blue Revolution Scheme implemented during 2015-16 to 2019-20, provision of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to fisheries and creation of Fisheries and

Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) enabling concessional financing in fisheries.

In 2020, Government of India approved a flagship scheme -Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) at a total investment of Rs. 20050 crore for holistic development of fisheries sector for implementation in all the States and Union Territories of India including Kerala for a period of 5(five) years from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25. During last four years (2020-21 to 2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25) under PMMSY, the DoF, GoI has accorded approval to the fisheries developmental proposals of Government of Kerala amounting to Rs.1181.10 crore. The approved activities *inter alia* included production and productivity enhancing activities like establishment of brood banks, hatcheries, grow out ponds, brackishwater aquaculture, ornamental fish rearing units, upgradation of existing fishing vessels, deep-sea fishing vessels, high tech aquaculture activities like cage culture, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), Biofloc culture units, pen-culture units, bivalve cultivation, integrated development of reservoirs, etc.

Government of Kerala has informed that per capita income of fishermen in Kerala has been increasing over the years and showing increasing trend from 2020-21 to 2022-23. The fish production of Kerala during 2015-16 was 7.27 lakh tonnes and reached to 6.8 lakh tonnes during 2019-20. Due to strategic initiatives of the Union and State Governments the fish production in Kerala has increased to 9.21

lakh tonnes during 2022-23. These initiatives taken have also ensured stable income growth to fishermen in the State and overall development of the sector.

(c) : The DoF, GoI is committed towards sustainable management of fisheries and gives high emphasis towards addressing climate change and environmental impacts of plastic litters. The fisheries research institutes under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India have been conducting regular research for understanding the impacts of climate change in order to develop climate resilient strategies for sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture. The DoF, GoI is one of the Lead Partnering Country in the International Maritime Organization (IMO)-Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) GloLitter Partnership (GLP) Project with the aim of prevention and reduction of Marine Plastic Litter and to reverse the negative environmental impacts of plastic. In this regard, a National Action Plan has been published for management and prevention of sea-based marine plastic litter and being implemented in all coastal States/Union Territories including Kerala. In addition, Government of Kerala has informed that they have initiated an ambitious sanitation campaign called *Suchitwa Sagaram* (clean sea) in 2017 with sole aim to reduce plastic waste buildup in sea by prohibiting plastic waste dumping into the sea and removing all forms of plastic materials in the sea or ones which get entangled in the nets while fishing.

(d) : DoF, GoI has been keen to strengthen the fisheries infrastructure facilities in Kerala. Under the flagship scheme, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

(PMMSY) the DoF, GoI has approved various activities enabling strengthening of fisheries infrastructure facilities in Kerala. The approved activities include support towards expansion upgradation and modernization of fishing harbors at Kerala, construction of ice plants/cold storages, procurement of efficient fish transportation units, establishment of state of art whole sale fish markets, establishment of retail markers, fish kiosk, establishment of referral and disease diagnostic quality testing labs for precise disease diagnostics, development of integrated modern coastal fishing villages etc.

(e): Under the various fisheries developmental activities initiated by the DoF, GoI, welfare of fishers has been the prime objective. In this regard, support is provided towards communication devices, transponders are being installed for safety of fishers at sea, artificial reefs and ranching programmes are approved for sustainable development and management of fisheries along the coast, for other need based services, extension services in form of *Matsya Seva Kendras* and *Sagar Mitras* are also approved. Time to time advisories are provided on climate and other serious vulnerabilities ensuring safety of fishermen. Additionally, livelihood support to fishers during fish ban period, boats and nets to traditional fishermen, skill development and capacity building programmes are also provided.

LEGAL GUARANTEE OF MSP

1356. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) the steps that are being taken to address farmers' demands for a legal guarantee of Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(b) the details of MSP for the 2024 crop season in light of inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) : A committee has been constituted on 12th July, 2022 to make suggestions so as to make Minimum Support Price (MSP) more effective and transparent.

(b) The details of MSP (marketing season-wise) announced for the year 2024 are given below:

Minimum Support Price (marketing season-wise)

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	**KHARIF CROPS**	**2024-25**
1	PADDY(Common)	2300
	PADDY (Grade A)	2320
2	JOWAR (Hybrid)	3371
	JOWAR (Maldandi)	3421
3	BAJRA	2625
4	RAGI	4290
5	MAIZE	2225
6	ARHAR(Tur)	7550
7	MOONG	8682

8	URAD	7400
9	COTTON (Medium Staple)	7121
	COTTON (Long Staple)	7521
10	GROUNDNUT IN SHELL	6783
11	SUNFLOWER SEED	7280
12	SOYABEAN	4892
13	SESAMUM	9267
14	NIGERSEED	8717
Sl. No.	**Rabi Crops**	**2025-26**
1	WHEAT	2425
2	BARLEY	1980
3	GRAM	5650
4	MASUR (LENTIL)	6700
5	RAPESEED/MUSTARD	5950
6	SAFFLOWER	5940
	Commercial Crops	
		2024
1	Copra (Milling)	11160
	(Ball)	12000
		2024-25
2	JUTE	5335

INITIATIVES TO EASE FINANCIAL PRESSURE ON FARMERS

1357. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the percentage of farmer families with outstanding debts has increased over the last five years;

(b) the details of the measures being proposed by the Government to ensure that more and more farmer families are able to meet their expenses or fulfil their needs without relying on loans; and

(c) whether the Government is taking any new initiatives to ease financial pressure on farmers and their dependence on borrowed money to meet their increasing expenditure?

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

(a) The details of agriculture credit are as follows: -

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
(A) Total Agri loan outstanding (Rs. in Cr)	2058730.24	2277427.93	2513498.941	2888172.88	3352645.70
(B) No of A/c against outstanding amount (in lakh)	1493.78	1531.96	1611.74	1741.04	1874.70
(C) Outstanding per Farmer account (in Rs.)	137799.88	148657.18	155924.25	165891.61	178807.77

(Source RBI/ NABARD)

The number of accounts of the farmers opting for credit through institutional sources has increased by 380.92 lakhs from 31.03.2020 to 31.03.2024. Further, the

outstanding per agricultural loan account is increasing gradually from Rs.137799.88/- as on 31.03.2020 to Rs.178807.77/- as on 31.03.2024.

In addition, NPA in Agriculture loans of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Cooperatives Banks and Regional Rural Banks has been decreased during the last 5 years (ie. from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24) as below:

Period	SCBs	Coopertives Banks	RRBs
2019-20	10.3%	7.99%	8.72%
2023-24	6.20%	5.32%	6.65%

Decreasing NPA during this period indicates improvement in repaying capacity of farmers.

(b) and (c) The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are designed to increase the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. Brief of schemes/ programmes initiated and implemented during last 10 year by Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare for making farming more remunerative and make the farmers financially more secure including disbursement of farm loan are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Brief of new schemes/ programmes initiated during last 10 year by DAandFW for making farming more remunerative and make the farmers financially more secure.

1.Increase in budget allocation over the years

In the year 2013-14 the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was only Rs.21933.50 crore. This has increased by more than 5.58 times to Rs. Rs.1,22,528.77 crore in 2024-25.

2. Fixing of MSP at one-and-a half times the cost of production

The Government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from 2018-19.

3. Income support to farmers through PM KISAN

Launch of PM-KISAN in 2019 - an income support scheme providing Rs. 6000 per year in 3 equal installments. More than Rs. 3.46 lakh crore has been released so far to eligible farmers.

4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016 to provide crop insurance to farmers to mitigate weather risk.

5. Agri Infrastructure Fund was launched to mobilise investment to creat infrasturcture in rural and Agriculutre sector.

6. Promotion of FPOs *A new Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion* of *new 10,000 FPOs launched in* 2020.

7. Soil Health Cards scheme was introduced in the year 2014-15 to optimize usage of nutrients.

8. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) is being implemented to provide micro irrigation in the country

9. Launch of the National Mission for Edible Oils – Oil Palm and National Mission for Edible Oils- Oil Seeds –

New Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) and National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oil Seeds (NMEO-OS) were launched to promote oil palm and oilseed farmers.

10. Setting up of E-NAM extension Platform to provide better market access to the farmers

11.Institutional agriculture credit :

As per priority Sector Landing (PSL) regulation govt has mandated that banks will provide 18% of their total loans to agriculture and allied sector. Since 2016 a sub limit has been fixed for small and marginal farmers which at present is 10% (i.e. 56% of total agriculture credit must go to small and marginal farmers).

The total agriculture credit to farmers has increased from Rs. **8.45 lakh crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 25.48 lakh crore in 2023-24** which includes Rs. 15.07 lakh Crore of crop loans.

12. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) is being implemented to provide short term Agri-loans availed by farmers through KCC for their working capital requirements at concessional rate of interest.

13. MIDH - Cluster Development Programme

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulutre (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented for holistic growth of the horticulture

sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew and cocoa.

14. Promotion of organic farming in the country

i. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) was initiated to promote organic farming in the country. In addition, Under Namami Gange Programme natural farming have been promoted.

ii. Government also proposes to promote sustainable natural farming systems through the scheme Bhartiya Prakratik Krishi Padhati (BPKP). The proposed scheme aims at cutting down cost of cultivation, enhancing farmer's income and ensuring resource conservation and, safe and healthy soils, environment and food.

iii. Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East Region (MOVCDNER) has been launched.

15. Micro Irrigation Fund

A Micro Irrigation Fund has been created with NABARD.

16. The National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) was launched in 2020 for the overall promotion and development of scientific beekeeping and to achieve the goal of "Sweet Revolution".

17. Agricultural Mechanization

Agricultural mechanization is being promoted through Sub Mission on Agriculutre Mechanization (SMAM) for providing subsidised machinery to farmers.

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION

1358. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission since its inception in 2014;

(b) the details of key objectives and achievements of the said mission in Gujarat particularly in Mahesana component-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes/plans to enhance the productivity of indigenous bovine breeds and promoting sustainable dairy farming practices in the country particularly Gujarat; and

(d) the details of steps whereby Gokul Grams help with conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in the country?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) since 2014 for development and conservation of

indigenous cattle and buffalo breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. The objectives of the scheme are: (i) to enhance productivity of bovines and increasing milk production in a sustainable manner using advanced technologies; (ii) to propagate use of high genetic merit bulls for breeding purposes; (iii) to enhance Artificial insemination coverage through strengthening breeding network and delivery of Artificial insemination services at farmers doorstep and (iv) to promote indigenous cattle and buffalo rearing and conservation in a scientific and holistic manner.

The State of Gujarat is participating under Rashtriya Gokul Mission since inception of the scheme. Due to implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission and other measures undertaken by the Department, milk production in the State has increased by 56.64 % from 116.91 lakhs tonnes in 2014-15 to 183.12 lakhs tonnes in 2023-24. Productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle is increased by 19.57%between 2014-15 and 2023-24 from 4.19 kg/ animal / day in 2014-15 to 5.01 kg/animal/day in 2023-24.Similarly, productivity of buffaloes is increased by 7.46% between 2014-15 and 2023-24 from 4.96 kg/ animal / day during 2014-15 to 5.33 kg/animal/day during 2023-24.

The achievements of Rashtriya Gokul Mission in Gujarat are as follows:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Program: Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is expanding

artificial insemination coverage in the districts with less than 50% AI coverage to boost the milk production and productivity of bovines, including indigenous breeds. Under the programme Artificial Insemination services are delivered at farmers' doorstep free of cost. In Gujarat, 37.59 lakh animals have been covered, with 53.00 lakh artificial inseminations performed, benefiting 24.34 lakh farmers and in Mehsana district 1.07 lakh animals have been covered, with 1.86 lakh artificial inseminations performed, benefiting 0.69 lakh farmers.

(ii) Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection: This program aims to produce high genetic merit bulls, including bulls of indigenous breeds. In Gujarat state Progeny testing is implemented for Gir breed of cattle and Mehsana breeds of buffaloes. Under the Pedigree selection programme Kankrej breed of cattle and Jaffarabadi and Banni breed of buffalo are covered. As on date, a total of 349 Gir, 27 Kankrej and 160 Mehsana bulls of high genetic merit are made available to semen stations.

(iii) Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs): Under the scheme MAITRIs are trained to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep. In Gujarat, during the last 3 years 527 MAITRIs have been trained under Rashtriya Gokul Mission out of which 4 MAITRIs are trained in Mehsana district.

(iv) Strengthening of Semen Station: A total of 38 semen stations have been covered under the scheme for strengthening and in Gujarat State 3 Semen Stations at Patan, Dhaol and Jagudan have been strengthened under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

(v) Sex Semen Production: Under the component sex sorted semen is produced which is important for production female calves with up to 90% accuracy, thereby enhancing breed improvement and farmers' income. Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission a State of the art facility “Gujarat Bovine Semen Sexing Institute” has been established at State Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Patan and till date a total of 5,11,714 sex sorted semen doses have been produced. A total of 3593 sex sorted semen doses have been utilized in Mehsana district out of which 385 calves born reported so far, of which 94.55% are female calves.

(d): Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission funds have been released as 100% Grant in aid for setting up of Gokul Grams as Integrated Indigenous Cattle Development Centers with the aim of conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific and holistic manner. Further, as per the revised and realigned guidelines of Rashtriya Gokul Mission for 2021-2022 to 2025-2026 the component has been discontinued under the scheme. Funds have been released to Gujarat for establishment of Gokul Gram at Dharampur Porbandar.

UPGRADATION OF BISWANATH COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

1359. SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:

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

(a) the current number of seats available for students at Biswanath College of Agriculture in Biswanath Chariali, Assam;

(b) whether the Government has any plan or proposal to upgrade Biswanath College of Agriculture into an Agricultural University;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed plan or timeline for this upgrade; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not considering such an upgrade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): The total number of seats available for the Under Graduate course is 100 and for the Post Graduate courses is 37 at Biswanath College of Agriculture, Biswanath Chariali for the Academic Session 2024-25.

(b) to (d): Biswanath College of Agriculture, Biswanath Chariali is under the administrative control of Government of Assam.

As per the information obtained from the Government of Assam, there is no proposal of State Government at present to upgrade the College into an Agricultural University.

SETTING UP OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES

1360. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether there are plans to establish heavy industries to promote regional economic development in rural and semi-rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, including Rajgarh Constituency;

(b) the current status of projects approved for the development of industrial infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh particularly Rajgarh constituency;

(c) whether the Government has implemented any specific schemes to support traditional industries and artisans in Rajgarh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of job training programmes to help local residents in Rajgarh secure employment in heavy industries?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a): Since Industry is a State Subject, the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) does not maintain any centralized data relating to setting up of heavy industries to promote regional economic development in rural and semi-rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, including Rajgarh Constituency.

(b): This Ministry does not have any projects for development of Industrial infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh particularly Rajgarh constituency.

(c) and (d): Do not arise.

पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत सड़कों का चयन

1361. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सड़कों के चयन के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सड़क निर्माण के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों में जनप्रतिनिधियों से प्राप्त सिफारिश पत्र भी शामिल किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के सीतामढ़ी जिले में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित और निर्माणाधीन सड़कों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के विभिन्न कार्यक्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत सड़कों के चयन के मानदंड निम्नानुसार हैं:

i) पीएमजीएसवाई को एकबारगी विशेष कार्यकलाप के रूप में आरंभ किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण आबादी के सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए कोर नेटवर्क में निर्दिष्ट आबादी आकार (2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+ और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों, हिमालयी राज्यों और हिमालयी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 250+) के पात्र सड़क संपर्क रहित बस्तियों को बारहमासी सड़क के जरिए ग्रामीण संपर्कता प्रदान करना था। जनजातीय (अनुसूची V) क्षेत्रों और चयनित जनजातीय एवं पिछड़े जिलों (गृह

मंत्रालय (एमएचए) और तत्कालीन योजना आयोग द्वारा चिन्हित) को छूट प्रदान की गई है तथा वर्ष2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार कोर नेटवर्क में विद्यमान250 व्यक्तियों और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाले इन क्षेत्रों में संपर्क रहित बसावटेंइस योजना के अंतर्गत संपर्कता के लिए पात्र हैं। वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित महत्वपूर्ण ब्लॉकों (जैसा कि गृह मंत्रालय ने चिन्हित किया है) में वर्ष2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार 100 व्यक्तियों और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को जोड़ने के लिए अतिरिक्त छूट दी गई है। इस योजना में उन जिलों में मौजूदा ग्रामीण सड़कों के उन्नयन (निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार) का भी एक तत्व शामिल था, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट आबादी के आकार की सभी पात्र बसावटोंको बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान की गई है।

(ii) पीएमजीएसवाई -II को वर्ष 2013 में शुरू किया गया था, जिसमें मौजूदा ग्रामीण सड़क नेटवर्क के 50,000 किलोमीटर को अपग्रेड करने का लक्ष्य था, ताकि लोगों, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए परिवहन सेवाओं के प्रदाता के रूप में इसकी समग्र दक्षता में सुधार किया जा सके। लक्ष्यों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार आबंटन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आबंटित समग्र लक्ष्यों के भीतरलक्ष्यों का जिलावार/ब्लॉक-वार आबंटन किया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किसी विशेष जिले/ब्लॉक में सड़कों का चयन पात्र सड़कों के उपयोगिता मूल्य के आधार पर किया जाता है जिसकी गणना उनकी आर्थिक क्षमता और ग्रामीण बाजार केन्द्रों और ग्रामीण केन्द्रों के विकास को सुगम बनाने में उनकी भूमिका के आधार पर की जाती है।

(iii) वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) वर्ष 2016 में आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगाना और उत्तर प्रदेश के 9 राज्यों के 44 सबसे अधिक प्रभावित एलडब्ल्यूई जिलों और आसपास के जिलों में चुनी गई रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण सड़कों के निर्माण / उन्नयन के लिए शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना के दो उद्देश्य हैं- सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा सुचारू और निर्बाध वामपंथी उग्रवाद रोधी अभियानों को सक्षम करना और

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित करना। आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए के कार्यक्रम दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, सड़कों का चयन गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा संबंधित राज्यों के गृह विभागों और वामपंथी उग्रवाद की हिंसा का मुकाबला करने वाले सुरक्षा बलों के परामर्श से किया जाता है।

(iv) पीएमजीएसवाई-III की शुरुआत वर्ष 2019 में बसावटों को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण कृषि बाजारों (जीआरएएमएस), उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों और अस्पतालों के साथ जोड़ने वाले कुल 1,25,000 किलोमीटर थ्रू-रूटों और प्रमुख ग्रामीण लिंक रूटों के सुदृढ़ीकयण के उद्देश्य से की गई थी। लक्ष्यों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार आबंटन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आबंटित समग्र लक्ष्यों के भीतर लक्ष्यों का जिलावार/ब्लॉक-वार आबंटन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किसी विशेष जिले/ब्लॉक में सड़कों का चयन सड़कों के उपयोगिता मूल्य के आधार पर किया जाता है, जिसकी गणना संबंधित सड़कों का उपयोग करने वाली जनसंख्या और सड़क से जुड़ी बाजार, शैक्षिक संस्थान, अस्पतालों और परिवहन अवसंरचना सुविधाओं के आधार पर की जाता है।

(v) पीएमजीएसवाई-IV 2024 में मंत्रिमंडल की मंजूरी से 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार, मैदानी इलाकों में 500+, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 250+, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्र (जनजातीय अनुसूची V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र), और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ आबादी वाले लगभग 25,000 सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटोंको संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए 70,125 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय अंश: 49,087.50 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य अंश : 21,037.50 करोड़ रुपये) के कुल परिव्यय के साथ आरंभ किया गया।

(ख) पीएमजीएसवाई दिशानिर्देशों में सड़कों के चयन और निर्माण सहित कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में माननीय संसद सदस्यों सहित जन प्रतिनिधियों को महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका प्रदान की गई है।

कार्यक्रम दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, सांसदों के प्रस्तावों पर पूर्ण विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है। सड़कों के चयन के लिए सांसदों से परामर्श हेतु निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया अपनाई जानी है:

(i) व्यापक उन्नयन सह समेकन प्राथमिकता सूची (सीयूसीपीएल) संबंधित सांसदों को इस अनुरोध के साथ भेजी जाती है कि सीयूसीपीएल में से कार्यों के चयन पर उनके प्रस्ताव जिला पंचायत को भेजे जाएं।

(ii) ब्लॉक-जिलावार आवंटन और उपलब्ध निधि के आधार पर, अपेक्षित प्रस्तावों का आकार भी सांसदों को सीयूसीपीएल सूची भेजते समय सूचित किया जाता है। सड़कों का जिलावार आवंटन भी प्राथमिकता के घटते क्रम में अपेक्षित भौगोलिक विस्तार के साथ इंगित किया जाता है ताकि चयन किया जा सके।

(iii) निर्धारित तिथि तक सांसदों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर जिला पंचायत में पूर्ण विचार किया जाना है, जिसमें शामिल न किए जाने के प्रत्येक मामले में कारण दर्ज किया जाएगा । ऐसे प्रस्ताव जिन्हें शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता है, उन्हें प्रत्येक मामले में शामिल न किए जाने के कारणों के साथ सांसदों को लिखित रूप में सूचित किया जाएगा।

(iv) जिला पंचायत द्वारा अनुमोदन के पश्चात, प्रस्ताव पी.आई.यू. द्वारा एस.आर.आर.डी.ए. को अग्रेषित किए जाते हैं। उस समय पी.आई.यू., प्रोफार्मा एम.पी.-I तथा एम.पी.-II में सांसदों द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्तावों तथा उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण तैयार करके प्रस्तावों के साथ भेज देता है। ऐसे सभी मामलों में, जहां सांसदों का प्रस्ताव शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जिला पंचायत द्वारा दिए गए कारणों के आधार पर ठोस कारण बताए जाने चाहिए।

(v) इसके बाद राज्य स्तरीय स्थायी समिति (एसएलएससी) प्रस्तावों की जांच करेगी ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वे दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं तथा संसद सदस्यों के प्रस्तावों पर पूरा विचार किया गया है।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि राज्य सरकारें मंजूरी के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते समय दिशानिर्देशों के इस पहलू पर उचित ध्यान दें, मंत्रालय ने 2 जून, 2020 को राज्यों को एक नई एडवाइजरी जारी की है। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे प्रस्तावों में कुछ सड़कों को शामिल न करने के कारणों के साथ प्राथमिकता के क्रम में प्रस्तावों की अंतिम सूची संसद सदस्यों को बताएं और अनुमोदन के लिए एनआरआईडीए/मंत्रालय को भेजे गए प्रस्तावों पर उनकी सहमति प्राप्त करें।

(ग) पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (27.11.2024 तक) के दौरान बिहार के सीतामढ़ी जिले में कुल 74 सड़कें (230.95 किमी) और 37 पुलों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। वित्तीय वर्ष-वार विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	**सड़कों की संख्या**	**सड़क की लंबाई (कि.मी. में)**	**पुलों की संख्या**
2019-20	18	13.496	14
2020-21	18	44.492	14
2021-22	11	34.23	2
2022-23	9	96.259	6
2023-24	15	35.012	0
2024-25 (27.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	3	7.461	1
कुल	**74**	**230.95**	**37**

इसके अलावा बिहार के सीतामढ़ी जिले में पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यक्षेत्रों के तहत (27.11.2024 तक) 16.84 किलोमीटर की 11 सड़कों और 17 पुलों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इन कार्यों को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा मार्च, 2025 है।

विवरण-I

पीएमजीएसवाई-II के अंतर्गत कवर किए जाने वाले सड़क कार्य की राज्य-वार लंबाई

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का नाम	लम्बाई कि.मी. में
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,285
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	550
3	असम	1,730
4	बिहार	2,465
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2,245
6	गोवा	25
7	गुजरात	1,205
8	हरियाणा	1,000
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,250
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	780
11	झारखंड	1,650
12	कर्नाटक	2,245
13	केरल	570
14	मध्य प्रदेश	4,945
15	महाराष्ट्र	2,620
16	मणिपुर	325
17	मेघालय	490
18	मिजोरम	195
19	नागालैंड	225
20	उड़ीसा	3,760
21	पंजाब	1,345
22	राजस्थान	3,465
23	सिक्किम	115
24	तमिलनाडु	2,950
25	त्रिपुरा	310
26	उत्तराखंड	915

27	उत्तर प्रदेश	7,575
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,515
29	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	250
कुल		**50,000**

विवरण-II

पीएमजीएसवाई-III के अंतर्गत लंबाई का आबंटन

क्र.सं.	**राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम**	**पीएमजीएसवाई-III के अंतर्गत आबंटित लंबाई (कि.मी. में)**
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	200
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,285
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,375
4.	असम	4,325
5.	बिहार	6,162.5
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	5,612.5
7.	गोवा	62.5
8.	गुजरात	3,012.5
9.	हरियाणा	2,500
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3,125
11.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1,750
12.	झारखंड	4,125
13.	कर्नाटक	5,612.5
14.	केरल	1,425
15.	लद्दाख	500
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	12,362.5
17.	महाराष्ट्र	6550

18.	मणिपुर	812.5
19.	मेघालय	1225
20.	मिजोरम	487.5
21.	नागालैंड	562.5
22.	उड़ीसा	9,400
23.	पुदुचेरी	125
24.	पंजाब	3,362.5
25.	राजस्थान	8,662.5
26.	सिक्किम	287.5
27.	तमिलनाडु	7375
28.	तेलंगाना	2,427.5
29.	त्रिपुरा	775
30.	उत्तराखंड	2,287.5
31.	उत्तर प्रदेश	18,937.5
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,287.5
कुल		**125,000**

KASTURI COTTON BHARAT PROGRAMME

1362. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

(a) the details of the Kasturi Cotton Bharat Programme and allocated budgetary support; and

(b) the list and details of milestones achieved under the Programme?

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

(a): Kasturi Cotton Bharat programme is an initiative that focuses on traceability, certification and branding of Indian cotton. This initiative was formalized through an MoU signed on 15.12.2022 between Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) on behalf of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India and The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), with a budgetary support of Rs. 30 Crore including Rs.15 crores from Trade and Industry Bodies.

(b): Under this Programme, certification protocol has been finalized for standardization of quality for 29 mm and 30 mm cotton, under long staple cotton category. Kasturi Cotton Bharat website has been launched which provides a digital platform for necessary information and updates on this initiative. As on 30.10.2024, 47,300 bales have been certified as Kasturi Cotton Bharat. Further, 456 units, including 369 Ginners and 87 supply chain members have been on-boarded for producing Kasturi Cotton Bharat Brand as per stipulated protocol.

ISSUES FACED BY AGRICULTURE SECTOR

1363. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

(a) whether the Government recognises the need to reduce disguised unemployment, increase crop diversification, and enhance overall efficiency in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the efforts made/being made by the Government to strike a balance between incentivizing farmers to increase production and keeping food prices within acceptable limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c): Even though Agriculture is a State subject, Government of India formulates new schemes from time to time based on felt needs. While doing so, to reduce disguised unemployment in Agriculture and provide impetus to promote self employment through farm based economic activities have been provided through introduction of schemes like Agri-Accelerator Fund, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund and Farmer Producers Organisation (FPOs).

Other Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are introduced by Government of India in order to reorient the agriculture sector by

enhancing productivity, reducing cost of cultivation and ensuring remunerative returns to farmers.

In this exercise, Government of India and associated Ministries are considered to be stake holders with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare leading the group. This group is categorized as Agri and Allied Sector. Each Ministry of this group has schemes being operated to address remunerative returns to the beneficiaries, majority of whom are farmers.

While all the schemes of M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are aimed at enhancing overall efficiency of Agriculture Sector, Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (since 2013-14) is aimed to divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, cotton etc.

Diversified production of crops such as pulses, coarse cereals, nutria cereals, cotton and oil seeds are also promoted under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and horticultural crops under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

Apart from above, to boost overall efficiency, the government focuses on modernization and sustainable practices through post harvest management, investments in cold storage, food processing, better transportation infrastructure, research and development, export promotion of Agriculture product and promoting mechanization and modern equipment etc.

Major schemes/programmes initiated by DAandFW to enhance overall efficiency in the agriculture sector and increase income of farmers are as under :

1) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2) Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
4) Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS)
5) Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
6) Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations
7) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
8) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
9) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
10) Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
11) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
12) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
13) Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
14) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
15) Soil Health Card (SHC)
16) Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
17) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
18) National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
19) National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds

20) Market Intervention Scheme and Price support Scheme (MIS-PSS)

21) National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

22) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region

A list of major schemes/programmes run by other Ministries for employment generation and overall efficiency in agriculture and allied sector which are available on the website of concerned Ministries are as under:

1) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

2) National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)

3) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

4) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

5) Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Programs

6) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

7) National Livestock Mission

8) Blue Revolution with multi-dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine

FUNDS UNDER SCSP

1364. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has reallocated any unutilised funds from the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) to the Ministry of Social Justice during the last three years;

(b) if so, the innovative programme were undertaken and total number of Scheduled Caste (SC) families benefited from these initiatives;

(c) whether the discontinuation of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCSP, which incentivised States and Union Territories (UTs) to allocate funds under SCSP, was due to specific reasons and what mechanism is in place to ensure that funds allocated for Scheduled Castes in States/UTs are proportionate to their population and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated specific programme for Scheduled Castes similar to those established under the PM-JANMAN for Scheduled Tribes and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Yes Sir, Ministry of Finance has reallocated unutilized funds of Rs.950 crore (pertaining to the financial year 2021-22) from the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment during 2022-23 as an additionality to already existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY). It was named as Development Action

Plan for Scheduled Castes: Anusuchit Jati Abhyuday Yojana (DAPSC:AJAY); a Central Sector Scheme .

Under the Amrit Jaldhara component of this scheme (AJS), which envisaged providing subsidy @ 50% of unit cost or Rs.50,000/- per unit, whichever is less against loans extended to SC small marginal land holders for irrigation purpose; a total of 639 beneficiaries covering 7 States have been benefitted with total subsidy amount of Rs.298.82 lakh.

Under the Young Entrepreneurs component of this scheme (YES), which envisaged providing subsidy @ 50% of unit cost or Rs.60,000/- per unit, whichever is less against loans extended to eligible SC persons for logistics vehicles, warehouses, godowns, small business etc.; a total of 16,445 beneficiaries covering 22 States and one Union Territory have been benefitted with total subsidy amount of Rs.7928.27 lakh.

The Statement of State-wise subsidy released under AJS and YES are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): The erstwhile Scheme of "SCA to SCSP" was merged into one Scheme, namely Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), from 2021-22 for better convergence of public money and optimal utilization of resources. Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) is a Centrally sponsored Scheme which consist of three components namely Adarsh Gram (erstwhile Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana), Grant-in-Aid (erstwhile Special Central

Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-plan) and Hostel (Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana). Under Grant-In-Aid component funds are allocated to State-governments/UT Administration on 2 criteria as follows:

(i) 50% of the available fund is notionally allocated in proportion of the Scheduled Caste population of the States/UTs.

(ii) The balance 50% of the funds is allocated notionally on the basis of percentage weighted SC population of the State, where the weightage is based on the ratio of allocation under special component plan of the State for SCs to the total allocation under Annual Plan of the State.

(d): The vision and objectives of PM-AJAY Scheme in regard to Scheduled Caste is similar to those established under the PM-JANMAN scheme for Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT

State wise Benefit of Subsidy released under AJS and YES							
S.N.	State	AJS		YES		Total	
		Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakh)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakh)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	2.69	2666	847.07	2673	849.76
2	Assam			90	47.57	90	47.57
3	Bihar			12	7.20	12	7.20
4	Chandigarh			62	6.18	62	6.18

5	Chhattisgarh			39	22.55	39	22.55
6	Gujarat			870	521.60	870	521.60
7	Haryana			795	250.00	795	250.00
8	Jharkhand			57	14.00	57	14.00
9	Karnataka	395	196.68	4476	2681.68	4871	2878.35
10	Kerala			468	259.31	468	259.31
11	Madhya Pradesh	14	7.00	223	131.10	237	138.10
12	Maharashtra	1	0.45	114	63.43	115	63.87
13	Manipur					0	0.00
14	Meghalaya			4	1.31	4	1.31
15	Puducherry			2	1.20	2	1.20
16	Punjab			1561	632.85	1561	632.85
17	Rajasthan			98	25.60	98	25.60
18	Rajathan			212	65.38	212	65.38
19	Tamilnadu			29	17.40	29	17.40
20	Telangana	57	25.07	278	99.74	335	124.81
21	Uttar Pradesh	13	5.85	3057	1478.50	3070	1484.35
22	Uttarakhand			17	9.75	17	9.75
23	West Bengal	152	61.08	1315	744.87	1467	805.95
	Grand Total	**639**	**298.82**	**16445**	**7928.27**	**17084**	**8227.09**

कृतिक और जैविक खेती करने वाले किसान

1365. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

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

(क) राजस्थान में विशेषकर भीलवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक और जैविक खेती करने वाले किसानों और उनके भू-क्षेत्र का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में प्राकृतिक और जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई योजनाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्राकृतिक और जैविक खेती करने वाले किसानों हेतु मौजूदा प्रोत्साहन राशि में वृद्धि की है/करने का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

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

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): राजस्थानसरकार,वर्ष 2015-16 से 1.485 लाखहेक्टेयरक्षेत्रमें 2.17 लाख किसानोंको शामिल करते हुए परम्परागत कृषि विकासयोजना (पी.के.वी.वाई.) के माध्यम सेजैविक खेती को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पिछले पांचवर्षों के दौरान भीलवाड़ा सहित जिले-वार किसानों, भूमि क्षेत्र और प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): भारतसरकार,पी.के.वी.वाई.और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एम.ओ.वी.सी.डी.एन.ई.आर) के माध्यम से देश में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दे रही है। भारतीय प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धति (बी.पी.के.पी), पीकेवीवाई के तहत एक प्राकृतिक खेती योजना, को अब राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ) में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है, जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 25.11.2024 को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। वर्तमान में मौजूदा इंसेनटिव्स में परिवर्तन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में पी.के.वी.वाई.									
क्र. सं.	जिले	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर)	किसानों की संख्या	पिछले 5 वर्षों में वित्तीय प्रगति (लाख रुपए में)					
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	कुल
1	अजमेर	4000	5244	138.94	24.95	12.84	245.17	119.44	541.35
2	अलवर	4500	6068	97.15	32.46	31.01	281.99	94.39	537.02
3	बांसवाड़ा	2000	4829	64.52	2.75	61.74	143.71	0.00	272.72
4	बारन	3500	5329	54.65	9.16	117.24	160.50	106.29	447.85
5	बाड़मेर	9500	11750	304.49	107.36	265.84	488.58	24.82	1191.09
6	भरतपुर	4100	5777	112.51	27.52	8.06	16.12	159.75	323.96
7	**भीलवाड़ा**	**4000**	**6312**	**219.35**	**6.46**	**37.52**	**195.05**	**155.33**	**613.71**
8	बीकानेर	10700	13250	348.27	10.47	667.70	52.14	0.00	1078.58
9	बूंदी	2400	4525	115.91	14.05	13.02	196.02	0.00	339.00
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	3500	7841	95.54	36.85	15.40	37.55	102.03	287.37
11	चुरू	8140	9850	69.79	38.54	247.84	22.94	151.16	530.27
12	दौसा	2400	3476	49.21	0.00	22.15	144.85	64.47	280.68
१३	धौलपुर	2500	3390	43.71	25.30	10.85	6.76	84.92	171.53
14	डूंगरपुर	4000	9565	231.44	34.32	130.61	95.08	66.59	558.04
15	गंगानगर	6100	7008	164.22	16.04	25.55	366.40	243.24	815.46
16	हनुमानगढ़	6100	7384	50.81	0.00	90.69	353.45	210.43	705.38
17	जयपुर	6100	8825	354.77	45.68	317.37	210.66	138.40	1066.87
18	जैसलमेर	5300	5930	170.36	2.95	37.00	312.11	1.15	523.57
19	जालौर	4900	3442	81.62	17.11	3.91	10.02	0.00	112.66
20	झालावाड़	3900	7547	111.44	57.88	83.83	4.66	203.85	461.65
21	झुंझुनू	3500	5441	155.56	26.62	116.03	221.53	86.78	606.53
22	जोधपुर	8400	10500	192.95	104.09	62.08	246.30	1.01	606.43
23	करोली	2500	3849	75.47	25.33	55.79	40.70	81.52	278.81
24	कोटा	2400	4500	42.43	15.46	22.75	70.41	60.60	211.65
25	नागौर	9560	13289	186.65	7.07	249.58	812.08	221.28	1476.65
26	पाली	3400	4480	187.83	0.00	94.43	475.40	0.00	757.67
27	प्रतापगढ़	1800	4244	14.41	0.80	28.90	161.61	0.00	205.72
28	राजसमंद	2300	3947	60.65	25.78	44.34	89.64	114.61	335.01
29	एस. माधोपुर	3400	6281	105.81	0.00	99.18	208.06	102.69	515.75
30	सीकर	3500	4968	267.85	0.00	21.12	356.09	18.21	663.27

31	सिरोही	2500	4963	26.39	23.25	3.88	36.92	0.00	90.43
32	टोंक	4500	6464	188.50	0.00	60.56	265.05	87.19	601.30
33	उदयपुर	3100	7211	68.94	0.00	41.77	110.55	0.00	221.26
	मुख्यालय जयपुर	0	0	4.24	0.00	9.72	390.37	188.39	592.72
	कुल	**148500**	**217479**	**4456.37**	**738.27**	**3110.29**	**6828.46**	**2888.56**	**18021.95**

पंचायत के प्रमुख को मानदेय

1366. श्री रमाशंकर राजभरः

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या पंचायत के प्रमुख, जिला पंचायत के सदस्यों, प्रधान और खंड विकास परिषद (बीडीसी) को मानदेय प्रदान किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त मानदेय में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव/योजना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) और (ख) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के संदर्भ में पंचायत, 'स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है। पंचायतों को राज्यों के पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के अंतर्गत, संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन रहते हुए, स्थापित और संचालित किया जाता है| तदनुसार, पंचायती राज संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधियों को मानदेय/पारिश्रमिक/भत्ता प्रदान करने या उनमें वृद्धि करने सहित पंचायतों से संबंधित सभी मामले राज्य सरकार के दायरे में आते हैं। संविधान के भाग-9 के अंतर्गत आने वाले राज्यों और संघ राज्य

क्षेत्रों ने अपने-अपने पंचायती राज कानूनों में पंचायती राज संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए मानदेय/पारिश्रमिक/भत्ते से संबंधित प्रावधान किए हैं।

ADVANCING INDIA'S ELECTRIC VEHICLE ECOSYSTEM

1367. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken efforts in advancing India’s Electric Vehicle (EV) ecosystem and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the targets set by the Government for fostering local manufacturing and promoting sustainable growth;

(c) the details of efforts taken by the Government in achieving the national goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Viksit Bharat 2047; and

(d) the details of the achievements of Atmanirbhar Bharat Yojana and Viksit Bharat 2047, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra including Palghar district?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):

(a) to (d): Ministry of Heavy Industries has formulated the following schemes for advancing and strengthening India's Electric Vehicle (EV) ecosystem by supporting local manufacturing aligned with the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Viksit Bharat 2047 and these schemes are implemented on pan India basis including State of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra:

i. **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme**: PM E-DRIVE Scheme has been notified on 29.09.2024 for promotion of electric mobility and to reduce dependence of fossil fuels 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 PM E-DRIVE Scheme. This scheme aims to incentivise sale of e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-Ambulances, and e-buses. The scheme also supports development of charging infrastructure and upgrading testing agencies over two years, i.e. up to FY 2025-26.

ii. **Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry (PLI-Auto):** PLI-Auto Scheme was launched on 15.09.2021, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 crores for a period of 5 years. The details of the scheme are available at https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-automobile-and-auto-component-industry

iii. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for manufacturing Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC):** Government on 12th May, 2021 approved PLI-ACC in order to promote manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 18,100 crore. The scheme envisages to establish a cumulative ACC battery manufacturing capacity of 50 GWh. The details of the scheme may be seen at https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-national-programme-advanced-chemistry-cell-acc-battery-storage

iv. **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme:** Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) scheme Phase-II (FAME II) was implemented for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of Rs.11,500 Crore. Under FAME India scheme Phase-II, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) was introduced with the objective of domestic manufacturing of electrical vehicles, its assemblies/

sub-assemblies and parts/sub-parts thereby increasing the domestic value addition.

JAN YOJANA ABHIYAN

1368. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the details of the People's Plan Campaign (Jan Yojana Abhiyan) and the importance of collective efforts in building a self-reliant and sustainable village;

(b) the details of the impact of active participation of Sarpanch, Panchayat members and residents in the development process;

(c) the details of e-Gram Swaraj and steps taken to bring transparency and

strengthen e governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(d) the details of developmental activities, amount disbursed for such activities is available on the portal;

(e) whether Sarpanch or Panchayat members do not call the meetings of the Gram Sabha because of corruption, nepotism and inactiveness prevailing in the Panchayati Raj System so as to keep the villagers completely unaware of the matters, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken for creating awareness among the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (b) The Ministry has been rolling out People's Plan Campaign as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' since 2018 for preparation of evidence based, holistic and inclusive Development Plans at the grassroots level in structured manner for the next financial year through people's participation at various levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions including Gram/Village Panchayats, Block/Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats. This year, the campaign has been rolled out from 2nd October, 2024 for preparation of thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and Panchayat Development Plans at Block and District level for next financial year i.e. 2025-26 through people's participation to give impetus to the process of attainment of Localized Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) at the grassroots which, in turn, will lead to attainment of SDGs in rural areas. Gram

Panchayats have focus on 9 themes of Localized SDGs viz. poverty free, healthy, child friendly, water sufficient, clean and green, self sufficient infrastructure, socially secured, good governance and women friendly villages while preparing plans in grassroots level for creating self-sufficient and sustainable villages by adopting these themes. These 9 themes of LSDG aggregate the 17 SDGs to make the SDGs understandable and relatable for the people at the grassroots.

Panchayats have been mandated for preparation of Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) for economic development and social justice by utilizing the available resources. The active participation of Sarpanches, Panchayat members and residents facilitate the identification of local development issues, needs and priorities, and the based on the same thematic Sankalp is taken for preparation of comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plan aiming at the saturation of services and infrastructure in all the sectors contained in a particular theme.

(c) Under Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), in all the States/ Union Territories (UTs) of the country. The aim is to revamp the functioning of Panchayats and to make them more transparent, accountable, and effective. Ministry has launched eGramSwaraj, an accounting application to simplify Panchayat work like planning, accounting, and budgeting. Ministry has also integrated eGramSwaraj with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for Gram Panchayats (GPs) to make real-

time payments to vendors/service providers. Further, an application of 'AuditOnline' has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and financial management.

(d) Yes Sir. Details of developmental activities and the amounts disbursed under the Central Finance Commission for such activities are available on the eGramSwaraj portal. This information can be accessed through the report on expenditure incurred by Gram Panchayats, available under the Dashboard section of the eGramSwaraj application. Data regarding receipts and expenditures is publicly accessible on this portal.

(e) and (f) The Ministry, working collaboratively through State Governments, enables comprehensive grassroots engagement by facilitating structured Gram Sabha meetings and awareness campaigns. This state-led approach helps educate villagers about development planning, participation rights, and welfare schemes, with special focus on including women and SC/ST communities, fostering community ownership of local development initiatives.

As per information available with the Ministry on the GPDP portal, a total of 308,844 Gram Sabhas were held in FY 2023-24 for preparing development plans for the year 2024-25. Meanwhile, so far this year, 141,723 Gram Sabhas have been conducted for preparing development plans for the year 2025-26.

MODERNISATION OF FIRE SERVICES

1369. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

(a) the details of major initiatives/steps taken by the Government for reduction disaster risk under the Scheme for Expansion and Modernisation of Fire Services in the States along with the funds outlay thereof; and

(b) the action plan of the Government to make the said arrangements mandatory in the Gram Panchayats and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Fire Service is a State subject and has been included as a Municipal function in the XII Schedule of the Constitution of India under Article 243(W).

It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services under the area of their jurisdiction including in the Gram Panchayats.

Recognizing the need for expansion and modernization of fire services in the States, Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended a provision of Rs.5000 crore for strengthening the fire services at a state level. Therefore, Central Government has launched the “Scheme for Expansion and Modernisation of Fire Services in the States” on 04.07.2023. The detailed scheme is available at **https://www.mha.gov.in/en/commoncontent/policies-guidelines**.

Under the Scheme, the concerned State Governments shall have to contribute 25% (except for North-Eastern and Himalayan (NEH) States which shall contribute 10%) of the total cost of projects / proposals from their respective States resources.

Under the Scheme, the States are permitted to undertake following activities in order to strengthen the fire services in their respective states.

(i) Expansion of Fire Services by setting up of new fire stations, strengthening of state training centres and capacity building of the firefighter, volunteers and community in fire prevention measures, awareness programme etc. 35% of the fund has been allocated for this activity, out of which 5% is for capacity building.

(ii) Modernisation of fire services by procuring modern firefighting equipment and strengthening of state headquarters and urban fire stations. The equipments to be purchased includes hydraulic platform, turntable ladders among others as given in the indicative list circulated to the States

alongwith the Scheme guidelines dated 4th July, 2023. 50% of the fund has been allocated for modernisation of fire services.

(iii) Provision has also been made for any State specific demand underwhich not only the states can raise their demand to top-up their respective ongoing projects requiring additional financial assistance, but also flexibility has been given to them to meet the states specific requirements. 15% of the fund has been allocated for State specific demand.

(iv) Out of the total allocated fund of Rs.5000 crore under the Scheme, an amount of Rs.500 crore has also been kept for incentivising the States on the basis of their legal and infrastructure-based reforms.

The State-wise details of funds allocated to the States under the Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**. As on date, proposals of eighteen (18) states have been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs for financial assistance under the Scheme as per details given below: -

(Rs in crore)

Sl No.	States	Total Allocation
1	Andhra Pradesh	252.86
2	Manipur	45.00
3	Meghalaya	44.37
4	Telangana	190.14
5	Uttar Pradesh	768.67
6	Himachal Pradesh	65.33
7	Punjab	131.56

8	Sikkim	32.25
9	Tripura	42.36
10	Uttarakhand	78.89
11	Assam	107.47
12	Karnataka	329.90
13	Mizoram	40.00
14	Tamil Nadu	373.27
15	Chhattisgarh	147.745
16	Nagaland	40.05
17	Odisha	200.384
18	West Bengal	376.76

STATEMENT

State-wise details of funds allocated to the States under the scheme for expansion and modernization of Fire Services in the States

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No	List of States	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation
1	Andhra Pradesh	189.7	63.23	252.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	57.57	6.39	63.96
3	Assam	96.73	10.74	107.47
4	Bihar	255.69	85.23	340.92
5	Chhattisgarh	110.82	36.94	147.76
6	Goa	31.63	10.54	42.17
7	Gujarat	254.27	84.75	339.02
8	Haryana	87.48	29.16	116.64
9	Himachal Pradesh	58.8	6.53	65.33
10	Jharkhand	111	37.00	148.00
11	Karnataka	247.42	82.47	329.90

12	Kerala	122.41	40.80	163.21
13	Madhya Pradesh	298.15	99.38	397.54
14	Maharashtra	461.61	153.87	615.48
15	Manipur	40.5	4.50	45.00
16	Meghalaya	39.94	4.43	44.37
17	Mizoram	36	4.00	40.00
18	Nagaland	36.05	4.00	40.05
19	Odisha	150.83	50.27	201.10
20	Punjab	98.67	32.89	131.56
21	Rajasthan	293.73	97.91	391.64
22	Sikkim	29.03	3.22	32.25
23	Tamil Nadu	280	93.33	373.33
24	Telangana	142.61	47.53	190.14
25	Tripura	38.15	4.23	42.38
26	Uttar Pradesh	577.43	192.47	769.90
27	Uttarakhand	71.03	7.89	78.92
28	West Bengal	282.57	94.19	376.76
	Total	4499.84	1387.99	5887.83

BENEFICIARY UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI

1370. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted an audit of the PM-KISAN scheme to identify ineligible beneficiaries receiving payments;

(b) if so, the total number of ineligible beneficiaries identified, with a State-wise breakdown and the amount recovered so far, State-wise;

(c) the list of beneficiary cancellations since the inception of the scheme, along with the primary reasons for these cancellations, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the steps taken to ensure that only eligible small and marginal farmers benefit to from the scheme; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand the scheme to benefit tenant farmers, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under this scheme, the financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments every four months is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The PM-KISAN scheme is one of the largest DBT Schemes of the World.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without any involvement of the middlemen.

Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr in 18 instalments, so far.

The scheme initially started on a trust-based system, where beneficiaries were registered by the states on self-certification basis. Initially, Aadhaar seeding was also relaxed for some of the States. Later on, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. The benefits of the farmers, who did not complete these mandatory criteria, were stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they will receive the benefits of the scheme along with their due installments, if any.

Recoveries from ineligible farmers marked due to income tax payee, higher income groups, Govt. employees etc. have been initiated by the concerned State Governments. A total of Rs. 335 Cr. has been recovered from the ineligible beneficiaries so far across the country.

(c) Registration of farmers in the Scheme is an ongoing process. Farmers can self-register themselves online through PM-Kisan Portal. All such applications are approved by the concerned States/UTs after due verification. In the cases, where the required documents/details are not provided by the applicant, the application is liable to be rejected by the State/UT Governments. Once it is approved by the

State/UTs, benefit is processed immediately by the Department and the same is released in the subsequent instalment.

(d) Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, all landholding farmers including small and marginal farmers are eligible to receive benefits irrespective of the size of their landholding.

(e) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to expand the scheme to tenant farmers.

सीएसआर के अंतर्गत निधि

1371. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

श्री नलिन सोरेन:

श्री सौमित्र खान

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण की कॉरपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि के अंतर्गत कितनी धनराशि है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान भारती इस्पात प्राधिकरण द्वारा खर्च की गई सीएसआर निधि का उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और झारखंड सहित राज्य, जिला, शीर्ष, क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) की कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि के अंतर्गत निधि की राशि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

(रुपए लाख में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	आवंटन
2019-20	3300
2020-21	3944
2021-22	8047
2022-23	15795
2023-2024	15875
2024-2025	13763

(ख) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान सेल द्वारा खर्च की गई सीएसआर निधि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

(रु./लाख)

राज्य	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
छत्तीसगढ़	538	557	1000	4339	5179
ओडिशा	599	719	1678	3950	3516
झारखंड	588	515	778	3111	3287
पश्चिम बंगाल	343	296	647	2179	2703
तमिलनाडु	57	89	195	529	209
अन्य	631	2542	5126	2139	1299
कुल	**2756**	**4718**	**9424**	**16246**	**16193**

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान झारखंड राज्य में प्रमुख क्षेत्र-वार व्यय का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

(रु./लाख)

प्रमुख क्षेत्र	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
शिक्षा	129	169	130	938	1217
स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और सामाजिक सुरक्षा	106	121	386	678	765

(पीडब्ल्यूडी एवं वरिष्ठ नागरिक)					
महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं जीविकोपार्जन	66	98	142	560	595
पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता	20	22	6	47	52
खेल, कला एवं संस्कृति	257	94	73	634	317
ग्रामीण विकास	10	12	25	96	224
पर्यावरण स्थिरता	0	0	16	66	51
परियोजना की पहचान-निगरानी एवं क्षमता निर्माण	0	0	0	92	66
कुल	**588**	**515**	**778**	**3111**	**3287**

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान झारखंड राज्य में जिलावार व्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(रु./लाख)

जिला	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
बोकारो और पश्चिम सिंहभूम (आकांक्षी जिले)	579	503	763	2917	2615
रांची (आकांक्षी जिले)	9	12	15	39	120
अन्य जिले	0	0	0	155	552
कुल	**588**	**515**	**778**	**3111**	**3287**

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल* राज्य में जिलावार व्यय का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

मुख्य क्षेत्र	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
शिक्षा	156	96	128	421	647
स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और सामाजिक सुरक्षा (पीडब्ल्यूडी एवं वरिष्ठ नागरिक)	68	31	354	1015	615

महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं जीविकोपार्जन	37	33	63	288	324
पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता	15	15	5	96	174
खेल, कला एवं संस्कृति	32	8	23	76	650
ग्रामीण विकास	11	5	1	100	88
पर्यावरण स्थिरता	24	5	50	84	79
परियोजना की पहचान-निगरानी एवं क्षमता निर्माण	0	103	23	99	126
कुल	**343**	**296**	**647**	**2179**	**2703**

*पश्चिम बंगाल में व्यय केवल पश्चिम बर्धमान जिले में किया गया है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में जिलावार और क्षेत्रवार व्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला	**प्रमुख क्षेत्र**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
गौतम बुद्ध नगर	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	0	0	0	0	35
आजमगढ़	जीविकोपार्जन	0	0	0	0	75
गौतम बुद्ध नगर और सुल्तानपुर	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	0	3.70	0	0	0
सुल्तानपुर	पर्यावरण	0	0	1.80	0	0
कुल		**0**	**3.70**	**1.80**	**0**	**110**

निर्यातकों के लिए कनेक्ट ई-प्लेटफॉर्म

1372. श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगीः

श्री राधेश्याम राठियाः

श्री मनोज तिवारीः

डॉ. जयंत कुमार रायः

श्री विजय बघेलः

श्री काली चरण सिंहः

श्री खगेन मुर्मुः

क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का निर्यातकों और सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई) के उद्यमियों को विभिन्न हितधारकों से जोड़ने के लिए कोई ई-प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त प्लेटफॉर्म के लाभ क्या हैं तथा **विशेष** रुप से छत्तीसगढ़ के रायगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की व्यापार संबंधी सूचना एवं आंकड़े क्या हैं**?**

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद):

(क) और (ख)**: सरकार** ने दिनांक 11 सितम्बर, 2024 को **ट्रेड** कनेक्ट ई-प्लेटफॉर्म की **शुरुआत** की है, जिसे निर्यात परिस्थितिकी में विभिन्न हितधारकों से **परामर्श** के बाद तैयार किया गया है। **ट्रेड** कनेक्ट ई-प्लेटफॉर्म अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर एक सूचना एवं मध्यस्थता संबंधी प्लेटफॉर्म है जो एमएसएमई सहित नए एवं मौजूदा निर्यातकों को विभिन्न हितधारकों से उन्हें जोड़कर सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रयास करता है।

इस प्लेटफॉर्म में हितधारक जैसे कि विदे**श** में स्थित भारतीय **मिशन**, वाणिज्य विभाग, **विदेश** व्यापार महानिदे**शा**लय, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों, पण्य बोर्डों एवं एक्जिम बैंक आदि से पदाधिकारी **शामिल** हैं, जो सूचना, **प्रश्नों** के उत्तर देने और प्लेटफॉर्म पर उद्गम प्रमाणपत्र को जारी करने जैसी सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के रुप में सहायता देते हैं।

प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध कुछ प्रमुख सेवाओं में निम्नलिखित **शामिल** हैः

- व्यापार समझौता एवं प्र**शु**ल्क अन्वेषक**-**मुक्त व्यापार समझौते का लाभ और भारतीय उत्पादों के लिए प्र**शु**ल्क को समझने **में** सहायता **।**
- उत्पाद संबंधी **मार्गदर्शन** एवं दे**श** संबंधी **मार्गदर्शन-शीर्ष** बाजार प्रमाणन एवं अनुपालन **आवश्यकताएं**, गैर प्र**शु**ल्क बाधाएं, पाटन रोधी **शुल्क** और विभिन्न बाजारों में क्रेताओं के साथ संपर्क को समझने में सहायता।
- **वैश्विक** ई**-**कॉमर्स **मार्गदर्शन - विश्व** के **शीर्ष देशों**, श्रेणियों और ई**-**कॉमर्स पोर्टल के बारे में सूचना।
- **विश्वव्यापी** व्यापार कार्यक्रम**-**एक ही स्थान पर भारत एवं **विदेशों** में व्यापार **प्रदर्शनी** एवं कार्यक्रमों की सूचना।
- **विशेषज्ञ** से जानकारी प्राप्त करना**-** अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर भारतीय व्यवसायों के व्यापार संबंधी **प्रश्नों** को हितधारको द्वारा समाधान करने हेतु विषय सामग्री।
- एक्जिम **पाठशाला-** अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अध्ययन सामग्री एवं विडीयो।
- भारत से स्रोत **-** मान्यता प्राप्त निर्यातक अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रेताओं द्वारा खोजयोग्यता हेतु प्लेटफॉर्म पर माइक्रो**-** पृष्ठों का निर्माण कर सकते है।

जिला एवं निर्वाचन क्षेत्र विनिर्दिष्ट सूचना इस **ट्रेड** कनेक्ट प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ONGOING PADDY PROCUREMENT

1373. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA :

SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the ongoing paddy procurement crisis in Punjab;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the welfare of farmers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rice millers in Punjab have refused to mill paddy due to issues related to rice yield and space shortages; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to resolve these issues?

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

(a) and (b) : The period of paddy procurement for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2024-25 in Punjab commenced from 01.10.2024 and continued till 30.11.2024. A quantity of 169 LMT paddy has already been procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Govt. procuring agencies and Food Corporation of India (FCI), through Arhatiyas against the reported arrival

of 171 LMT in the mandis till 27.11.2024. In addition to 1823 regular notified mandis, 951 Public places cum temporary yards and 475 rice mills cum temporary yards have been made operational by the State Govt. for paddy procurement at MSP.

(c) and (d) : Approximately, 4800 millers have already been reported registered and have been allocated paddy by the State Govt. Agencies for its storage under joint custody and milling.

Creation / vacation of godown for receipt /storing incoming stocks is a continuous process by moving out the already stored foodgrains stocks there. In order to make additional storage capacity available for receipt/storage of rice after milling of current crop of paddy, measures like prioritising movement/evacuation of wheat stocks kept in covered godowns in the State, hiring of additional storage capacity, additional outward movement of rice from Punjab, are being resorted to.

With respect to claim regarding lesser out-turn ratio of rice from certain new hybrid varieties of paddy grown in Punjab, a study has been entrusted to IIT Kharagpur on yield related issue.

LAKHPATI DIDIS AND SHGS

1374. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the total number of women who have benefited from the Lakhpati Didi and Nano Didi initiatives, State-wise and category-wise (SC/ST/OBC);

(b) the details of the number of Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) benefited under the programme and the timeline for coverage of remaining SHGs State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessments on the economic independence of these women following the programme, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a): The Deendayal Antodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development. This is being implemented across the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with the objective to alleviate rural poverty inter-alia, through organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time, improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. Lakhpati Didi initiative is one of the outcomes of DAY-NRLM. A structured approach has been adopted to make the Self-Help Group (SHG) members Lakhpati, i.e. they earn minimum income of Rupees one lakh per year on a sustainable basis. The State/UT- wise number of

Lakhpati Didis are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The category-wise data is not being maintained in the Ministry.

The NAMO drone Didi Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare aims to provide drones to 15,000 SHG members under the DAY-NRLM from 2023-24 to 2025-26. During the year 2023-24, the fertilizer companies through their own resources have distributed 503 drones to SHG Members. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b): Under DAY-NRLM, 10.05 crore women have been mobilized into 90.87 lakh SHGs till October, 2024. The DAY NRLM is a process driven program where various benefits, e.g., Revolving Fund, Community Investment Fund, Bank Linkage etc. are extended to the SHGs as per their eligibility and their demands.

(c): The Ministry has commissioned impact evaluation studies to understand the implication on financial independence of SHG women through the interventions under the DAY-NRLM. An impact evaluation study of DAY-NRLM was conducted during 2019-20 by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) with the support of the World Bank. The evaluation indicates following major findings:

i. Increase in income by 19% over the base amount.
ii. Decline in share of informal loans by 20%
iii. Increase in savings by 28%
iv. Improved labour force participation - proportion of females reporting secondary occupation is higher (4%) in treatment areas.

v. Improved access to other Schemes - Significant increase in number of social schemes availed by treatment households (6.5% higher over the base value of 2.8 schemes).

STATEMENT-I

Lakhpati Didis and SHGs

S. No	State	No. of Lakhpati Didis
1	Andaman and Nicobar islands	482
2	Andhra Pradesh	14,87,631
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,057
4	Assam	5,18,359
5	Bihar	13,47,649
6	Chhattisgarh	3,37,097
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,021
8	Goa	866
9	Gujarat	5,38,760
10	Haryana	62,743
11	Himachal Pradesh	40,417
12	Jammu and Kashmir	43,050
13	Jharkhand	3,51,808
14	Karnataka	2,36,315
15	Kerala	2,84,616
16	Lakshadweep	60
17	Madhya Pradesh	10,51,069
18	Maharashtra	10,04,338
19	Manipur	15,559
20	Meghalaya	39,976

21	Mizoram	17,167
22	Nagaland	12,294
23	Odisha	5,37,350
24	Puducherry	7,546
25	Punjab	31,700
26	Rajasthan	2,70,405
27	Sikkim	7,794
28	Tamil Nadu	3,18,101
29	Telangana	7,58,693
30	Tripura	58,495
31	Ladakh	51,903
32	Uttar Pradesh	8,41,923
33	Uttarakhand	37,178
34	West Bengal	11,81,852
Total		**1,15,00,274**

STATEMENT–II

Lakhpati Didis and SHGs

Drones provided to States under Namo Drone Didi Scheme		
S.No	**State**	**No. of Drones**
1	Andhra Pradesh	97
2	Assam	9
3	Bihar	5
4	Chhattisgarh	12
5	Gujarat	18

6	Haryana	22
7	Himachal Pradesh	4
8	Jharkhand	1
9	Karnataka	84
10	Kerala	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	34
12	Maharashtra	30
13	Odisha	12
14	Punjab	23
15	Rajasthan	19
16	Tamil Nadu	17
17	Telangana	72
18	Uttar Pradesh	32
19	Uttarakhand	3
20	West Bengal	7
Total		**503**

PM- KISAN IN ODISHA

1375. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) the data on the number of beneficiaries in Jharsuguda, Bargarh and other districts in the State of Odisha who have received assistance under the PM-KISAN scheme;

(b) whether the Government has outlined any plan to increase the coverage or improve the disbursement process in the region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c) The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under this scheme, the financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments every four months is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The PM-KISAN scheme is one of the largest DBT Schemes of the World.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without any involvement of the middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr in 18 instalments, so far.

District-wise details of number of beneficiaries who have received assistance under PM-KISAN during the release of 18th installment in the State of Odisha are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The Government of India is committed to include all eligible left out farmers in the Scheme and to saturate the scheme with all eligible farmers, the Government has launched several campaigns. A major saturation

drive was taken up from the 15th Nov 2023, under the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, with more than 1 Cr. eligible farmers included under the scheme. The Government of India also undertook another saturation drive from June, 2024 and within first 100 days of the new Government, over 25 lakh eligible farmers were included in the Scheme. With the significant efforts taken by the Government, the number of beneficiaries who have received benefits in the 18th instalment increased to 9.58 Cr.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of number of beneficiaries, who received benefits under PM-Kisan Scheme during the 18th Installment in the State of Odisha

S. No.	District	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Anugul	120,464
2	Balangir	176,562
3	Baleshwar	224,086
4	Bargarh	142,957
5	Bhadrak	151,542
6	Boudh	45,483
7	Cuttack	143,678
8	Deogarh	35,107
9	Dhenkanal	98,284
10	Gajapati	38,899
11	Ganjam	157,469
12	Jagatsinghapur	112,872
13	Jajapur	133,667
14	Jharsuguda	28,662
15	Kalahandi	130,110
16	Kandhamal	58,919
17	Kendrapara	117,989
18	Kendujhar	172,100
19	Khordha	67,392
20	Koraput	62,069
21	Malkangiri	37,139
22	Mayurbhanj	223,605
23	Nabarangpur	88,667
24	Nayagarh	68,852
25	Nuapada	79,013

26	Puri	154,778
27	Rayagada	41,942
28	Sambalpur	55,460
29	Sonepur	54,523
30	Sundargarh	126,703
	Grand Total	**3,148,993**

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD'S INCOME AND DEBT

1376. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) the details of the average agricultural household's income from cultivation during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the steps that the Government is taking to increase the share of income from cultivation for agricultural households;

(c) the average debt burden of agricultural households in relation to their monthly gross income during the last five years, State-wise;

(d) the total amount of institutional credit disbursed to agricultural households during the last five years; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken to ensure more farmers have access to affordable credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c): The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country. As per result of SAS, the state-wise average monthly income from different sources per agricultural household during 2018-19 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and the state-wise average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household during the same period is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

However, Government has adopted and implemented several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes for achieving higher incomes for the farmers directly or indirectly. The unprecedented enhanced budgetary provisions have been made to facilitate the following efforts of the Government:

1. Income support to farmers through PM KISAN
2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
3. Institutional credit for agriculture sector
4. Fixing of Minimum Support Price (MSP) at one-and-a half times the cost of production
5. Promotion of organic farming in the country

6. Per Drop More Crop
7. Micro Irrigation Fund
8. Promotion of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)
9. National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
10. Agricultural Mechanization
11. Providing Soil Health Cards to farmers
12. Setting up of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) extension Platform
13. Launch of the National Mission for Edible Oils – Oil Palm
14. Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
15. Improvement in farm produce logistics, Introduction of Kisan Rail
16. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) – Cluster Development Programme
17. Creation of a Start-up Eco system in agriculture and allied sector
18. Achievement in Export of Agri and Allied Agri- Commodities
19. Central sector Scheme Namo Drone Didi

(d): The government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across PAN India with aim to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. The total agriculture credit to farmers during the last five years in rupees lakh crore is given as under:

Financial Year	Crop loan (Rs in lakh crore)	Term Loan (Rs in lakh crore)	Total (Rs in lakh crore)
2019-20	8.25	5.68	13.93
2020-21	8.94	6.82	15.76
2021-22	11.00	7.64	18.64
2022-23	13.19	8.36	21.55
2023-24	15.07	10.40	25.47

Source: NABARD

(e): As per priority Sector Landing (PSL) regulation, Govt. has mandated that banks will provide 18% of their total loans to agriculture and allied sector. Since 2016 a sub limit has been fixed for small and marginal farmers which at present is 10% (i.e. 56% of total agriculture credit must go to small and marginal farmers). Besides, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare with the collaboration with Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance and Banks regularly organizes campaigns and camps for promotion and saturation of KCC.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise average monthly income from different sources per agricultural household during 2018-19

Sr. No.	State/Group of NE States/Group of UTs	Net receipt from crop production	Total Income *
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,734	10,480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,818	19,225
3.	Assam	3,262	10,675
4.	Bihar	2,739	7,542

5.	Chhattisgarh	4,336	9,677
6.	Gujarat	4,318	12,631
7.	Haryana	9,092	22,841
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2,552	12,153
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,980	18,918
10.	Jharkhand	1,102	4,895
11.	Karnataka	6,835	13,441
12.	Kerala	3,638	17,915
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,309	8,339
14.	Maharashtra	4,747	11,492
15.	Manipur	3,221	11,227
16.	Meghalaya	21,060	29,348
17.	Mizoram	8,694	17,964
18.	Nagaland	2,010	9,877
19.	Odisha	1,569	5,112
20.	Punjab	12,597	26,701
21.	Rajasthan	3,731	12,520
22.	Sikkim	4,065	12,447
23.	Tamil Nadu	2,641	11,924
24.	Telangana	4,937	9,403
25.	Tripura	2,912	9,918
26.	Uttarakhand	5,277	13,552
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3,290	8,061
28.	West Bengal	1,547	6,762
	Group of NE States	**8,328**	**16,863**
	Group of UTs	**2,494**	**18,511**
	all India	**3,798**	**10,218**

* Total income includes (i) income from wages, (ii) income from leasing out of land, (iii) net receipt from crop production, (iv) net receipt from farming of animals,

and (v). net receipt from non- farm business.

Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise average amount (Rs.) of outstanding loan per agricultural household and percentage of indebted agricultural households			
Sl.No.	State/Group of NE States/ Group of UTs	Average amount (Rs.) of outstanding loan per agricultural household	Percentage of indebted agricultural households
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,45,554	93.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,581	12.5
3	Assam	16,407	31.0
4	Bihar	23,534	39.7
5	Chhattisgarh	21,443	31.2
6	Gujarat	56,568	42.5
7	Haryana	1,82,922	47.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	85,825	29.2
9	Jammu and Kashmir	30,435	31.9
10	Jharkhand	8,415	25.3

11	Karnataka	1,26,240	67.6
12	Kerala	2,42,482	69.9
13	Madhya Pradesh	74,420	48.4
14	Maharashtra	82,085	54.0
15	Manipur	5,551	20.6
16	Meghalaya	2,237	9.1
17	Mizoram	23,485	8.0
18	Nagaland	1,750	6.0
19	Odisha	32,721	61.2
20	Punjab	2,03,249	54.4
21	Rajasthan	1,13,865	60.3
22	Sikkim	32,185	10.6
23	Tamil Nadu	1,06,553	65.1
24	Telangana	1,52,113	91.7
25	Tripura	23,944	47.7
26	Uttarakhand	48,338	46.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	51,107	41.9
28	West Bengal	26,452	50.8
	Group of N E States	**10,034**	**19.2**
	Group of UTs	**25,629**	**27.5**
	All India	**74,121**	**50.2**

Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORT

1377. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) the details of measures taken for promotion of agricultural exports from Punjab;

(b) the details of step taken by the Government to address barriers faced by farmers in accessing international markets;

(c) the details of initiatives to improve market linkages for Punjab's agricultural products; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government for promotion of support farmers in adopting quality standards required for reaching international markets?

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

(a) to (d) The Department of Commerce through Agricultural and Processed food products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance to member exporters of APEDA from across the country including Punjab under Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme of

APEDA for the 15th Finance Commission Cycle (2021-22 to 2025-26) in following three broad areas:

(i) **Scheme for infrastructure Development**- Financial assistance for setting up of packhouses facilities with packing / grading lines, pre-cooling unit with cold storage and refrigerated transportation etc, cable system for handling of crops like banana, pre-shipment treatment facilities such as irradiation, 947apour heat treatment, hot water dip treatment and Common infrastructure facilities, reefer vans and missing gap in the existing infrastructure of individual exporters.

(ii) **Scheme for Quality Development** –Financial assistance for purchase of laboratory testing equipment, installation of quality management system, handheld devices for capturing farm level coordinates for traceability and testing of water, soil, residues and pesticides etc.

(iii) **Scheme for Market Promotion-** The assistance covers participation of exporters in international trade fairs, organizing buyer seller meets and developing packaging standards for new products and upgrading the existing standards.

The details of some specific measures taken for promotion of Agriculture exports from Punjab are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Initiatives have been taken for enhancing export-oriented infrastructure in Punjab to support agricultural products like Basmati Rice, Fresh Fruits and Millets:

1. **Packhouses and Cold Storage:** APEDA has facilitated exporters to develop and streamline the export of perishable goods from packhouses in Ludhiana to meet international standards for fresh produce. These facilities adhere to global standards for exporting fresh produce like Kinnow, Others Fruits and Vegetables. On June 28, 2024, the first consignment of Litchi has been exported from Punjab to London.
2. **Millet Export to Sydney:** On January 30, 2024, the first consignment of 13 varieties of millet and associated value-added products was exported by Farmer turned as exporter from Sangrur, Punjab, to Sydney, Australia, with the help of APEDA.
3. **Capacity Building Programs:** APEDA collaborated with Punjab Agricultural University and other institutions to organize training programmes on residue free farming and meeting with international standards. Total 25 numbers of training programme have been organized during 2024 in Punjab which were attended by more than 2000 participants including FPOs, Cooperatives, startup, PACS (Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society).

4. **Kinnow Export Promotion:** APEDA is facilitating Kinnow export to Gulf Countries through Retail Chains with improved packaging and marketing. organized programmes connecting exporters with importers/buyers for the export of kinnow from various districts in Punjab, including Abohar, Fazilka, Hoshiarpur, Fatehgarh Sahib, Moga, and Bathinda. Efforts are underway to open new international markets and negotiate better trade agreements to increase kinnow exports.

Initiatives for implementation of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP): The exporters of Rice have been sensitized on the need for GAP implementation especially for export to destinations such as EU and UK.

EMPLOYMENT IN HANDLOOM SECTOR

1378. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the details of the employment in the Handloom Sector which have been promoted by the Government under the programme of “Make in India”;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Handloom weaving is inherently an integral part of 'Make in India' initiative. Handloom sector is an unorganized sector and handloom weavers are largely self employed. Ministry of Textiles is implementing central sector schemes such as (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and (ii) Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) to promote the handloom sector and for welfare of handloom weavers across the country. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling, product and design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.

FUNDS FOR SCCP

1379. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) the details of guidelines under which funds are allocated and monitored for the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC)/Scheduled Castes Component Plan (SCCP) in the country;

(b) whether these guidelines are being consistently followed by the implementing agencies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been conducted to determine the extent of compliance with these guidelines and if so, the findings of such assessments; and

(d) whether the Government has considered introducing legislation to ensure effective allocation and utilization of funds under DAPSC/SCCP, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): NITI Aayog in 2017 issued "Guidelines for earmarking of funds for Development Action Plan for SCs and STs (DAPSC and DAPST)". The copy of the guidelines are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment regularly reviews the implementation of guidelines along with NITI Aayog and monitors the utilisation of funds allocated by the concerned Ministries and Departments.

As per assessment the percentage allocation of funds under DAPSC by the 39 DAPSC obligated Ministries/Departments under different schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during last 3 years is as follows:

Items	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Earmarking > 16.2 %	17	17	17

Earmarking 15- 16.2%	1	2	2
Earmarking less than 15 %	21	20	20
Subtotal	**39**	**39**	**39**

(d): No legislation on this matter is under consideration.

STATEMENT

Government of India

NITI Aayog

(Social Justice and Empowerment Division)

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Guidelines for earmarking of funds for Development Action Plan for SCs and STs (DAPSC and DAPST)

The earlier system of planning has been discontinued and there has been merger of plan and non-plan expenditure with effect from 2017-18. In the changed system of budgeting, there is a need for clarity regarding new arrangement for earmarking of funds for SCs and STs in their budgets by the concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

2. Earlier earmarking of funds for SCs and STs were done by the concerned Ministries/Departments against their Plan allocation under the broad strategies of Scheduled Cases Su-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

as per the criteria recommended by the Task Force, 2010. Earmarked allocation was also shown Ministry/Department-wise against the respective Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and Central Sector Schemes (CSs) in the Union Budget document. The Task Force constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission had recommended for differential earmarking i.e. earmarking at different rates the Ministries/Departments and only against their plan outlay. Non-Plan component of the outlays were kept out of purview of the Sub-Plans. The Task Force had identified 26 Ministries/ Departments for SCSP and 32 for TSP as obligated to earmark funds and implement schemes for SCs and STs.

3. In view of new system of budgeting, NITI Aayog was entrusted with the task of looking into the issue of alternative arrangements for earmarking of funds for SCs and STs. The matter was considered by the Senior Management Committee (SMC) of NITI Aayog in its meeting on 24.04.2017. The SMC desired, Shri Ratan P. Watal, Principal Adviser, Social Sector, NITI Aayog to guide SMC on the matter. The recommendations stated in these guidelines are outcome of consultation process (2017) under the Chairmanship of Principal Adviser, and would guide the earmarking of funds by the Ministries/Departments for DAPSC and DAPST, while going beyond and building on the recommendations of the earlier Task Force 2010,

signifying continuity with enrichment. Some other issues considered regarding earmarking of funds, were as follows:

(i) Whether strategy for implementation of the schemes for welfare of SCs and STs shall continue as per existing guidelines?

(ii) Decision regarding ‘No-Obligation Ministries/Departments’.

(iii) Need or otherwise of a national level institution to work as think-tank for SCs and STs.

(iv) Need or otherwise of a Central Legislation to ensure non-divertibility and/or non-lapsability of allocation and to guide planning and implementation.

(v) How to ensure mainstreaming most vulnerable community groups in major flagship programmes, as reflected in development outcomes- in addition to earmarked allocations and specific schemes ?

(vi) How to enhance /create institutional capacity at national/state/ district and local levels for ensuring a voice and social inclusion of the most vulnerable community groups?

(vii) How to create a framework for Social Sector Outcome Monitoring, that addresses multiple vulnerability and is responsive to the most vulnerable?

4. The issues were considered in NITI Aayog in consultation with various stakeholders i.e. concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State

Governments, National Commissions for SCs and STs and Samavesh Forum of NITI Aayog, in addition to internal examination and review of the issues in NITI Aayog.

5. On the basis of suggestions that emerged from the consultations and internal review of the issues, the recommendations made regarding the new arrangements for earmarking of funds and other issues regarding implementation of schemes for SCs and STs have been detailed in the following paragraphs.

Continuation and Enrichment of strategy and Guidelines for implementation

6. So far as strategy for implementation of the sub-plans is concerned, promoting socio-economic interest of SCs and STs is a constitutional mandate. It is also an area of priority and commitment for the present government to promote the socio-economic empowerment and inclusive development of the SCs and STs. The commitment to ensure inclusive development of the most vulnerable and deprived community groups - especially SCs and STs has been further reaffirmed by the call for a New India By 2022, the 75th Year of India’s Independence, This calls for an India free from poverty, dirt, corruption, terrorism, casteism and communalism, among other features. The need for an

Antyodaya approach to reach the poorest of the poor and the most deprived has also been highlighted. The schemes and programmes, therefore will continue to be implemented in the broader contours of the earlier sub-plans. ***In the new system of budgeting SCSP and TSP may be renamed as Development Action Plan for SCs (DAPSC) and Development Action Plan for STs (DAPST).***

Earmarking against overall allocation of CSSs and CSs and not against total budget of the Ministries/Departments

7. Earmarking should be against the overall allocation for schemes of the Ministries/Departments and not against the total budget of the concerned Ministries/Departments over and above the overall allocation for the schemes. However the Ministries/Departments will have flexibility to allocate funds for SCs and STs for specific activities within their overall budget, in case their existing schemes are not amenable to or do not have the scope for any such activities for SCs and STs.

Recommendations

8. The following are the guidelines recommended regarding identification of Ministries/Departments and earmarking of funds of DAPSC and DAPST and also to strengthen the existing guidelines in post planning stage:

Identification of Ministries and Earmarking of Funds

(i) The earmarking should be done under specific schemes of the Ministry/Department. Overall earmarking of the Ministry/Department should be calculated against the total allocation of these schemes and not against the total budget of the Ministry/Department. However, some flexibility may be provided in specific instances wherever deemed necessary, and in case of non-utilization under one scheme, the budget should be utilized under the other schemes of the department, but for DAPSC or DAPST, as the case may be, with approval of the Ministry and Financial Adviser.

(ii) Percentage of earmarking should not be less than 50% of the population proportion or as decided by the Task Force, or actuals whichever is higher. Ministry/ Department allocating funds for SCs and STs at higher percentages shall maintain existing percentages. This may not apply to Department of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Department has to address the needs of other weaker sections and vulnerable groups in the society.

(iii) All the Ministries/Departments which fall in the category II (Identified by the Task Force) i.e. earmarking of funds in the range of 0-15% for SCSP and 0-7.5% for TSP should earmark at least minimum of 8.3% for DAPSC and 4.3% for DAPST (as per 2011 Census).

(iv) Ministries/Departments which are earmarking funds only for SCs at present should also earmark funds for STs and vice versa except the nodal Ministries. For example, D/o Animal Husbandry and Commerce should also earmark for DAPST. D/o Agriculture Research, Coal, Telecommunication, Water Resources, etc. which are there in DAPST should earmark for DAPSC. Minimum percentage of earmarking should be as indicated in para (i) and (iii) above.

(v) Ministries/Departments like M/o Development of North Eastern Region, DONER, M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, and D/o Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DPwD) have earmarked funds under STs in 2017-18 i.e. @ 27.18%, 8.14% and 10.17% respectively. These Ministries/Department have been implementing mostly beneficiary oriented schemes and therefore should be brought in the 'obligatory' category.

(vi) Ministries/Departments which have direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of SCs and STs in the country, but remain outside the purview of DAPSC and DAPST i.e. a) Department of Fertilizers, (b) Department of Pharmaceuticals, (c) Ministry of Food processing industries, (d) Department of Consumer Affairs, (e) Ministry of Urban Development and (f) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. These Ministries/Departments

should earmark funds to the extent of at least 50% of population proportion of SCs and STs.

(vii) Ministries/Departments which are earmarking funds in proportion to the population of SCs or STs as per 2001 Census or closer to that should earmark fund in proportion to population of SCs or STs as per 2011 Census.

(viii) So far as Nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJE) is concerned, the present level of earmarking of 72.5% of funds by the D/o SJE for SCs as recommended by the Task Force should continue. However, over and above this, Scheduled Caste communities should also benefit from schemes implemented for other vulnerable sections like senior citizens, transgender, destitutes, drug addicts, etc. The issues of multiple vulnerability should also be addressed appropriately.

(ix) State-wise distribution of allocation under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes by Central Ministries/ Departments, especially under beneficiary oriented schemes should be done in proportion to population for SCs and STs in the respective States/UTs.

(x) Some Ministries/Departments like D/o Fertilizers, D/o Telecommunications, M/o Coal, M/o Mines, M/o Culture, etc. which do not have any scheme for SCs and/or STs, should set aside the earmarked allocation, evolve new and focused interventions and use the same for

appropriate schemes/activities in consultation with the Nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Nodal Ministries should coordinate as to how to use such allocations for direct benefits of SCs and STs.

Non-lapsability and non-divertibility

(xi) In India the system of cash-based budgeting is followed. In view of this it is not feasible to follow the practice of non-lapsability. The issue of non-divertability is already inbuilt in the system due to allocation of funds on the basis of 'budget head'. However diversification of fund within the budget head shall be allowed subject to conditions mentioned in para (ii) above. Any further clarification, in this regard may be looked into by the Department of Expenditure.

National Level Institute for SCs and STs

(xii) A National level Institute each for SCs and STs, on the pattern of National Institute for Rural Development should be set up to work as Think Tank and Resource Centre each for SCs and STs. For SCs, the Ambedkar International Centre or its infrastructure may be considered to be utilized as the National Institute. For STs, National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD) could be converted or infrastructure of NEILRD could be utilized for the same.

(xiii) Linked to the National Institutes, States should also be encouraged to have/set up such institutes - at the State level and progressively at District levels. The district level institutes may specifically work for providing specific inputs for formulation of suitable projects/ schemes at the ground level in the interest of SCs and STs. This is especially relevant in the context of enhanced devolution of resources to States, urban local bodies and panchayati raj institutions, as per the implementation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations.

Enabling Provisions

(xiv) Ministries concerned and States/UTs must ensure mainstreaming of the most vulnerable community groups in major flagship programmes under the National Development Agenda, as reflected in development outcomes- in addition to earmarked allocations and specific schemes.

(xv) Ministries concerned and States/UTs may enable and promote institutional capacity at different levels to ensure improved utilization, effectiveness, efficiency and outcomes of allocations earmarked for SC/STs. This includes enabling representation in institutional mechanisms etc.

(xvi) The performance of States and Districts on Social Inclusion may progressively be recognized and incentivized.

(xvii) Ministries concerned and States/UTs must address multiple vulnerability through convergent interventions that may be multi sectoral in nature, specific to the State/district context.

(xviii) Ministries concerned and States/UTS may be encouraged to design new interventions based on programme implementation experience, with innovative ideas for Ministries which were earlier considered to be non - obligatory.

Monitoring and Evaluation

(xix) Monitoring of the DAPSC and DAPST should be necessarily a priority area. Monitoring should be both output and outcome based and through dashboard. The nodal Ministries i.e. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs will be responsible for the monitoring as per amendment to Allocation of Business Rule 1961 vide Gazette Notification a F. No. 1/21/26/2016-Cab. dated 31st January, 2017.

(xx) The monitoring initiative should have special focus on people with multiple vulnerability such as SC/ST widows or women or men with disabilities; Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs); destitute SC/ST children etc.

(xxi) The social sector monitoring framework adopted at the central level under DAPSC and DAPST should also be carried forward to be implemented at

the State and District levels for outcome monitoring of the initiatives for SCs and STs.

(xxii) The social sector monitoring framework should include integration of concerns related to inclusion of SC/STs in the existing Common Review Missions of major flagship programmes by concerned Ministries and National Commissions as a complementary approach for field based outcome monitoring. (Ministries such as MHFW, MHRD, MWCD and MRD are using Common Review Missions for National Health Mission, Elementary Education, WCD/ICDS and Rural Development Programmes.)

9. Details of criteria proposed for earmarking of funds for DAPSC and DAPST by respective Ministries/Departments may be seen at Annexure-I.

11. NITI Aayog's Role

(i) While the Nadal Ministries should also be responsible for coordination with the concerned Ministries and Departments to ensure adequate fund for SCs and STs. NITI Aayog should also, in consultation with the nodal Ministries, ensure earmarking of the funds by the identified Ministries/Departments and periodically review their performance.

(ii) NITI Aayog should be responsible for evaluation of DAPSC and DAPST. The nodal Ministries, M/o SJE and MoTA and the concerned Central

Ministries/Departments should also undertake evaluation of their schemes as per the overall strategies of DAPSC and DAPST.

Annexure-I

Category A:Obligatory Ministries/Departments

Ministry / Department wise existing earmarking and proposed percentage of earmarking

DAPSC(2011Census)

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing percentage of earmarking	Actual earmarking %in2017-18	Proposed %for earmarkingto DAPSC*
1	Agricultureand Cooperation	16.20	16.13	16.60
2	Animal Husbandry, Dairy in gand Fisheries	16.20	16.18	16.60
3	AYUSH	5.00	14.02	8.30
4	Commerce	4.50	1.07	8.30
5	Development of North East Region;	2.00	2.01	8.30
6	Drinking Water Supply	22.00	22.00	22.00

7	Information Technology	2.00	1.39	8.30
8	Environment andForest	2.20	2.01	8.30
9	Healt hand Family Welfare	15.20	15.90	16.60
10	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	22.50	22.42	22.50
11	School Education andLiteracy	20.00	21.74	20.00
12	Higher Education	15.00	53.44#	16.60
13	Labour and Employment	16.20	16.45	16.60
14	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	12.00	11.39	16.60
15	New and Renewable Energy	3.50	3.48	8.30
16	Panchayati Raj	16.20	15.78	16.60
17	Ministry of Power	8.30	9.29	16.60
18	Rural Development	25.00	8.07	25.00
19	Land Resources	16.20	15.44	16.60
20	Science and Technology.	2.50	4.35	8.30
21	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	72.50	79.27	72.50

22	Textiles,	5.00	2.80	16.60
23	Woman and Child Development	20.00	16.91	20.00
24	Youth Affairs and Sports	16.20	25.28	25.28

#Percentage of earmarking for DAPSC is higher because denominator comprises of only CS and CSS.

DAPST(2011Census)

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking	Actual earmarking %in2017-18	Proposed %for earmarking to DAPST*
1	Agricultureand Cooperation	8.00	7.97	8.60
2	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.60	3.46	4.30
3	AYUSH	2.00	4.03	4.30
4	Ministry of Coal	8.20	4.49	8.60
5	Department of Telecommunication	0.25	0.26	4.30
6	Department of food and Public Distribution	1.40	0.00	4.30
7	Ministry of Culture	2.00	4.80	4.30
8	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00	10.00	10.00
9	Ministry of Eletronics and Information Technology	6.70	4.67	6.70
10	Health and Family Welfare	8.20	8.58	8.60
11	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	2.40	2.39	4.30
12	School Education andLiteracy	10.70	12.49	10.70

13	Higher Education	7.50	26.73	8.60
14	Labour and Employment	8.20	8.33	8.60
15	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	8.20	7.73	8.60
16	Ministry of Mines	4.00	0.00	4.30
17	Panchayati Raj	8.20	8.09	8.60
18	Ministry of road Transport and Highways	3.50	0.62	4.30

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking	Actual earmarking %in2017-18	Proposed %for earmarking to DAPST*
19	Rural Development	17.50	5.63	17.50
20	Land Resources	10.00	9.78	10.00
21	Science and Technology.	2.50	4.35	4.30
22	Textiles,	1.20	1.04	8.60
23	Ministry of Tourism	2.50	2.54	4.30
24	Ministry of tribal Affairs	100.00	139.47	100.00
25	Ministry of WR, RD and GR	0.73	0.83	8.60
26	Woman and Child Development	8.20	6.50	8.60
27	Youth Affairs and Sports	8.20	13.26	8.60

* Percentage of earmarking id higher for M/o Tribal Affairs because total allocation of the ministry i.e.5300 crore except secretariat expenditure of Rs.29 crore is allocation for DAPST but denominator comprises of only CSS and CS (Rs.3800 crore).

#Percentage of earmarking for DAPST is higher because denominator comprises of only CS and CSS.

Category B: Non-Obligated Ministry/Departments but allocating in 2017-18

DAPSC

S. No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking for DAPSC	Actual earmarking %in2017-	Proposed % for earmarking to DAPSC *

			18	
1	Department of Empowerment of persons With Disabilities	0.00	20.25	16.60
2	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	16.09	16.60

DAPST

S. No.	**Ministries/Departments**	**Existing % of earmarking for DAPST**	**Actual earmarking %in2017-18**	**Proposed % for earmarking to DAPST ***
1	Development of North East Region;	0.00	27.18	8.60
2	Environment and Forest	0.00	0.29	8.60
3	New and Renewable Energy	0.00	1.74	8.60
4	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	8.14	8.60
5	Department of Empowerment of persons With Disabilities	0.00	10.17	8.60

<u>Category C: Ministries/Departments which are earmarking for eitherDAPSC or DAPST</u>

Ministries/Departments which are earmarking for DAPST should also earmark for DAPSC

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking For DAPST	Proposed %for earmarking to DAPSC*
1	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.46	8.30
2	Ministry of Coal	4.49	8.30
3	Department of Telecommunication	0.26	8.30
4	Department of food and Public Distribution	0.00	8.30
5	Ministry of Culture	4.30	8.30
6	Ministry of Mines	0.00	8.30
7	Ministry of road Transport and Highways	0.62	8.30
8	Ministry of Tourism	2.54	8.30
9	Ministry of WR, RD and GR	0.83	8.30

*At least 50% of population proportion (8.30%)

Ministries/Departments which are earmarking for DAPSC should also earmark for DAPST

S.No.	**Ministries/Departments**	**Existing % of earmarking for DAPSC**	**Proposed %of earmarking for DAPST**
1	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	16.18	8.60#
2	Commerce	1.07	4.30
3	Ministry of Power	9.29	8.60#

#These Ministries implement direct beneficiary oriented programme, they are obligated in proportion to population (ST-8.60%)

Category D:Ministries/DepartmentswhichareNon-Obligated

New Ministries / Departments obligated for earmarking and implementing DAPSC/DAPST

SI. No.	**Ministries/Departments**	Existing	Proposed % for DAPSC*	Proposed % for DAPST*
1	Department of Fertilizers	00	8.30	4.30
2	Department of Pharmaceuticals	00	8.30	4.30
3	Department of Consumer Affairs	00	8.30	4.30

4	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	00	8.30	4.30
5	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas	00	8.30	4.30
6	Ministry of urban Development	00	8.30	4.30

*At least 50% of population proportion (SCs 8.30 % and STs 4.30%)

CLASSIFICATION OF ARECA NUT BY WHO

1380. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Arecanut is an essential horticultural crop playing a significant role in religious, social and cultural functions across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware the challenges faced by Arecanut farmers following the classification of Arecanut as carcinogenic by the World Health Organization (WHO) based on several Research and Review Papers, however, on scrutiny of such Papers critically, it is found that in most of the Papers the data were collected on chewing mixtures such as Betel quid, Gutka etc., leading to wrong conclusions, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is also aware that on the contrary of the above classification there are several Research Papers which state that Arecanut is

not cancerous but anticancerous, if so, the reaction of the Government on these findings;

(d) whether the Government will interfere in this matter advocating the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) for a review of this classification; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a): Yes. Arecanut is used as a masticatory ingredient either with betel leaves or as plain or as scented supari. Traditionally it is being used as “Thambula” after food. It finds a place in all religious, social and cultural functions in India. Arecanut has uses in ayurvedic and veterinary medicines because of its several alkaloids.

(b) and (c): Yes. The Government is aware of the challenges faced by arecanut farmers. It’s noticed that certain research papers on the health effects of arecanut, which are quoted by WHO, have methodological limitations, leading to inconclusive reports. Notably, most of these studies focused on the health impacts of chewing mixtures, such as betel quid and gutka, which contain arecanut along with other ingredients. These studies have not indicated the sole and specific effects of consumption of arecanut isolate on human health.

A systematic review of the available literature was conducted by multi-institutional stakeholders at Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod in November 2023. This review revealed that the arecoline (alkaloid in arecanut) dosage used in these experiments was of a higher concentration compared to that released during normal chewing. Some studies have also revealed that arecoline, in lesser doses, has been found to inhibit tumour growth.

(d) and (e): To address the knowledge gap and provide conclusive evidence on the health effects of arecanut, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has planned to undertake a study titled "Evidence-Based Research on Arecanut and Human Health." This study brings together around 16 national and state-level agencies dealing with medical research, including All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-Centre for cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), and others, to conduct detailed research on the effect of arecanut on human health.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

12.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर – 2. श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी**।**

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जितिन प्रसाद जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) (एक) केन्द्रीय लुग्दी एवं कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान, सहारनपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केन्द्रीय लुग्दी एवं कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान, सहारनपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 894/18/24]

(2) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सीमेंट एवं भवन सामग्री परिषद, बल्लभगढ़ के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय सीमेंट एवं भवन सामग्री परिषद, बल्लभगढ़ के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 895/18/24]

(3) (एक) राष्ट्रीय डिज़ाइन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय डिज़ाइन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 896/18/24]

(4) विस्फोटक अधिनियम, 1884 की धारा 18 की उप-धारा (8) के अंतर्गत विस्फोटक (संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 14 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 633(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 897/18/24]

(5) विदेश व्यापार (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 19 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ. 7(अ) जो दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (एनसीईएल) के द्वारा नामीबिया को आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड 10063090 के अंतर्गत गैर-बासमती सफेद चावल की निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(दो) का.आ. 3069(अ) जो दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान मालदीव को

अनिवार्य जिंसों के निर्यात हेतु काण्डला और विशाखापट्टनम सागर पत्तनों के समावेश के बारे में है।

(तीन) का.आ. 3503(अ) जो दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो डी-ऑयल्ड राइस ब्रान की निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(चार) का.आ. 3509(अ) जो दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (एनसीईएल) के द्वारा मलेशिया को आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड 10063090 के अंतर्गत गैर-बासमती सफेद चावल की निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(पांच) का.आ. 3746(अ) जो दिनांक 3 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो एससीओएमईटी अपडेट्स 2024- निर्यात और आयात मदों, 2018 का आईटीसी (एचएस) वर्गीकरण की अनुसूची-2 के अनुलग्नक 3 (एससीओएमईटी मद) में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(छह) का.आ. 3764(अ) जो दिनांक 3 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो वन, पर्यावरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, ओडिशा सरकार द्वारा लाल चन्दन काष्ठ का निर्यात-समय बढ़ाए जाने के बारे में है।

(सात) का.आ. 3797(अ) जो दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022 की अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 27 के अंतर्गत कच्चे पेट कोक और केलसाइन्ड पेट कोक हेतु आयात नीति शर्त में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(आठ) का.आ. 3946(अ) जो दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 07 के आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड 07131010 के अंतर्गत पीले मटर की आयात अवधि में विस्तार के बारे में है।

(नौ) का.आ. 3947(अ) जो दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो प्याज की निर्यात नीति शर्तों में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(दस) का.आ. 3960(अ) जो दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 08 के आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड 08028010 के अंतर्गत आयात नीति शर्तों में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(ग्यारह) का.आ. 4260(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो एचएस कोड 1006 30 90 के अंतर्गत गैर-बासमती सफेद चावल की निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(बारह) का.आ. 4867(अ) जो दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो डीटीए इकाईयों और एए/ईओयू/एसईजेड इकाईयों से किये गये निर्यातों हेतु आरओडीटीईपी योजना के विस्तार के बारे में है।

(तेरह) का.आ. 4541 (अ) जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो 31 दिसम्बर, 2024 तक कृत्रिम बुने हुए फेब्रिक पर न्यूनतम आयात मूल्य आरोपित करने के बारे में है।

(चौदह) का.आ. 4555 (अ) जो दिनांक 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो मांस और मांस उत्पादों हेतु हलाल प्रमाणन प्रक्रिया को सुकर बनाने के बारे में है।

(पंद्रह) का.आ. 4549(अ) जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-2 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 30 के अंतर्गत कफ सीरप की निर्यात नीति शर्तों में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(सोलह) का.आ. 4542(अ) जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 96 के सीटीएच 9613 के अंतर्गत आच्छादित लाइटर के भागों की आयात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(सत्रह) का.आ. 4641(अ) जो दिनांक 23 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो एचएस कोड 10063090 के अंतर्गत गैर-बासमती चावल की निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(अठारह) का.आ. 4643(अ) जो दिनांक 23 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (यूएसए) को तिल बीजों के निर्यात हेतु प्रक्रिया के बारे में है।

(उन्नीस) का.आ. 4712(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो 01.10.2024 से प्रभावी सीमा-शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची में परिवर्तनों के परिणामस्वरूप आरओडीटीईपी अनुसूची के संरेखण के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 898/18/24]

(6) (एक) विशाखापट्टनम विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, विशाखापट्टनम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) कोचीन विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, कोचीन के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(तीन) विशाखापट्टनम विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, विशाखापट्टनम तथा कोचीन विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, कोचीन के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 899/18/24]

(7) (एक) सेवा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेवा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 900/18/24]

(8) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) गवर्नमेंट ईमार्केटप्लेस, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति।

(दो) गवर्नमेंट ईमार्केटप्लेस, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 901/18/24]

(9) (एक) काण्डला विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, गांधीधाम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) फाल्टा विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, फाल्टा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(तीन) कांडला विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, गांधीधाम तथा फाल्टा विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, फाल्टा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 902/18/24]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यहां पर वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री पीयूष गोयल जी तो बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : महोदय, वे बैठे हुए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप उनसे कहते कि वे पेपर ले करें।

आइटम नंबर - 3. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी।

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) नाशक कीट और नाशक जीव अधिनियम, 1914 की धारा 4घ की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) पादप संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (आठवां संशोधन) आदेश, 2024 जो दिनांक 10 जून, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2221(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(दो) पादप संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (दसवां संशोधन) आदेश, 2024 जो दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2914(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(तीन) पादप संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (ग्यारहवां संशोधन) आदेश, 2024 जो दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2986(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(चार) पादप संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (बारहवां संशोधन) आदेश, 2024 जो दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3551(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(पांच) पादप संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (तेरहवां संशोधन) आदेश, 2024 जो दिनांक 11 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3890(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(छह) पादप संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (चौदहवां संशोधन) आदेश, 2024 जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 4261(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 903/18/24]

(2) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत जारी निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ. 3723(अ) जो 2 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित, किण्वित जैविक खाद और तरल खाद तथा तरल खाद के निर्माताओं को अधिसूचनाओं के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 3 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए किसानों को बड़ी मात्रा में सीधे बिक्री करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

(दो) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक और मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) (चौथा) संशोधन आदेश, 2024 जो दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3922(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 904/18/24]

(3) (एक) नेशनल सेंटर फॉर कोल्ड-चेन डेवलपमेंट, गुरूग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) नेशनल सेंटर फॉर कोल्ड-चेन डेवलपमेंट, गुरूग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 905/18/24]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 18 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) गृह मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, सहायक समादेष्टा (भेषजी), समूह 'क' पद, भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 14 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 634(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, ट्रेड्समेन काडर, समूह 'ग' बैंड पद, भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 4 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 535(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) गृह मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, अनुसचिवीय काडर, प्रधान आरक्षक (दफतरी), प्रधान आरक्षक (चपरासी), प्रधान आरक्षक (फराश) और प्रधान आरक्षक (सफाई कर्मचारी अनुसचिवीय) समूह 'ग' पद, भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 27 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 597(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 906/18/24]

(2) भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 156 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) गृह मंत्रालय, भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल, सहायक समादेष्टा (सहायक परिचर्या अधीक्षक) (समूह 'क' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 17 मई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 282(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल, परा-चिकित्सा काडर (समूह 'ख' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2023 जो 18 जुलाई, 2023 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 521(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) की मद संख्या (दो) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 907/18/24]

(4) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(क) (एक) चंडीगढ़ औद्योगिक और पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ के वर्ष 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।

(दो) चंडीगढ़ औद्योगिक और पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ के वर्ष 2021-2022 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(ख) (एक) दिल्ली पुलिस आवासन निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।

(दो) दिल्ली पुलिस आवासन निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(5) उपर्युक्त 4(क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 908/18/24]

(6) (एक) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 909/18/24]

(7) (एक) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 910/18/24]

(8) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) गृह मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय अग्निशमन सेवा महाविद्यालय, नागपुर, फोरमेन (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 5 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 130 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) गृह मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय अग्निशमन सेवा महाविद्यालय, नागपुर, अग्नि इंजन चालक-सह-प्रचालक (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 5 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 131 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) गृह मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय अग्निशमन सेवा महाविद्यालय, नागपुर, अग्नि और बचाव प्रचालक (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 9 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 159 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) गृह मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय अग्निशमन सेवा महाविद्यालय, नागपुर, मेकेनिक (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 9 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 160 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 911/18/24]

(9) विधि-विरूद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (5) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4391(अ) जो 10 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र

में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जो उक्त अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची में हिज्ब-उत-तहरीर (एचयूटी) का नाम जोड़े जाने के बारे में है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 912/18/24]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) (एक) पीपल एडवांस्ड इन सोशल सर्विसेज (पीएएसएस), चूराचांदपुर, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) पीपल एडवांस्ड इन सोशल सर्विसेज (पीएएसएस), चूराचांदपुर, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 913/18/24]

(2) (एक) टाइप राइटिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन एण्ड रूरल डेवलपमेंट सर्विस, थॉबल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) टाइप राइटिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन एण्ड रूरल डेवलपमेंट सर्विस, थॉबल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 914/18/24]

(3) (एक) दि कांगचुप एरिया ट्राइबल वूमेन सोसायटी, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) दि कांगचुप एरिया ट्राइबल वूमेन सोसायटी, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 915/18/24]

(4) (एक) दि वोकेशनल रिहेबिलिटेशन ट्रेनिंग सेंटर फॉर ब्लाइंड, लुधियाना, पंजाब के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) दि वोकेशनल रिहेबिलिटेशन ट्रेनिंग सेंटर फॉर ब्लाइंड, लुधियाना, पंजाब के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 916/18/24]

(5) (एक) अंबुजा सीमेंट फाउंडेशन, रूपनगर, पंजाब के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अंबुजा सीमेंट फाउंडेशन, रूपनगर, पंजाब के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 917/18/24]

(6) (एक) दि पाथवे सेंटर फॉर रिहेबिलिटेशन एंड एजुकेशन ऑफ इंटेलेक्चुएल डिसेबल्ड, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) दि पाथवे सेंटर फॉर रिहेबिलिटेशन एंड एजुकेशन ऑफ इंटेलेक्चुएल डिसेबल्ड, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 918/18/24]

(7) (एक) अयोध्या चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अयोध्या चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 919/18/24]

(8) (एक) श्री रमण महर्षि एकेडमी फॉर दि ब्लाइंड, बैंगलुरू, कर्नाटक के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) श्री रमण महर्षि एकेडमी फॉर दि ब्लाइंड, बैंगलुरू, कर्नाटक के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 920/18/24]

(9) (एक) यूनियन लर्निंग ट्रैनिंग एंड रिफॉरमेटिव एक्टविटीज, खुर्दा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) यूनियन लर्निंग ट्रैनिंग एंड रिफॉरमेटिव एक्टविटीज, खुर्दा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 921/18/24]

(10) (एक) एसोसिएशन फॉर सोशल रिकंस्ट्रटिव एक्टिविटीज (एएसआरए), कटक, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एसोसिएशन फॉर सोशल रिकंस्ट्रटिव एक्टिविटीज (एएसआरए), कटक, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 922/18/24]

(11) (एक) कवि नरसिंह मठ ब्लाइंड एंड डीफ स्कूल, गंजम, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) कवि नरसिंह मठ ब्लाइंड एंड डीफ स्कूल, गंजम, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 923/18/24]

(12) (एक) सोसायटी फॉर एनवायरमेंटल डेवलपमेंट एंड वालंटरी एक्शन (सेवा), नयागढ़, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सोसायटी फॉर एनवायरमेंटल डेवलपमेंट एंड वालंटरी एक्शन (सेवा), नयागढ़, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 924/18/24]

(13) (एक) ऑल इंडिया वूमेंस कांफ्रेंस, बरहामपुर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) ऑल इंडिया वूमेंस कांफ्रेंस, बरहामपुर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 925/18/24]

(14) (एक) इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर दि हैंडीकैप्ड एंड बैकवर्ड पीपुल, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर दि हैंडीकैप्ड एंड बैकवर्ड पीपुल, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 926/18/24]

(15) (एक) शेल्टर (सोसायटी फॉर हैल्प, एजुकेशन, लव, ट्रैनिंग एंड एम्पलॉयमेंट फॉर दि रिटार्डेड), हुगली, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) शेल्टर (सोसायटी फॉर हैल्प, एजुकेशन, लव, ट्रैनिंग एंड एम्पलॉयमेंट फॉर दि रिटार्डेड), हुगली, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 927/18/24]

(16) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन ब्लाइंड बॉएज एकेडमी, नरेंद्रपुर, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन ब्लाइंड बॉएज एकेडमी, नरेंद्रपुर, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 928/18/24]

(17) (एक) रीजनल रिहेबिलिटेशन एंड रिसर्च सेंटर, राउरकेला, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रीजनल रिहेबिलिटेशन एंड रिसर्च सेंटर, राउरकेला, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 929/18/24]

(18) (एक) गुरूकुल स्पास्टिक सोसाएटी, जयपुर, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) गुरूकुल स्पास्टिक सोसाएटी, जयपुर, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 930/18/24]

(19) (एक) स्फूर्त वेलफेयर सोसाएटी, प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) स्फूर्त वेलफेयर सोसाएटी, प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 931/18/24]

(20) (एक) सेंट फ्रांसिस स्कूल फॉर दि हियरिंग इम्पेयर्ड, ठाकुरगंज, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेंट फ्रांसिस स्कूल फॉर दि हियरिंग इम्पेयर्ड, ठाकुरगंज, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 932/18/24]

(21) (एक) सनलाइट एजुकेशनल सोसायटी, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सनलाइट एजुकेशनल सोसायटी, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 933/18/24]

(22) (एक) लेबेनशिल्फे, विशाखापत्तनम, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) लेबेनशिल्फे, विशाखापत्तनम, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 934/18/24]

(23) (एक) वॉलंटरी ऑर्गनाइजेशन ऑफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी (वीओआरडीएस), कुरनूल, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) वॉलन्टरी ऑर्गनाइजेशन ऑफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी (वीओआरडीएस), कुरनूल, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 935/18/24]

(24) (एक) सिरी इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर द मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, काकीनाडा, ईस्ट गोदावरी जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सिरी इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर द मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड काकीनाडा, ईस्ट गोदावरी जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 936/18/24]

(25) (एक) स्वर्ण स्वयं कृषि ऑफ सोसायटी, कंदूकुर, नेल्लोर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) स्वर्ण स्वयं कृषि ऑफ सोसायटी, कंदूकुर, नेल्लोर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 937/18/24]

(26) (एक) शांतिवर्धन मिनिस्ट्रीज, ईस्ट गोदावरी, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) शांतिवर्धन मिनिस्ट्रीज, ईस्ट गोदावरी, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 938/18/24]

(27) (एक) नेहरू युवजन सेवा संघम, तिरुपति, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नेहरू युवजन सेवा संघम, तिरुपति, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 939/18/24]

(28) (एक) सत्य इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल एजुकेशन एंड इकोनॉमिक डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी (एसआईआरईईडीएस), चित्तूर, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सत्य इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल एजुकेशन एंड इकोनॉमिक डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी (एसआईआरईईडीएस), चित्तूर, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 940/18/24]

(29) (एक) एस.के.आर. प्युपिल्स वेलफेयर सोसाइटी, प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एस.के.आर. प्युपिल्स वेलफेयर सोसाइटी, प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 941/18/24]

(30) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सेवा समिति, तिरुपति, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय सेवा समिति, तिरुपति, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 942/18/24]

(31) (एक) सेंट ऐन्स सोशल सर्विस सोसाइटी, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा संचालित सेंट ऐन्स मनोविकास केंद्र के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेंट ऐन्स सोशल सर्विस सोसाइटी, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा संचालित सेंट ऐन्स मनोविकास केंद्र के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 943/18/24]

(32) (एक) भागीरथ सेवा संस्थान, गाज़ियाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भागीरथ सेवा संस्थान, गाज़ियाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 944/18/24]

(33) (एक) अखिल भारतीय विकलांग कल्याण समिति, अयोध्या, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अखिल भारतीय विकलांग कल्याण समिति, अयोध्या, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 945/18/24]

(34) (एक) सोसायटी ऑफ कृष्ट ज्योति (नव वाणी स्कूल फॉर दि डेफ), वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सोसायटी ऑफ कृष्ट ज्योति (नव वाणी स्कूल फॉर दि डेफ), वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 946/18/24]

(35) (एक) आनंद ट्रेनिंग चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) आनंद ट्रेनिंग चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 947/18/24]

(36) (एक) वृंदावन शिक्षा एवं जन कल्याण समिति, सरसवां, कौशांबी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) वृंदावन शिक्षा एवं जन कल्याण समिति, सरसवां, कौशांबी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 948/18/24]

(37) (एक) विकलांग विकास परिषद, आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) विकलांग विकास परिषद, आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 949/18/24]

(38) (एक) मूक-बधिर विद्यालय, मेरठ कैंट, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) मूक-बधिर विद्यालय, मेरठ कैंट, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 950/18/24]

(39) (एक) उत्तर प्रदेश मूक बधिर विद्यालय, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) उत्तर प्रदेश मूक बधिर विद्यालय, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 951/18/24]

(40) (एक) चेतना, अलीगंज, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) चेतना, अलीगंज, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 952/18/24]

(41) (एक) आत्मीय मानसिक विकास केंद्रम, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) आत्मीय मानसिक विकास केंद्रम, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 953/18/24]

(42) (एक) आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य फोरम, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य फोरम, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 954/18/24]

(43) (एक) शांतिनिकेतन रेजीडेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूटशन फॉर मेंटली हैंडीकेप्ड चिल्ड्रन, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) शांतिनिकेतन रेजीडेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूटशन फॉर मेंटली हैंडीकेप्ड चिल्ड्रन, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 955/18/24]

(44) (एक) अनुराग ह्यूमन सर्विसेज, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अनुराग ह्यूमन सर्विसेज, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 956/18/24]

(45) (एक) ईको-क्लब, ब्रह्मा इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर द मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, जिला महबूबनगर, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) ईको-क्लब, ब्रह्मा इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर द मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, जिला महबूबनगर, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 957/18/24]

(46) (एक) दुर्गाबाई देशमुख वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन सेंटर (आंध्र महिला सभा) हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) दुर्गाबाई देशमुख वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन सेंटर (आंध्र महिला सभा) हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 958/18/24]

(47) (एक) चाइल्ड गाइडेन्स सेंटर, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) चाइल्ड गाइडेन्स सेंटर, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 959/18/24]

(48) (एक) साधना सोसायटी फॉर दि मैंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, हैदराबाद, तेंलगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) साधना सोसायटी फॉर दि मैंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, हैदराबाद, तेंलगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 960/18/24]

(49) (एक) पीपल विद हीयरिंग इंपेयर्ड नेटवर्क(पीएचआईएन) हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) पीपल विद हीयरिंग इंपेयर्ड नेटवर्क(पीएचआईएन) हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 961/18/24]

(50) (एक) न्यू डॉन बॉस्को एजुकेशनल सोसाइटी, सिकंदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) न्यू डॉन बॉस्को एजुकेशनल सोसाइटी, सिकंदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 962/18/24]

(51) (एक) श्री भगवान महावीर विकलांग सहायता समिति, जयपुर, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) श्री भगवान महावीर विकलांग सहायता समिति, जयपुर, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 963/18/24]

(52) (एक) नारायण सेवा संस्थान उदयपुर, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नारायण सेवा संस्थान उदयपुर, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 964/18/24]

(53) (एक) महात्मा गांधी सेवा संघ, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) महात्मा गांधी सेवा संघ, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(54) उपर्युक्त (53) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाले विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 965/18/24]

(55) (एक) इमैकुलेट हार्ट ऑफ मैरी सोसाइटी, मैडोना स्पेशल स्कूल फॉर द डेफ, कार्मेल नगर, विजयवाड़ा, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इमैकुलेट हार्ट ऑफ मैरी सोसाइटी, मैडोना स्पेशल स्कूल फॉर द डेफ, कार्मेल नगर, विजयवाड़ा, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 966/18/24]

(56) (एक) नागदा जैनिथ सोशल वेल्फेयर सोसाइटी, उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नागदा जैनिथ सोशल वेल्फेयर सोसाइटी, उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 967/18/24]

(57) (एक) ग्रामीण सुधार हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठन, क्योंझर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) ग्रामीण सुधार हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठन, क्योंझर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 968/18/24]

(58) 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 दिव्यांगजन वित्त और विकास निगम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगजन वित्त और विकास निगम के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण), लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(59) उपर्युक्त (58) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 969/18/24]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 6. श्री बंडि संजय कुमार जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उनको पेपर दे दीजिए। ऐसे मत बताओ, एक-दूसरे को मत समझाओ।

मंत्री जी, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, आप जरा ध्यान दीजिए।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बंडि संजय कुमार जी की ओर से, मैं सुधार प्रशासन संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 970/18/24]

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कमलेश पासवान जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 971/18/24]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, आप यह प्रयास करिए कि जिस मंत्री के नाम पर पुनरीक्षित कार्य-सूची में दस्तावेज अंकित है, वह हाउस में उपस्थित रहे, अन्यथा आप ही सबके जवाब दे दीजिए।

आइटम नंबर – 8. श्री भागीरथ चौधरी जी।

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) एग्रीनोवेट इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।

(दो) एग्रीनोवेट इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2022-2023 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 972/18/24]

(3) (एक) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विज्ञान अकादमी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विज्ञान अकादमी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 973/18/24]

(4) (एक) केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखाओं पर सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(5) उपर्युक्त (4) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाले विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 974/18/24]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 2021-2022.

(ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 2021-2022, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 975/18/24]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Navi Mumbai for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at Item No. 1(a) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 976/18/24]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 4319(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st October, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 5459(E) dated 26th December, 2023 under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 977/18/24]

(4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3642(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2024, nominating two members of Lok Sabha for a period of two years from the date of notification under sub-section 4(b) of Section 3 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 978/18/24]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) under of Section 13B of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:-

(i) S.O.3182(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2024 notifying nomination of Shri Madan Bibhishan Nagargoje, IAS as a member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of notification, subject to the provision of the Act.

(ii) S.O.3861(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2024 notifying nominations of Shri Selvam G, Shri G. Lakshminarayana, Shri Radhakrishna and Dr. K. Sudhakar as members of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years w.e.f. 2nd August, 2024 or till completion of their term in Lok Sabha.

(iii) S.O.3877(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2024 notifying nominations of Dr. Shamla Iqbal and Shri M.B. Rajesh Gowda, IAS as a member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of the notification, subject to the provision of the Act.

(iv) S.O.4830(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th November, 2024 notifying nomination of Shri R. Arun Kumar, IFS as a member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of the notification, subject to the provision of the Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 979/18/24]

12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1st to 3rd Reports

डॉ. शशि थरूर (तिरूवनन्तपुरम) : महोदय, मैं विदेशी मामलों संबंधी स्थायी समिति (18वीं लोक सभा) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूं :-

(1) 'भारत और खाड़ी सहयोग परिषद (जीसीसी)-सहयोग की रूपरेखा' विषय के बारे में विदेशी मामलों संबंधी स्थायी समिति (17वीं लोक सभा) के 26वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पहला प्रतिवेदन।

(2) 'जी-20 देशों के साथ भारत का जुड़ाव' विषय के बारे में विदेशी मामलों संबंधी स्थायी समिति (17वीं लोक सभा) के 27वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी दूसरा प्रतिवेदन।

(3) 'क्षेत्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वैश्विक आतंकवाद से मुकाबला' विषय के बारे में विदेशी मामलों संबंधी स्थायी समिति (17वीं लोक सभा) के 28वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी तीसरा प्रतिवेदन।

12.03½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Statements

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) : महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित की-गई-कार्रवाई प्रतिवेदनों (17वीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय-एक और पांच में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले अंतिम की-गई-कार्रवाई विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) से संबंधित 'बीआईएस-हॉलमार्किंग और आभूषण' विषय के बारे में 27वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 33वां प्रतिवेदन।

(2) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) से संबंधित 'प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई)' विषय के बारे में 28वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 34वां प्रतिवेदन।

(3) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) से संबंधित 'मोटे अनाजों का उत्पादन और वितरण' विषय के बारे में 31वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 35वां प्रतिवेदन।

(4) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) से संबंधित 'भारत में चीनी उद्योग-एक समीक्षा' विषय के बारे में 32वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 36वां प्रतिवेदन।

12.04 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 53rd Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Development and Promotion of Jute Industry' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 53rd Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Development and Promotion of Jute Industry' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 891/18/24

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 54th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Schemes/Programmes of Central Silk Board for Development and Promotion of Silk Industry' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 54th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Schemes/Programmes of Central Silk Board for Development and Promotion of Silk Industry' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.

(c) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 55th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Development of Cotton Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 55th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Development of Cotton Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See Nos. LT 892/18/24 and 893/18/24 respectively.

12.05 hrs

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Sitting of the House

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, जैसा कि समाचार भाग – 2 के माध्यम से पहले भी सूचित किया गया हैं और मैं अब सभा को सूचित करता हूं कि सभी दलों के माननीय नेताओं के साथ 2 दिसम्बर, 2024 को हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि भारत के संविधान के अंगीकरण की 75वीं वर्षगांठ पर एक विशेष चर्चा शुक्रवार 13 दिसम्बर, 2024 और शनिवार 14 दिसम्बर, 2024 को की जाएगी। तद्नुसार, सभा शनिवार को 14 दिसम्बर, 2024 को सुबह 11 बजे भी बैठेगी।

अगर आप सदन लगातार स्थगित करते रहेंगे और सदन जितने स्थगित किया जाएगा, तो आपको शनिवार और रविवार को भी बैठक में बैठना पड़ेगा।

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हम जो कमिटमेंट करते हैं, उसको पूरा करते हैं, लेकिन सब दलों के नेताओं के साथ कमिटमेंट होने के बाद भी आप वैल में आए, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कमिटमेंट और क्रेडिबिलिटी में आपका कोई जवाब नहीं है, लेकिन दायीं तरफ वाले लोगों का हिसाब-किताब थोड़ा अलग है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण घटना पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। सम्भल इसलिए जाना जाता था कि वहां पर लोग भाई-चारे के साथ रहते हैं। वहां पर अभी से नहीं, बल्कि सदियों पुराना भाई-चारा है और लोग हजारों सालों से इसी तरह से रहते आए हैं, लेकिन अचानक जो यह घटना हुई है, यह सोची-समझी रणनीति के तहत वैल प्लान्ड हुई है और वहां के भाई-चारे को गोली मारने का काम हुआ है। जो घटना हुई है, वह सोची-समझी साजिश है। देश के कोने-कोने में भारतीय जनता पार्टी, उनके सहयोगी, उनके समर्थक, शुभचिंतक लगातार खुदाई

की बात कर रहे हैं, यह खुदाई हमारे देश का सौहार्द्र, हमारे देश का भाई-चारा, हमारे देश की गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब को खो देगी।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद इसलिए भी देता हूं कि जो साजिश हुई और मैं इसे सोची-समझी साजिश इसलिए बोल रहा हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव था, जो पहले 13 तारीख को होना था और उन्होंने 13 तारीख के चुनाव को बढ़ाकर 20 तारीख कर दिया। जो घटना मैं आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूं … (व्यवधान)

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मुद्दा यहां नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। यह राज्य का विषय है। … (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह यात्रा रुकी क्यों नहीं है? इस यात्रा को दूसरी तरफ ले जाओ। … (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यह स्टेट का विषय है**।** … (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्भल की शाही जामा मस्जिद के खिलाफ दिनांक 19.11.2024 को सिविल जज सीनियर डिवीज़न, चन्दौसी, सम्भल में एक याचिका डाली गई। कोर्ट ने दूसरे पक्ष को … (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सुनिए। यह सुनना चाहिए। हम ऐसे ही नहीं कहते हैं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप संक्षेप में बोलें।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम यूं ही नहीं कहते थे कि यह सरकार संविधान नहीं मानती है। प्लेसेस ऑफ वर्शिप एक्ट है … (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : बड़े सेक्युलर बनते हैं।… (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : हम बनते तो बहुत कुछ हैं। सम्भल की शाही जामा मस्जिद के खिलाफ दिनांक 19.11.2024 को सिविल जज सीनियर डिवीजन, चंदौसी, सम्भल में एक याचिका डाली गई। कोर्ट

ने दूसरे पक्ष को सुने बगैर उसी दिन दिनांक 19.11.2024 को सर्वे के आदेश दे दिए।... (व्यवधान) ताज्जुब की बात है कि संभल के जिला अधिकारी सम्भल और पुलिस अधीक्षक सम्भल आदेश को पढ़े बगैर 2 घंटे बाद ही सर्वे के लिए पुलिस बल के साथ शाही जामा मस्जिद पहुंच गए। ... (व्यवधान)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): महोदय, कोर्ट के ऊपर कमेंट कर रहे हैं। यह न्यायालय का अपमान कर रहे हैं और आप इनको अलाऊ कर रहे हैं?

श्री अखिलेश यादव : जामा मस्जिद की कमेटी, जनप्रतिनिधि, उलेमा-इकराम, सभी अधिवक्ताओं ने सहयोग दिया। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महोदय, यह कोर्ट का अपमान कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) महोदय, यह नहीं चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप संक्षिप्त में अपनी बात रखें।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : जिला अधिकारी संभल और पुलिस अधीक्षक सम्भल ने ढाई घंटे सर्वे के बाद कहा अब सर्वे पूरा हो चुका है और अब रिपोर्ट कोर्ट को भेज दी जाएगी दिनांक 22/11/2024 फ्राइडे को जुम्मे की नमाज के लिए लोग नमाज अदा करने के लिए जामा मस्जिद पहुंचे, लेकिन पुलिस प्रशासन ने बैरिकेड लगा दिए ताकि लोग नमाज ना पढ़ सकें। उसके बाद भी लोगों ने संयम बरतते हुए नमाज अदा की और किसी प्रकार का विरोध प्रदर्शन नहीं किया।

29/11/2024 को कोर्ट की अगली तारीख तय थी। शाही जामा मस्जिद की कमेटी और मुस्लिम समाज के सभी लोग कोर्ट में केस की पैरवी के लिए तैयारी कर रहे थे, परंतु दिनांक 23/11/2024 की रात पुलिस प्रशासन द्वारा कहा गया कि 24/11/2024 यानी अगले दिन सुबह को दोबारा सर्वे किया जाएगा। शाही जामा मस्जिद कमेटी और अधिवक्ता ने कहा कि एक सर्वे तो मुकम्मल हो चुका है, अब दूसरे सर्वे की क्या आवश्यकता है। कोर्ट के आदेश का हमने पालन करा दिया, अगर दूसरा सर्वे करना है तो दोबारा आदेश करवाएं। कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद हम दोबारा सर्वे करा देंगे। लेकिन जिलाधिकारी सम्भल और पुलिस अधीक्षक सम्भल ने कोई सुनवाई नहीं की और तानाशाही दिखाते हुए और सुबह को वक्त से पहले शाही जामा मस्जिद आ गए। शाही जामा मस्जिद कमेटी और

मुस्लिम समाज के लोगों ने फिर भी धैर्य रखा और दोबारा सर्वे के लिए अंदर ले गए। सर्वे के दौरान करीब डेढ़ घंटा बाद जब जनता को सूचना मिली तो वह इकट्ठा होना शुरू हो गए। लोगों ने सर्वे का कारण जानना चाहा तो सर्कल ऑफिसर ने उनके साथ गाली-गलौज की और लाठी चार्ज करवा कर बुरी तरह से जख्मी कर दिया। इसका विरोध करते हुए चंद लोगों ने पत्थर चलाए। जिसके बदले में पुलिस के सिपाही से लेकर अधिकारियों तक ने अपने सरकारी और प्राइवेट हथियारों से गोलियां चलाईं। जिसकी वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग है। जिसके एवज में दर्जनों लोग गोलियों से घायल हो गए। 5 मासूम जो कि अपने घर से सामान लेने के लिए निकले थे उनकी मृत्यु हो गई।

सम्भल का माहौल बिगाड़ने में याचिका दायर करने वाले लोगों के साथ पुलिस और प्रशासन के लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। इनको निलंबित किया जाना चाहिए और हत्या का मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि लोगों को इंसाफ मिल सके और आने वाले समय में इस प्रकार की संविधान के खिलाफ गैर कानूनी घटना को अंजाम न दिया जा सके। …*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नो! प्लीज!

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह जी, आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात रखें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अखिलेश जी, आपका विषय रिकॉर्ड पर आ गया है। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उज्ज्वल जी, क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उनका विषय आ गया है। उन्होंने अपना पूरा विषय रख दिया है।

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह जी।

… (व्यवधान)

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

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माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका विषय आ गया है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह (इलाहाबाद) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सम्भल को इंसाफ और न्याय चाहिए।… (व्यवधान) सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सीटिंग जज से इसकी जांच करवायी जानी चाहिए। जो अधिकारी दोषी हैं, उनको निलंबित किया जाए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप कनक्लूड कर दीजिए। आप केवल घटना पर बोलिए।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : चुनाव हो गया और चुनाव में सरकार ने जो …*… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नो!

श्री मनीष जायसवाल।

श्री मनीष जायसवाल (हज़ारीबाग) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का ध्यान झारखण्ड में वर्तमान में उत्पन्न एक अत्यंत गंभीर मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष जी, आलू गरीबों का खाना है। यह पौष्टिक संतुलन में बहुत मदद करता है। पिछले दिनों पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने जो इंटर स्टेट ट्रेड होता है, एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में खाद्यान्न जाता है या अन्य जो प्रोडक्ट्स जाते हैं, उस कानून को धत्ता बताते हुए हजारों आलुओं से लदे ट्रक को बॉर्डर पर रोक दिया और उन लोगों ने जबरन उसको वापस भेजने का निर्णय लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर से दोहरा रहा हूँ कि आलू गरीबों का भोजन है और झारखण्ड में आलुओं की अत्यधिक कीमतों से गरीब बहुत परेशान हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इंटर स्टेट ट्रेड का कानून बना रहे और अगर उत्पादन कम है तो प्राइस का संतुलन पूरे देश में एक बराबर बना रहे। इसके लिए केन्द्र का हस्तक्षेप जरूरी हो गया है।

मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर केन्द्र सरकार हस्तक्षेप करे और आलू के ट्रेड को बरकरार रखे।

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी (श्रीरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप तो बांग्लादेश का मुद्दा लेने वाले थे? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उसे हम शून्य काल की लिस्ट पूरी होने के बाद में ले लेंगे।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : आपने संभल घटना पर बोलने के बाद बांग्लादेश मुद्दे को लेने के लिए बोला था। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हाँ, लिस्ट पूरी होने के बाद मैं आपको बोलने के लिए मौका दूंगा। वह विषय थोड़ा बहुत विवाद का हो गया था। अभी दो-तीन मैम्बर्स को बुलवाने के बाद मैं आपको मौका दे दूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख जी को बोलने के बाद आपको मौका दे दूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

***SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH (YAVATMAL-WASHIM):** Hon'ble Speaker Sir, my Lok Sabha Constituency Yavatmal-Washim falls in Vidarbha region. This area is recognized for cotton and soyabean cultivation. These districts are contributing well to the agriculture sector but the condition of farmers is very pathetic. Yavatmal is notorious for farmers' suicides. Since 2001 to 2024, around 6000 farmers have committed suicide in Yavatmal district. Around 2000 farmers have committed suicide in Washim district too. These are not the figures of suicides only but all these families have been destroyed completely.

Sir, the main cause of these suicides is the MSP. Three years ago, the MSP for cotton was Rs. 10000 per quintal and for soyabean, it was around Rs. 8000 per quintal. But, it has been lowered drastically. Therefore, the burden of debt is ever increasing on the farmers.

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Vidharbha is mainly a cotton growing region but, there is no cotton processing industry here.

So, it is my humble request to the Government to kindly look into this matter. Thank you.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR): Sir, I want to raise a very important issue. In our neighbouring country Bangladesh, the minorities and the Hindus are being tortured and killed. Bangladesh is our neighbouring country bordering with our State of West Bengal also. We are making appeal that let the Government of India appeal to the United Nations for sending Peacekeeping Forces to Bangladesh immediately. The Government of India is totally silent now, for the reason best known to them. Our appeal is that let the Minister of External Affairs come to the Parliament and intimate us of the latest position of Bangladesh and what is happening over there.

Our Chief Minister yesterday adopted a Resolution in West Bengal Assembly that whatever decision Government of India will take, The West Bengal Government will stand by the decision. We want to work together but the people of Bangladesh ought to be saved. Our experiences in the past say many refugees and evacuees used to come to our State crossing Bangladesh border.

Our Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee has very categorically said that the Government should come forward and reply to it. … (*Interruptions*) I would request you to direct the Government to intimate the House about the latest position regarding Bangladesh. With this, I conclude. … (*Interruptions*)

*__SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR (RANAGHAT):__ Honourable Speaker Sir, is it a crime to be a Bengali Hindu? On the other side of the barbed wires, lies the country of Bangladesh- which was formed in 1971. Bengali Hindus are being oppressed selectively with the aid of the government, their temples are being demolished, and they are being pushed into financial distress. They are being taken away at night to convert them to Islam. When protests ensued against that, their leader Chinmoy Maharaj was taken into custody- he was tortured and kept hungry. Atrocities are being committed against their mothers and daughters. What was their cardinal sin? Bengalis across borders were together, and they played a major part in the Indian Freedom Struggle. If you visit Cellular Jail, you will know that 400 out of the 693 inmates were Bengalis. They are being tortured after independence. Even after partition, the Bengali Hindu population who came to this part of Bengal aren't finding peace. Intruders are coming again and again to disturb the equilibrium in our demographic. People from some parts of Malda, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Dakshin 24 Paraganas, Nadia, Hooghly, and Howrah are tortured here. And I am categorically saying that all these happening with Government aid. We see that the government on this side is only acting as a silent spectator. Public property has been vandalized, Temples are being destroyed, and riots are spreading centering the Beldanga issue in Howrah, Uluberia. Everything is being done with Government aid. This is not how the administration should function. What was their crime that they fetched independence? Why is

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

the government silent? We need to stand with them. Those who demanded the partition- the Muslim League, said that Muslims won't be able to carry out their religious practices here. But in reality, Muslims are better off here. Those who demanded the partition, why aren't they saying that we don't need a separate India or Bangladesh or Pakistan anymore- we should all live together? Who are the British to divide us? Someone like Kalyanda, thinks that if a few people offer Namaz at a place, that place should come under Waqf Property.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Why is the Central Government silent on it? … (*Interruptions*) We have said it. … (*Interruptions*) Why are they not asking about the subject? … (*Interruptions*) This is our issue. … (*Interruptions*) We agree to it. … (*Interruptions*) Why is the Central Government silent on it? … (*Interruptions*)

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर (खीरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान अतिमहत्वपूर्ण विषय खीरी लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत किसानों के बीच खाद संकट की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं। खीरी जनपद की आबादी 40 लाख से ज्यादा है और इस समय जनपद में खाद का भयंकर संकट है ।… (व्यवधान) किसानों को एनपीके और डीएपी नहीं मिल रही है जिसकी वजह से गेहूं और सरसों की बुआई नहीं हो पा रही है। अभी वहां बाढ़ के कारण किसानों की फसलें भयंकर रूप में बर्बाद हुई थीं। अब किसान बुआई के समय एनपीके और डीएपी नहीं मिलने के कारण बहुत परेशान हैं, आत्महत्या के कगार पर हैं। गन्ना मिलों का भुगतान भी समय पर नहीं हो पाया है। किसानों की बहुत समस्याएं हैं। समितियों की तरफ से लगातार खाद की मांग की जा रही है, लेकिन खाद की बिल्कुल आपूर्ति नहीं है ।…(व्यवधान) पूरे जनपद में खाद का भयंकर संकट छाया हुआ है।

<u>12.24 hrs</u> (Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि खीरी लोक सभा जनपद में डीएपी और एनपीके की आपूर्ति सुचारू रूप से कराई जाए ताकि किसान खाद पाएं और सुचारू रूप से फसलों की बुआई कर

सकें। अगर खाद का संकट दूर नहीं किया गया, तो किसान पूरी तरह से बर्बाद हो जाएंगे। इसलिए वहां खाद की आपूर्ति जरूर कराई जाए। धन्यवाद।

*__SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI):__ Hon. Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. Union Government has granted permission for Tungsten Mining activities in Arittapatti in Melur of Madurai District of Tamil Nadu. I urge that the auctioning of this mining activities should be immediately stopped. Arittappatti land is so special when compared to other land areas of the world. There is a bed of big rocks pertaining to Megalith period at Arittapatti which is 3500 years old. It has Tamil Brahmi stone inscriptions dating back to 2200 years ago. There is a statue of Jainism which is 2000 years old. A Cave temple for Lord Shiva built by the early Pandyas 1600 years ago is also located in Arittapatti. I should say that Arittapatti is of historical importance having so many historical monuments located in that place. I urge that the decision to have Tungsten mine at this place should be given up. There is a word called '*Imayan*'. I wish to tell in this august House that similar to how Himalayas protect India, we as '*Imayans*' will protect Arittapatti land. This Union Government has not given permission to the Archaeological Department to excavate 10 feet under the surface at Keezhadi. But the same Union Government has given permission to dig a mine at Arittapatti which can go deep for several hundred kilometres. This is an attempt to destroy the wealth and history of Tamil Nadu altogether. This move will be opposed by the people of Tamil Nadu. People

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

of Madurai will definitely oppose this decision of the Union Government. Resolution opposing this decision has been passed unanimously in almost all the villages around Arittapatti. I therefore urge that the Union Government should cancel the permission granted to Hindustan Zinc Limited for establishing Tungsten Mine at Arittapatti.

***SHRI ESWARASAMY K. (POLLACHI):** Hon Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. Pollachi should be developed as a Tourist hub in order to develop this area with booming economic activities and employment opportunities. It is also aimed to create a growing market for the important produce grown in Pollachi area. There should be information boards provided by the Tourism Ministry to explain in detail about the places of tourist importance in and around Pollachi. Besides this, the facility of Tourist Guides should be provided at designated places and IRCTC Reservation Centres to book travel tickets to reach each and every part of this country from this Tourist Centre, Pollachi. I urge that the Union Government should set up this Tourism and Cultural Centre at Pollachi with food joints and performances by folk artists. Union Government should allocate designated land for this purpose with the help of State Government. The services of Chamber of Commerce and other voluntary Organisations may be utilized for creating this Tourist and Cultural Centre at Pollachi. I therefore urge the Union Government to make necessary efforts to develop the tourist destinations in and around Pollachi

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

and to set up a Tourist and Cultural Centre in Pollachi giving boost to tourist activities in this area. Thank you.

***SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL (CHITRADURGA):** Hon'ble Chairman Sir, our government under leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ji has given all sorts of encouragement to the health sector. No previous government made such encouragement to the sector.

In the Budget 2024 -25 very huge allocation is made for health sector. It is Rs. 90659 crores, an indication of the commitment of our government. The Union government has shown such a strong will power. However, some state governments are neglecting health sector as they don't have concern for the poor, daily wagers, as a result, these sections of people are afraid of going to the government hospitals.

I have come across some news reports of the death of 28 new mothers in both the government hospitals and private hospitals in Karnataka state.

In the month of November itself 4 cases of death of new mothers reported in the backward district Bellary in Karnataka.

I would say it is not only a tragic incident; it is only due to the utter carelessness and gross negligence on the part of the government of Karnataka is causing the loss of precious lives. The Congress party government in Karnataka has failed to ensure the safety of its citizens. I am straightaway making this allegation that the Government of Karnataka has involved with Medical and drugs

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

Mafia, despite the Drug control department issued a directive to all government hospitals in the state to stop using a batch of ringer lactate solution in the light of a recent spurt in maternal deaths at the Ballari district hospital.

The said Solution was purchased from a company based in Paschima Bangala. However, the state government of Karnataka has ignored and supplied the same medicine to hospitals.

Therefore, the people of the state should be told the truth about how the Solution was permitted to be supplied to hospitals despite the warning was issued by the Competent authority.

It is a matter of shocking and also of great concern that the Chief minister of Karnataka, himself had agreed with the medical mafia for the purchase of medicine. Who will bring drug companies into streamline? The government of Karnataka has allowed the corrupt practices into the drug sector and became responsible for death of innocent people. The state government is directly responsible for such a tragedy. There is a need to know the drug is supplied to how many districts, how many people have consumed the drug, how many deaths have occurred. All these things will be known by constituting a SIT into this menace. And I want our people should be informed about the ground reality.

I request the Union Health Ministry to intervene in this matter and give suitable directions to the state government and also ensure that such incidents are not repeated in future.

श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली की घनी आबादी की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में कमी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारा लोक सभा क्षेत्र एशिया का सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र के लिए मैं एम्स नहीं माँग रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं वहाँ के लिए एक एम्स स्क्रीनिंग सेन्टर की माँग करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान में, दिल्ली सरकार की जो बदहाल व्यवस्था है, उसके भरोसे हम अपने क्षेत्र के लाखों नागरिकों को नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। दिल्ली में तो आयुष्मान योजना भी नहीं लागू है। बुज़ुर्गों को जो 5 लाख रुपए की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, उस पर भी दिल्ली की सरकार इस तरह से बैठी है कि बुज़ुर्ग लोग और अन्य गरीब लोग तड़प रहे हैं।

मौजूदा एम्स हमारे क्षेत्र से थोड़ा दूर है। स्थानीय लोग बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं। कई बार गम्भीर मरीज समय पर एम्स नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं, जिससे वे अपनी जान गवाँ बैठते हैं। दिल्ली के एम्स में पहले से ही भारी भीड़ है, इसके कारण एम्स प्रशासन पर भी बहुत जोर पड़ता है। अगर हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र में एम्स स्क्रीनिंग सेन्टर बनेगा तो इससे केवल हमारे क्षेत्र को ही लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, बल्कि इससे उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली के अलावा उत्तर-पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के नागरिकों को भी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की सुविधा मिलेगी। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, आवश्यक भूमि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास चिह्नित कर दी गई है।

अत: मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जिस दिल्ली में आयुष्मान योजना की सुविधाएं रोकी हुई हैं, जिससे आपका भी हृदय तड़प जाएगा, यहाँ बैठा हुआ कोई भी व्यक्ति इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। प्रधानमंत्री जी 5 लाख रुपए की स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं दे रहे हैं और अब यह सुविधा बुज़ुर्गों के लिए भी दी जा रही है, लेकिन दिल्ली सरकार उसको लागू नहीं कर रही है। इसके लिए हमें कोर्ट जाना पड़ा है। ऐसी स्थिति में, हमारे क्षेत्र में एक एम्स स्क्रीनिंग सेन्टर दिया जाए ताकि पहले से ही परेशानी का पता चल जाए कि मरीज को एम्स में भेजना है या कहीं और भेजा जा सकता है। इसके लिए मैं यह माँग रखता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the occasion of the 125th birth anniversary of Acharya N. G. Ranga who hails from my district, Guntur. He was a freedom fighter, *rythu bandhu* and also the longest serving Member of Parliament. He was instrumental in numerous legislations in favour of farmers. All his life, he has worked for the welfare of the farmers and raised numerous issues in the Parliament. Inspired by his dedication, I rise to speak today about the rights of the tenant farmers who are the actual tillers of the land. Today, in the reply given by the hon. Agriculture Minister, he has mentioned that almost nine crore farmers are getting PM Kisan Samman Nidhi to the tune of Rs.60,000 crore every year.

But none of this money is going to the actual tenants of the land who are the tenant farmers, the reason being that they are not recognised. Taking this into consideration, our hon. Chief Minister, Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu Garu is enacting a forward-thinking legislation to empower the tenant farmers. I am also moving a Private Members's Bill. So, I request our hon. Prime Minister Modi ji to take this issue at the Union level and come up with a legislation so that tenant farmers are given their rights. This will ensure their access to the Government's schemes and also to the credit. The only way we can do so is by bringing the tenant farmers and integrating them into the Digital Public Infrastructure. We have all the data that is available with various methodologies that we have. So, it is easy with the amount of data that is there.

So, I request the Union Government to take it seriously. And this is the real honour that we can really bestow on such a great and tall person like Acharya N.G. Ranga on his 125th Birth Anniversary.

Thank you very much.

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, with a heavy heart, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House as well as the rest of the nation to the fury of nature which caused heavy damages in 14 districts of Tamil Nadu especially in the districts of Villupuram, Kallakurichi, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Chengalpattu and so on.

Sir, it has created extensive damage to the standing crops, which were inundated for the past one week and they have almost perished. The farmers lost all their proceeds this year. Most probably, we will be losing the food security to Tamil Nadu. Yesterday, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the hon. Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and other Ministers had extensively visited almost all the districts to understand what all damages have occurred and also to find the facts as to how the damages have occurred. They have taken a spot study and have come to Chennai. Not only that, yesterday itself, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister of India, and the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to call the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu today morning. He explained everything about the fury of the nature. Sir, within one minute, I will conclude. To account the fury of nature, I would simply say this. About 1.5 crore poor people are severely affected. Twelve persons have lost their lives. About 2,416 huts have been washed away and 721 houses have been

damaged. About 963 cattle died. About 9,576 kilometres of roads have been damaged and 1,847 small bridges have been damaged. About 417 village tanks have been spoiled. About 1,649 kilometres of electric conductors have been damaged and 997 transformers have also been damaged. About 5,936 school buildings and 4,269 Anganwadi Centres have totally been damaged. Damages have also been caused to 1,650 panchayat buildings, 381 community centres, and 623 water supply schemes.

Taking into consideration all these damages which have occurred in Tamil Nadu, I would request the hon. Prime Minister of India to kindly send an assessment team there so that a Central Team can go there and assess the situation, and inform the officers concerned and extend relief immediately. Thank you, Sir.

***SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Hon MP Thiru T.R. Baalu of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam spoke about some important issues pertaining to Tamil Nadu. Fengal cyclone has caused huge damages in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. As many as 12 persons have lost their lives. Madurai, Chennai, Mayiladuthurai, Cuddalore, Krishnagiri, Viluppuram, Kallakurichi, Tiruvannamalai, Nagappatinam, Vellore and Tirupathur are some of the 16 districts where several lakhs of huts have been damaged due to this cyclone. This Fengal cyclone has caused severe damages to the agricultural land, roads, Panchayat buildings, Anganwadi buildings, schools etc.

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*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

besides affecting the livestock. Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to Hon. Prime Minister asking an immediate relief assistance of Rs 2000 Crore to be released to Tamil Nadu. But the Union Government is showing a step-motherly attitude and committing historical blunder time and again. Be it Vardah Cyclone of 2016, or the cyclones that affected in 2017 or 2018 Tamil Nadu requested for a release of Rs 43,993 Crore and out of which only an amount of Rs 1729 Crore has been provided to Tamil Nadu. The Union Government should change its step-motherly attitude towards Tamil Nadu. The State of Tamil Nadu should get justice in getting its due share. When Tamil Nadu was struggling hard due to incessant rains and flood water yesterday, we came to know that Hon Prime Minister was watching the screening of a film. This is highly painful to notice that Hon Prime Minister, who has to act with caution, was keen to watch a movie at a time when States like Tamil Nadu and Puducherry were facing problems due to rains. I will term this as a historical blunder. I urge that Tamil Nadu should be provided Rs 2000 Crore as immediate relief assistance. Thank you. Vanakkam.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member Shrimati Kanimozhi Ji, do you want to associate with the issue which is raised by Shri Manickam Tagore?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Yes, Sir. I want to associate and our hon. CM has requested for Rs. 2000 crore. As soon as possible, the relief fund should be released at least this time.

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : सभापति जी, आपने मुझे पहली बार अपनी बात सदन में रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी हूं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का भी धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूं जिन्होंने मुझ पर विश्वास करके मुझे अपने क्षेत्र का

प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए यहां चुनकर भेजा है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में आज देश हर क्षेत्र में प्रगति कर रहा है और हर क्षेत्र में कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर रहा है। उनका नारा 'सबका साथ, सबका विश्ववास, सबका विकास और सबका प्रयास' है और यह नारा भारतीय वर्ग को राष्ट्रीय सेवा के लिए प्रेरित करता है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आज महाराष्ट्र में भी भारी बहुमत से हमारी एनडीए और भाजपा की सरकार चुनी गई है। मैं खास कर युवा वर्ग और महिलाओं का धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में विश्वास करके भारी बहुमत दिया है।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान गुजरात के साबरकांठा लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अरवल्ली जिले के शिक्षा से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। इन जिलों में बड़ी संख्या में जनजातियां निवास करती हैं जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों की संख्या अधिक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं कि अरवल्ली जिले के मोडासा में मंजूर किया हुआ केंद्रीय विद्यालय अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। मेरा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि मंजूर किए हुए विद्यालय को जल्द से जल्द शुरू करने की कृपा करें ताकि बच्चों को लाभ मिल सके।

महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र में पीएम श्री के लिए भूमि उपलब्ध है, इसलिए मैं पीएम श्री स्कूल की मांग कर रही हूं। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूं और साबरकांठा और अरवल्ली की जनता का भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करती हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे चुनकर यहां अपनी बात रखने के लिए भेजा है।

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे झारखंड प्रदेश के धनबाद क्षेत्र से हजारों श्रद्धालु माता वैष्णो देवी जी के दर्शन के लिए लगातार जाते रहते हैं। इसलिए मैं उनसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि धनबाद से माता वैष्णो देवी के लिए डायरेक्ट ट्रेन खोली जाए।

हमारे क्षेत्र से हजारों बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए बेंगलुरू जाते हैं। इसलिए धनबाद से बेंगलुरू के लिए एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन खोली जाए।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे क्षेत्र से बहुत-से लोग इलाज़ के लिए वेल्लोर जाते हैं, इसलिए वहां के लिए एक ट्रेन खोली जाए। साथ ही, दिल्ली के लिए धनबाद से एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन खोली जाए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि धनबाद से माल गाड़ी की हजारों रेक्स खुलती हैं और वहां से निकलती भी हैं। मगर, धनबाद से डायरेक्ट बहुत कम सवारी गाड़ी खुलती है जबकि झारखंड प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा राजस्व धनबाद से आता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि धनबाद से डायरेक्ट माता वैष्णो देवी के लिए, बेंगलुरू के लिए, दिल्ली के लिए और हैदराबाद के लिए ट्रेन्स खोली जाएं, ताकि वहां के गरीब, शोषित, पीड़ित, मजदूर, कमजोर, आदिवासी दलितों को सुविधा मिले और वे कम पैसे खर्च कर वहां जाकर अपना इलाज करा सकें, अपनी पढ़ाई कर सकें और धर्म के क्षेत्र में माता वैष्णो देवी के दर्शन कर सकें।

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूं।

महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र एटा, कासगंज के एटा जनपद में बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थल अतरंजीखेड़ा है, जहां पर हर वर्ष हजारों बौद्ध अनुयायी आते हैं। यह एक पर्यटन स्थल भी है। इसके साथ-साथ मेरे लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र से सटा हुआ तीर्थ स्थल एवं पर्यटन स्थल संकिसा है, जो कि फर्रुखाबाद जिले में आता है। यहां भी हर वर्ष लाखों बौद्ध अनुयायी आते हैं। यहां पर कई देशों ने अपने-अपने बौद्ध मन्दिर बना रखे हैं।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा पर्यटन मंत्री जी से विशेष आग्रह है कि अतरंजीखेड़ा और संकिसा में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दोनों ही बौद्ध तीर्थस्थलों के सौन्दर्यीकरण पर ध्यान दिया जाए। अतरंजीखेड़ा में एक विश्राम गृह देने के साथ-साथ संकिसा विश्राम गृह का जीर्णोद्धार कराने की मांग करता हूं।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मेरे लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र में कासगंज जनपद में सोरों शूकर क्षेत्र है, जो कि एक बहुत बड़ा तीर्थ स्थल है। यहां पर मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान से हजारों-लाखों लोग

आते हैं । यह स्थान उनकी आस्था से जुड़ा हुआ स्थान है । मैं आपके माध्यम से पर्यटन मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि यहां के सौन्दर्यीकरण के लिए कुछ अच्छा पैकेज दिया जाए, जिससे यहां लोगों को सुगमता हो ।

माननीय सभापति : श्री अजय भट्ट जी ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री ई. टी. मोहमद बशीर ।

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 is now under the threat of surveillance. That important legislation is now a matter of life and death. We all know that in the Sambhal Masjid case, five persons were shot dead.

It is shocking that such an incident has happened. Peaceful coexistence in this country is becoming more and more difficult. We have to preserve our secularism. But that kind of things are going on.

This country has a lot of horrible experiences due to the Babri Masjid incident. Now, what is happening? Now, more and more Babri Masjid type of incidents are going to be created by this kind of wicked people. Bloodshed is happening. A lot of confusion is prevailing. Peaceful coexistence, as I said in the beginning, is now in crisis.

Sir, there are ruthless and cruel kind of things. No example can be cited in this regard. Now, what is happening? They have raised a new demand in regard to our Ajmer Masjid. In all these places, they have started this kind of thing.

Why is this happening? It is because the Government is giving all support for such kind of things. It is the creation of this Government. The Government

should desist from such kind of things. I, therefore, demand a comprehensive inquiry by a judicial commission headed by a sitting Judge. It is inevitable. We have to realise that this country is of harmony and cordiality. Unfortunately, we are losing these good qualities in our country. I humbly request the Government to not allow this country to go to the dogs. We have to protect its greatness. With these few demands, I support all the good moves of the Government. At the same time, these kinds of cruelties must come to an end. Thank you very much.

श्री संजय दीना पाटिल (मुंबई उत्तर-पूर्व) : सभापति महोदय, ट्रेन मुंबई की लाइफलाइन है। सेंट्रल रेलवे में हर दिन 40 लाख लोग सफर करते हैं। पिछले साल से ट्रेन्स बहुत डिले हो रही हैं और उनका कैंसलेशन भी बहुत हो रहा है। इस कारण बहुत दिक्कतें हो रही हैं। पिछले दो महीनों से तो बहुत ज्यादा समस्या बढ़ गई है। इस मामले में बार-बार विनती करने के बावजूद भी कोई अधिकारी इस समस्या पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। इसके कारण काम करने जाने वाले लोग, गवर्मेंट के एम्पलॉइज़ या स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे, सभी को दिक्कत हो रही है। उनके एग्ज़ाम्स तक कैंसल हो जाते हैं, एग्ज़ाम्स सेंटर्स तक जाने में दिक्कत हो जाती है। अधिकारी कुछ भी कर के इस स्थिति में कुछ परिवर्तन नहीं ला पा रहे हैं। मेरी विनती है कि जो भी अधिकारी इसके लिए जवाबदेह हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई की जाए। जल्द से जल्द यह समस्या दूर हो, क्योंकि मुंबई के लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है। इसके लिए जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाइ हो, मैं ऐसी विनती करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद (बर्धमान-दुर्गापुर) : सभापति जी, डीएपी की बहुत किल्लत देश में हो रही है। रबी की फसल का समय है और डाई-अमोनियम फॉस्फेट, जो चावल और आलू के लिए बहुत आवश्यक होता है। हमारे देश में 140 करोड़ लोग चावल और आलू अवश्य खाते हैं। किसानों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। जगह-जगह लाइनें लगी हुई हैं। किसानों को डीएपी खाद नहीं मिल रही है। इस कारण से पुलिस को अलग-अलग डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सेंटर्स पर बुलाया जा रहा है। देश के कोने-कोने से कालाबाज़ारी की खबरें आ रही हैं। यह परिस्थिति गंभीर से गंभीर होती जा रही है। पिछले वर्ष 34 लाख मीट्रिक टन

आयात किया गया था और इस साल का लक्ष्य लगभग 30 मीट्रिक टन था, लेकिन केवल 19.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन आया है। इस कारण से कालाबाज़ारी बढ़ी हुई है। डाई-अमोनियम फॉस्फेट का 25 किलो का बैग, जो 1350 रुपये का मिलता है, उसके ऊपर पांच-पांच सौ रुपये की कालाबाजारी है। मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री जी से यह है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कीर्ति जी, आप मुद्दे पर आइए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद : साहब, यह विषय तो किसानों को ले कर है। … (व्यवधान) तीन काले कानून भी समाप्त किए गए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपने स्पेसिफिक मुद्दे पर बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद : सर, मैं मुद्दे पर बोल रहा हूँ। … (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, यह किसानों से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है। मेरे ख्याल से पूरा सदन इस पर समर्थन करता है। हम किसानों के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके मंत्रालय ने यह कहा है कि 25 किलो का एक बैग भी जब कहीं किसी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सेंटर पर, किसी किसान को मिलता है तो सरकार के पास उसका आंकड़ा आ जाता है। क्या सरकार के पास यह आंकड़ा भी आया है कि डीएपी खाद की किल्लत है और पांच-पांच सौ रुपये प्रति बैग की कालाबाज़ारी हो रही है? क्या हम अपने किसानों के साथ इस प्रकार का सौतेला व्यवहार कर सकते हैं? अभी हमारे सामने बीजेपी के मनीष जायसवाल जी ने आलू की बात की है। शिव सेना के संजय देशमुख ने किसानों की बात की है। समाजवादी पार्टी के उत्कर्ष वर्मा जी ने भी किसानों की बात की है। यहां पर अभी जो 16 सदस्य बोले हैं, उनमें से नौ लोगों ने किसानों के बारे में बात की है। लेकिन क्या मंत्री जी किसानों के बारे में जवाब देंगे कि डीएपी खाद की यह किल्लत क्यों है? … (व्यवधान) रबी की फसल में जिस डीएपी की

आवश्यकता आलू और चावल के लिए है, वह केवल 19.7 लाख टन मीट्रिक टन क्यों मंगाया गया?

… (व्यवधान) …*

माननीय सभापति : यह गलत है, इसे रिकॉर्ड से हटा दिया जाए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो किसान आज बॉर्डर पर आए हैं, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? यह डीएपी खाद की कमी कब खत्म होगी। यह सरकार इसका जवाब दें।

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका आभार।

महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र में एनटीपीसी टांडा है, जो विस्तारीकरण योजना के तहत नौ गांवों के किसानों की कृषि भूमि पर है। इसमें ग्राम सभा सलाहपुर, राजौर, हुसेनपुर और सुधाना के आवास शामिल हैं। अधिग्रहण के करीब 12 वर्ष बीत जाने के बावजूद भी किसानों के सामने अनेक समस्याएं मुँह बाए खड़ी हैं। इसमें उनका मूल्यांकन करके भुगतान का मामला है, प्रदूषण का मामला है, जमीन के मुआवजे का मामला है। वहां के जो नौजवान बेरोजगार हुए हैं, उनको आउटसोर्सिंग में प्राथमिकता भी नहीं दी जा रही है। आउटसोर्सिंग से लगभग तीन हजार पद लिये जाते हैं, जिसमें प्रभावित किसानों के मात्र 101 लोगों को रखने का काम किया गया है। इसके कारण किसानों के सामने अनेक समस्याएं आई हैं। वहां लोग प्रदूषण से परेशान हैं। विशेष रूप से शरीफपुर-कलवरिया एक गांव है, उसके किनारे जो ऐश डैक है, उसके रिसाव से उन गांवों में प्रदूषण भी है, घरों में जल भरा हुआ है। उस गांव के करीब 9 लोग बीमारियों से मर चुके हैं। उस गांव के लोगों की लगातार मांग है कि हमारी जमीन को अधिगृहित किया जाए और हमें पुनर्स्थापित किया जाए।

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

मान्यवर, उनको पुनर्स्थापित न करके, वहां के किसानों की जो जमीन ली गई है, मकान ली गई है, उनका पुनर्स्थापना न करके केवल नौ लाख रुपये मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। इसके कारण किसानों को समस्या है।

माननीय सभापति: आपका विषय आ गया है। अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री लालजी वर्मा : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि शरीफपुर-कलवरिया गांव का अधिग्रहण किया जाए। साथ ही साथ सीएसआर फंड के माध्यम से जो व्यक्तिगत लाभ दिया जा रहा है, जैसे स्कूटी बांटी जा रही है, उस पैसे को क्षेत्र के विकास में लगाया जाए। यह आपके माध्यम से मेरी मांग है। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : श्री अनिल फिरोजिया – उपस्थित नहीं। श्री राजकुमार रोत।

श्री राजकुमार रोत (बांसवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा। आज हम आजादी और संविधान लागू होने की 75वीं वर्षगांठ मना रहे हैं। संविधान के अंदर आदिवासियों का संरक्षण एवं उनके हितों के लिए पाँचवीं अनुसूची का प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन, इस पाँचवीं अनुसूची के प्रावधानों को आज तक धरातल पर लागू नहीं किया गया है। चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, इस अनुसूची के प्रावधानों को लागू नहीं करना, यही दर्शाता है कि सरकारों की मानसिकता आदिवासियों के लिए कैसी है।

सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के अंदर पांचवीं अनुसूची में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि आदिवासियों की जमीन को किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट या कंपनी के लिए सीधे हस्तांतरण नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए वर्ष 1956 में पेसा कानून लाया गया था। पेसा कानून में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि कोई भी प्रोजेक्ट लगाने से पहले संबंधित ग्राम सभा से सहमति लेनी चाहिए। देश में पाँचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के जितने भी क्षेत्र हैं, वहां इस पेसा कानून को नजरअंदाज करते हुए एक लाइन लिख दी जाती है कि राष्ट्रहित के लिए जमीन ली जाती है। हजारों आदिवासियों को विस्थापित करके किसी एक उद्योगपति को लाभ पहुंचा कर हम लोग कौन सा राष्ट्रहित चाह रहे हैं!

सभापति महोदय, यहां पर हम बिरसा मुंडा जयंती मना लेते हैं, संविधान दिवस की वर्षगांठ मना लेते हैं, लेकिन संविधान के अंदर आदिवासियों के हित के लिए जो प्रावधान हैं, वे आज भी धरातल पर लागू नहीं हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आपका स्पेसिफिक विषय आ गया है।

श्री राजकुमार रोत : सभापति महोदय, मेरा यही विषय है कि वर्तमान में जो प्रोजेक्ट्स चलाए जा रहे हैं, उन प्रोजेक्ट्स में पेसा एक्ट की ग्राम सभा को नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, अंत में, मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा कि शेड्यूल एरिया के अंदर जो रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी है, उसको ठीक से लागू किया जाए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : सभापति महोदय, सुपौल जिला अंतर्गत निर्मली प्रखंड के भूतहा चौक एनएच-27 से मरौना प्रखंड होते हुए मधेपुर (मधुबनी जिला) जाने वाली सड़क पूर्व मध्य रेलवे निर्मली एवं परसा हाल्ट स्टेशन के बीच कोसी आईबी के निकट रोड अण्डरपास है। इससे होकर बड़ी गाड़ी (ट्रक वगैरह) नहीं निकल पाती हैं। मरौना प्रखंड एवं मधेपुर (मधुबनी) जाने का अन्य कोई रास्ता नहीं है। अत: जनहित में रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि निर्मली एव परसा हाल्ट (पूर्व मध्य रेलवे) के बीच रेल ओवरब्रीज का निर्माण किया जाये।

<u>13.00 hrs</u>

महोदय, सहरसा-आनन्द विहार, गरीब रथ ट्रेन नंबर 04031 और 04032 को 01.12.2024 से बंद कर दिया गया है। यह ट्रेन पुन: स्थायी रूप से जनहित में चलाई जाए, क्योंकि सहरसा, सुपौल, दरभंगा होते हुए दिल्ली के लिए कोई भी अन्य ट्रेन नहीं है।

***SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH):** I thank you, hon. Chairman Sir for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important issue pertaining to Matters of Urgent Public Importance.

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi

Sir, Punjab University, Chandigarh has a golden history. It was established in Lahore in 1882. Later on, after partition, it was set up in Shimla. It was later on shifted to Hoshiarpur and ultimately, it was set up in Chandigarh.

There is a law of Punjab University that is called Punjab University Act, 1947. It is written in this Act that Punjab University will be run by its Senate. On 31st October, 2024, the term of this Senate ended. The Act mentions that notification for new election of Senate should have been issued 240 days ago, *i.e.* in February, 2024. But, till now, no notification of this Senate election has been issued. I request the Government to issue the Senate election notification immediately. People think that the Government is trying to end the Senate system of Punjab University. This should not happen. The Senate elections of Punjab University should be notified immediately.

Thank you.

[@]**SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM (PUDUCHERRY):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. On 30 November 2024, Fengal cyclone had struck Puducherry causing heavy rains. This cyclone was stationed there for almost a day causing 50 cm rainfall in that area. Due to this rain, the entire Puducherry was affected. There was no power supply during that period. People were not even having drinking water. The affected people should be provided with food and other needed help. People living in the areas around Sankaraparani River and Thenpennai River were also affected. The areas like Bahour Lake, Nettapakkam, Mannadipet, Villianur,

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[@] English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Manaveli, Ariyankuppam, Kalapet etc are very much affected due to heavy rains and cyclone. I therefore urge that Union Government should intervene and allocate necessary financial assistance to the affected people and regions of Puducherry. Thank you.

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I want to urge upon the Government with regard to the fixation of Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA). This is the time for the final notification.

The draft notification came out in the year of 2014. On the recommendation of Kerala Government, the people inhabited on the agriculture lands in the plantation sector are exempted in the draft notification. Now, the present State Government has again requested the Central Government to exempt some more areas from ESA, which should also be accepted. Anyway, we should exempt the plantation sector, the agricultural lands and the people living in the ESA zones. In this regard, the Government should immediately issue the final notification. If any other State Government delays the process, I would urge upon the Central Government that there should be a separate notification for the State of Kerala. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम (अलीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। वैसे तो माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में रेलवे में बहुत अच्छे कार्य किए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरे अलीगढ़ का रेलवे स्टेशन तीसरी लाइन से कनेक्टेड नहीं है। एक मालगोदाम आने की वजह से केवल एक किलोमीटर का एक हिस्सा है, जो तीसरी लाइन से कनेक्ट नहीं हो पा रहा है। अगर मालगोदाम महरावल में शिफ्ट हो जाता है, तो रेलवे स्टेशन तीसरी लाइन से कनेक्ट हो जाएगा, जिससे यात्रियों को फायदा मिलेगा और रेलवे को भी फायदा मिलेगा। जो

गाड़ियां लेट होती हैं या जो खड़ी रहती हैं, उनको भी इससे फायदा मिलेगा। इससे हमारे यात्रियों को टाइम से फायदा मिलेगा। हमारा आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि मालगोदाम को जल्दी से जल्दी शिफ्ट कराने की कृपा करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH THE ISSUES RAISED UNDER MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

सदस्य, जिनके द्वारा अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय उठाये गये।	सदस्य, जिन्होंने उठाए गए विषयों के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध किया।
Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil
Shri Manoj Tiwari	Shri Sudheer Gupta
Shri Jagannath Sarkar	Shri Sudheer Gupta
Shri Manish Jaiswal	Shri Sudheer Gupta Dr. Nishikant Dubey
Shri S. Venkatesan	Shri B. Manickam Tagore
Shri Akhilesh Yadav	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil Shrimati Supriya Sule

माननीय सभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही दो बजकर पांच मिनट तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

<u>13.05 hrs</u>

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

<u>14.05 hrs</u>

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

<u>14.05½ hrs</u>

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा। जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे अपने मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

(i) Need to reduce the number of toll booths on NH-14 between Santalpur and Palanpur in Patan Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्री भरतसिहंजी शंकरजी डाभी (पाटण) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र पाटण में कांकरेज, राधनपुर और सांतलपुर तहसीलों के मध्य से गुजरने वाले सांतलपुर- पालनपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-14) के बीच तीन टोल बूथ बनाये गये हैं, जिनमें से एक, वाराही टोल बूथ सांतलपुर और राधनपुर तहसीलों के बीच स्थित है। उसके बाद केवल 40 किमी की दूरी पर कांकरेज तहसील में भलगाम टोल नाका भी उस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर स्थित है और उसी तहसील में केवल 35 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर एक और टोल नाका मुडेठा रोड पर स्थित है। इस कारण वहां से आवागमन करने वाले लोगों को हर समय परेशानी

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* Treated as laid on the Table.

का सामना करना पडता हैं। जबकि, भारत सरकार के नियमानुसार 60 किमी के अंदर केवल एक टोल बूथ होना चाहिए।

अतः माननीय सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन टोल बूथों में से दो बूथों को तत्काल प्रभाव से हटा दिया जाये और केवल एक ही टोल बूथ यथावत रखा जाये।

(ii) Need to provide necessary facilities to ensure rehabilitation of tigers in Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR-BARAN) : I would like to bring the attention of the Government to a critical matter concerning the Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve. As the third Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan, Mukundara Hills holds significant ecological and conservation value. It also has immense potential to make the Harauti Region as a centre of Eco-Tourism. However, due to inadequate departmental foresight, oversight, and a lack of sufficient field staff, previous attempts to introduce tigers into this reserve have faced severe setbacks, including the unfortunate deaths of four tigers. Immediate action is required to rehabilitate new tigers successfully and ensure that the reserve can fulfil its intended role as a sanctuary for these majestic animals. Given the reserve's critical importance in preserving tiger populations, promoting eco-tourism, and maintaining ecological balance, I, therefore, request the Government to conduct a comprehensive assessment, monitor, evaluate and make the necessary provision to ensure the successful rehabilitation of tigers in Mukundara Hills.

(iii) Need to expedite construction of railway line from Kursela to Bihariganj and Bihariganj to Birpur

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र पूर्णिया सहित कोशी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण नई रेल लाइन परियोजना की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि :-

कुर्सेला से बिहारीगंज रेल लाइन परियोजना कुर्सेला, रुपौली, धमदाहा, बिहारीगंज (58 कि०मी०) के बीच निर्माण हेतु प्रस्तावित है। इस नई रेल लाइन को निर्माण के लिए वर्ष 2008 - 2009 में 193 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के साथ स्वीकृत किया गया था, रुपौली में शिलान्यास भी हुआ लेकिन आज की तिथि तक कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है।

वहीं दूसरी रेल लाइन परियोजना बिहारीगंज वाया मुरलीगंज खुर्दा जदीया छातापुर प्रतापगंज भीमनगर - वीरपुर (92 कि०मी०) नई रेल परियोजना का सर्वे कार्य स्वीकृत है, लेकिन आज की तिथि तक योजना अपना उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं कर पाया है ।

अतः मैं भारत सरकार के माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि बिहार राज्य के पूर्णिया कोशी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र जो नेपाल, भूटान, बंगलादेश का सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र भी है, के विकास के लिए उपरोक्त दोनों नई रेल लाइन परियोजना के निर्माण का कार्य जल्द प्रारम्भ करने की कृपा करेंगें।

(iv)) Need to take stringent measures to control the production and distribution of banned narcotic substances in Kerala and other parts of the country

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to the alarming rise in narcotic use and related cases in Kerala, which have seen a 335 percent surge from 2016 to 2022 as per reports of the Government of Kerala. According to excise data, from 2016 to 2022, the number of people detained for NDPS-related offences

increased by 87.47 per cent, from 3,217 to 6,031. This period saw a 104 percent increase in the number of cases reported.

Despite their high cost, drugs are growing in popularity among young people because of peer pressure and their easy availability. Most of the drug supply originates in large cities outside Kerala and is distributed through organised networks using a number of channels, including freight transport, courier services, and, worryingly, even Malayali students and professionals based in these cities. Instances of international transactions through the Dark Web are also frequent. These alarming trends underscore the pervasive presence of organized drug networks, and the challenges to arresting their operations.

I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to take stringent measures to eradicate the production and distribution of banned narcotic substances.

(v) Need to restore concessions on Railway Tickets for senior citizens and accredited journalists

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): Before the Covid-19 lockdown in March 2020, Indian Railways extended concessional fares to senior citizens and Government-accredited journalists. Senior citizens in the category of males and transgender individuals were entitled to a 40% concession and 50% for females senior citizens. Accredited journalists enjoyed a 50% concession, which was further extended twice a year to their spouse/companions and children up to 18 years of age. These concessions were a vital measure to support affordable travel and acknowledge the invaluable contributions of senior citizens and

journalists to the society. However, despite the resumption of train services in June 2022, these concessions have not been reinstated. According to an RTI response Railways earned 22,242 crore from approximately 15 crore senior citizens in 2022-23, highlighting the financial burden on this segment. With life returning to normal, it is crucial to restore these benefits. Senior citizens, often dependent on fixed incomes or pensions, require affordable transportation to maintain their dignity and mobility. Similarly, journalists, as key defenders of democracy, deserve support for their relentless efforts in disseminating information and holding institutions accountable. I urge the Ministry of Railways to prioritize equity and social justice by reinstating these concessions, reaffirming the Government's commitment to its most deserving citizens.

(vi) Need to ensure expeditious disposal of insurance claims of victims of road accidents

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : सड़क दुर्घटना में मृत्यु या घायल होने पर परिवार को मुआवजा राशि देने का प्रावधान है। इस हेतु प्रखंड स्तर एवं अनुमंडल स्तर से सभी कागजात परिवहन विभाग को भेजा जाता है। परिवहन विभाग उस पीड़ित परिवार के सभी कागजात को जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी को भेज देता है। लेकिन इंश्योरेंस कंपनी अपनी इस महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी को पूर्ण रूप से निभा नहीं रही है और पीड़ित परिवार को मुआवजे की राशि प्रदान करने में 8 महीने 12 महीने व 15 महीने का समय लगा देती है। जिससे परिवार को बहुत ही ज्यादा परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है और इतनी देरी से मिलने के बाद उस राशि का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता है। अतः मैं सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से जनहित के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीमा कंपनी जीआईसी के अलावा किसी और बीमा

कंपनी को भी इस कार्य के लिये शामिल किया जाय और भुगतान में देरी होने पर इंश्योरेंस कंपनी पर भी दंड का प्रावधान किया जाय और भुगतान की समय सीमा निर्धारित की जाय।

(vii) Need to establish a National Institute of Technology in Samastipur district, Bihar

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : बिहार के समस्तीपुर जिले में एक राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (NIT) की स्थापना की मांग लंबे समय से की जा रही है। यह क्षेत्र शैक्षिक और तकनीकी दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है, जबकि यहां के छात्रों में प्रतिभा और क्षमता की कोई कमी नहीं है। यदि समस्तीपुर में NIT की स्थापना होती तो यह न केवल इस क्षेत्र के छात्रों को तकनीकी शिक्षा में उत्कृष्ट अवसर प्रदान करेगा, बल्कि यह स्थानीय और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रोजगार सृजन और आर्थिक विकास को भी बढ़ावा देगा। बिहार के अन्य जिलों की तुलना में समस्तीपुर में तकनीकी संस्थानों की संख्या बहुत कम है। इसके अलावा, समस्तीपुर का भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बिहार के केंद्र में स्थित होना इसे एक आदर्श स्थान बनाता है। यह आसपास के जिलों के छात्रों के लिए भी सुलभ होगा। बिहार जैसे राज्य, जहां तकनीकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अभी भी कई चुनौतियां हैं, वहां एक और NIT की स्थापना छात्रों के भविष्य को मजबूत करने के साथ-साथ राज्य के समग्र विकास में सहायक होगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि समस्तीपुर में NIT की स्थापना हेतु केंद्र सरकार स्वीकृति दे और इसे शीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाए जिससे बिहार के विकास में नया आयाम जुड़ेगा और छात्रों के भविष्य को एक नई दिशा लेगी।

(viii) Need to bestow honour and provide pension to people who participated in the movement led by Late Shri Jai Prakash Narayan in 1975

श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी (धेन्कानल) : दुर्भाग्य से 1975 जून के महीने में हमारे देश में धारा 352 के तहत आपातकाल लागू किया गया था। उससे पहले महंगाई के मुद्दे को लेकर जोरदार आंदोलन चालू हो गया था। भिन्न-भिन्न मुद्दों पर विद्यार्थियों ने भी आंदोलन प्रारम्भ कर दिया था। प्रेस सेंसरशिप भी लागू हो गया। बड़े-बड़े नेताओं को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तथा देश भर में मेंटेनेंस ऑफ इंटरनल

सिक्योरिटी एक्ट (मिसा) के तहत व्यापक गिरफ्तारियां चलाई गई। राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ को बिना कारण निरस्त कर दिया गया। देश भर में इसके खिलाफ लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के नेतृत्व में आंदोलन में लाखों लोग जेल में रहे, लाठियां खाई।

मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि इस आंदोलन में शामिल/प्रभावित लोगों को चिन्हित किया जाए एवं उनको या उनके परिवारजनों को सम्मानित किया जाए। कुछ पेंशन राशि का प्रावधान किया जाए तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा भी उपलब्ध कराई जाए। इसके अलावा उन्हे मुफ्त रेल यात्रा भी प्रदान की जाए। सर्वोपरी उन्हें स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जैसा सम्मान दिया जाए।

(ix) Need to give fair compensation to farmers whose lands have been acquired for laying of oil pipeline in Charkhi Dadri and Bhiwani districts in Haryana

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह (भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़) : जिला चरखी दादरी और भिवानी के कई गांवों के किसानों की समस्या सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात से पानीपत तक बिछाई जा रही तेल पाइपलाइन इन किसानों के खेतों से होकर गुजर रही है। इस प्रक्रिया में उनकी भूमि तेल कंपनी के नाम हस्तांतरित हो चुकी है, लेकिन किसानों को अभी तक उनकी भूमि का उचित मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

अतः सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस विषय पर शीघ्र संज्ञान लेते हुए प्रभावित किसानों को उनकी भूमि का उचित मुआवजा दिलाने की कृपा करे।

(x) Need to declare tea as a health drink

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (KAZIRANGA) : Tea has been revered for centuries for its numerous health benefits. The benefits of Tea, especially green tea, is packed with antioxidants called catechins, which help to protect against cell damage and reduce the risk of certain diseases. Regular tea consumption may lower cholesterol levels, blood pressure, and the risk of heart disease. Tea's antioxidants and polyphenols may help reduce inflammation, which can alleviate symptoms of arthritis, diabetes, and other conditions. Some studies suggest that tea, particularly green tea, may have anti-cancer properties, although more research is needed in this regard. The amino acid L-theanine in tea can help people to relax, reduce stress levels, and improve mood to get involved with activities. The combination of caffeine and L-theanine in tea may enhance concentration, attention, and productivity. Tea contains phenolic compounds that may help alleviate symptoms of depression and anxiety. We all know that tea is an excellent choice as a health drink offering numerous physical, mental, and emotional benefits. So. I request Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Commerce to declare Tea as a health drink.

(xi) Need to expedite completion of the Vizhinjam-Navaikkulam Outer Ring Road Project in Kerala

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very urgent matter relating to delay in the execution of Vizhinjam - Navaikkulam Outer Ring Road project in Kerala. The inordinate delay in completion of this project is causing great difficulties for land owners whose property and land earmarked for this project. The land owners who voluntarily handed over the documents almost two years back are still waiting for compensation. The initial hurdles including cost sharing of land acquisition are cleared now. But 3A notification for this project is not yet cleared. Land owners are protesting over the delay in disbursement of compensation. They are also concerned over the terms of compensation and are demanding replacement value for their properties. I request the Government to take immediate measures for necessary clearances and early execution of this project.

(xii) Need to include Coimbatore Airport in the list of 'Points of Call' for operation of International Flights

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P. (COIMBATORE): Coimbatore is the third largest city of the state, one of the most industrialized cities in Tamil Nadu, known as the textile capital or the Manchester of South India. The expansion of the Coimbatore airport is important not only for the growth of Coimbatore but also for the neighbouring districts. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has given the land free of charge on a 99-year lease without any sub-leasing restrictions to

Airport Authority of India. the State Government formally handed over 468.83 acres of land at the cost of Rs 2,088.92 crore required for the land acquisition to kick start the airport expansion project. The present flight services to Abu Dhabi and Singapore are available from Coimbatore International Airport. Tamil Nadu Government has urged the Minister of Civil Aviation to include Coimbatore airport as 'point of call in the Bilateral Air Services Agreement (BASA) and in the ASEAN BASA, which India has signed for international flight operations to and from various Indian cities by foreign carriers. The current BASA and ASEAN BASA agreements primarily benefited six metropolitan cities and eighteen tier-2 cities, allowing an unlimited number of international flights by foreign carriers. However, these agreements failed to accommodate the growing demand for international flights to fast-developing tier-2 cities like Coimbatore, which are currently excluded from the list of 'points of call’. At a recent aviation conclave held in Coimbatore, several international airlines, including AirAsia X, AirAsia Thailand, Fly Dubai. Oman Air, Royal Brunei, Qatar Airways, Malindo (Batik) Air and Thai Airways expressed interest in operating flights from Coimbatore to key destinations such as Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Dubai, Muscat and Doha. However, as Coimbatore is not a point of call, these carriers were unable to get rights to operate in Coimbatore. This inclusion, would provide people in the western Tamil Nadu region with direct access to international flights to key destinations in Southeast Asia and the Middle East introducing international flights to Coimbatore by foreign carriers would not hinder the growth of existing hubs in India. Instead, it would reduce the need of passengers from the region to travel long distances to other

airports, despite Coimbatore being designated as an international airport. I urge upon the Government to complete the Coimbatore Airport expansion on war footing and also grant "point of call” for introduction of new International Flights to and from Coimbatore Airport.

(xiii) Regarding setting up of AIIMS at Kozhikode and allocation of more funds under the National Health Mission to Kerala

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHIKODE) : I wish to point out the issue concerning the people of Kozhikode and Kerala regarding setting up of All India Institute of Medical Sciences . As we are aware, right to health is seen as an intrinsic part of our fundamental right. The people of Malabar region in Kerala are deprived of the health care sector. As a result of lack of good quality health institutions, people are forced to go to tertiary health care institutions at Mangalore or Trivandrum in public sector for access to good quality healthcare. Kinalur in my constituency Kozhikode has been identified for setting up of AIIMS. The land acquisition process has been completed. Kinalur is an easily accessible location for the whole of Kerala. Considering all these factors we request the Government of India to expedite the process of setting up of AIIMS at Kozhikode. I also humbly request to allocate more funds under the National Health Mission for Kerala to strengthen the state health care system. At least 5 percent of the GDP of the country has to be allocated for healthcare.

(xiv) Need to include 'Dhangar' community of Maharashtra in the list of Scheduled Tribes

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): The Dhangars, a significant pastoral group in Maharashtra, have long been seeking Scheduled Tribes (ST) status. Despite their socio-economic conditions and traditional lifestyle aligning with ST criteria, they remain classified under Other Backward Classes (OBC). This community has been traditionally nomadic, sharing characteristics with many ST communities, yet faces significant economic hardships and social marginalization. There's an argument that 'Dhangars' were mistakenly excluded from the ST list due to confusion with 'Dhangads', who are already included. The Maharashtra Government has repeatedly recommended their inclusion in the ST list. ST status would provide much-needed access to education, employment, and welfare schemes for the community. This matter requires immediate attention to ensure social justice and equitable development for the Dhangar community. I urge the Government to expedite the process of including the Dhangar community in the ST list by addressing the linguistic confusion in official records with Dhangads, while implementing interim measures to support the Dhangar community's development while the inclusion process is underway. If necessary, I also recommend conducting a comprehensive socio-economic survey to support their case to substantiate the Dhangar community's claim for ST status and identify specific needs.

(xv) Need to address the problems faced by people due to high tension power lines passing over residential colonies in Uttar Pradesh

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : मेरे द्वारा क्षेत्रीय भ्रमण के दौरान विद्युत विभाग की प्रमुख समस्या सामने आई जिसमें रिहायशी इलाकों में पूर्व में बनी 11000 एवं 33000 की विद्युत लाइनों से लोगों को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी जानें जा चुकी हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत विभाग द्वारा बिजली के बिलों में भी बहुत ज्यादा अनियमितताएं बरती जा रही हैं।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि रिहायशी इलाकों से इन विद्युत लाइनों को बाहर करने तथा बिजली के बिलों में आ रही अनियमितताओं की जाँच कराने के विभाग को आदेश जारी करें।

(xvi) Need to restore operation of Low-Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plant at Kavaratti in Lakshadweep

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the critical issue of the Low- Temperature Thermal desalination (LTTD) plant at Kavaratti in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. This plant, inaugurated in 2005 by the then Union Minister of Power, is the first of its kind in the country. It has been a lifeline for the residents of Kavaratti, providing 1 lakh litres of potable water daily by converting seawater into drinking water through reverse osmosis and other advanced techniques. It is deeply concerning that this vital facility has been non-operational for the past two months. This disruption has resulted in a severe water crisis, gravely impacting the island's residents, especially vulnerable groups such as dialysis patients who depend on a consistent supply of clean water for their treatment.

I urge the Government to take immediate steps to resolve this issue. Technical teams should be deployed without delay to restore the plant's operations. I would urge the Government that maintenance mechanisms must be implemented to prevent such breakdowns in the future. In the interim, I would request the Government to take specific measures, including deploying divers to inspect depths beyond 40 meters to locate and identify the misplaced pipe or ensure the installation of a new pipe at the required depth as prescribed by the technicians. The health and well-being of the islanders must be treated as a priority. I humbly request the Government to act promptly to ensure that this essential facility is operational again at the earliest.

(xvii) Need to establish a National Zoological Park in Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

श्री आशीष दुबे (जबलपुर) : मैं जनहित के अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं जबलपुर शहर के घोषित हरित क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले खमरिया, पिपरिया एवं घाना आदि क्षेत्र में भूमि पर "राष्ट्रीय प्राणी उद्यान" स्थापित करने की मांग करता हूँ । प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य से सुसंपन्न एवं हरित क्षेत्र की बहुलता लिए हुए, जबलपुर शहर में "राष्ट्रीय प्राणी उद्यान" होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसकी प्रासंगिकता इसलिए भी बहुत है, क्योंकि यहाँ बड़ी संख्या में प्राय: विलुप्त पक्षी पाए जाते हैं। माँ नर्मदा जी के पावन तटवर्ती क्षेत्र होने के कारण भी यहाँ वन सम्बन्धी पशु-पक्षियों को सुरक्षित एवं संवर्दित किया जा सकेगा, साथ ही शहर में समुचित पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि कृपया जनहित के इस मुद्दे को अत्यंत गंभीरता से लेते हुए, अविलम्ब जबलपुर के सम्बंधित क्षेत्र में "राष्ट्रीय प्राणी उद्यान" (Zoo) की स्थापना करने की कृपा करे।

(xviii) Need to provide weather-based Crop Insurance cover for banana crop

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील (खण्डवा) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र खंडवा के अंतर्गत जिला बुरहानपुर में 60 हजार एकड़ में केले की फसल लगती है। 30 हजार से अधिक किसान केले की खेती से जुड़े हैं। इसलिए केला फसल का मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा होना चाहिए। हर साल मौसम बदलाव, तेज गर्मी, बेमौसम होनेवाली बारिश और प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण किसानों के केले की फसलों का लाखों का नुकसान होता है। किसानों को अपनी फसल उखाड़कर फेकनी पड़ती है। किसानों को हर बार यह डर सताता है कि अगर प्राकृतिक आपदा से फसल को नुकसान हुआ तो क्या होगा, क्योंकि जो मुआवजा फसल बीमा में मिलता है वह राजस्व विभाग के आरबीसी नियम 6-4 के तहत नहीं मिल पाता। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा हर साल केला फसल के बीमे के लिए नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया जाता है। लेकिन 2020 से अब तक नोटिफिकेशन जारी नहीं होने से किसी भी किसान को बीमा फसल का लाभ नहीं मिला। बुराहनपुर में इस बार प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण 5 बार केला फसल को नुकसान पहुंचा है। अतः मैं कृषि मंत्रीजी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि केले के फसलों का मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा होना चाहिए जिससे हर साल किसानो के केला फसलों के होनेवाले नुकसान का 100 प्रतिशत मुआवजा उनको मिल सकेगा।

(xix) Need to connect villages in Darbhanga Parliamentary Constituency under PMGSY Phase-IV

श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर (दरभंगा) : दरभंगा संसदीय क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत कई गाँवों की सड़कें पूर्णतः क्षतिग्रस्त तो कई गाँवों की सड़कें आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना फेज-3 से कई गांवों की सड़कों का निर्माण हुआ और कई गाँव की सड़कों का उन्नयन किया गया लेकिन इस योजना में उन सड़कों का ही कायाकल्प किया गया जिनकी लम्बाई कम से कम पांच किलोमीटर थी। लेकिन इस योजना में पुरानी सड़कों का उन्नयन नहीं किया जा रहा और केवल नई बसावट को ही जोड़ने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है वह भी 2011 की जनगणना को आधार बनाकर इस योजना में दरभंगा संसदीय क्षेत्र

की एक भी बसावट को शामिल नहीं किया गया जबकि विगत दो माह पूर्व नेपाल द्वारा अत्यधिक मात्रा में पानी छोड़ने के कारण दरभंगा संसदीय क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत किरतपुर प्रखंड के भुभौल गांव के पास कोशी पश्चिमी तटबंध टूटने से भीषण तबाही हुई है और आज भी सैकड़ों बसावट का सड़क सम्पर्क पूर्णतः क्षतिग्रस्त है।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि अविलंब पीएमजीएसवाई फेज-4 में संशोधन कर दरभंगा के सैकड़ों गाँवों को भी जोड़ा जाय और इस योजना में पुरानी ग्रामीण सड़कों के अपग्रेडेशन का भी कार्य किया जाय जो फेज-3 में किया गया है।

(xx) Need to set up floating solar panel in Gorakhpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) : मैं केंद्र सरकार के नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से माँग करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गोरखपुर के सनौली- नेपाल मार्ग पर गोरखपुर महानगर के नज़दीक स्थित लगभग एक हजार एकड़ में फैला चिलुआ ताल तथा गोरखपुर जनपद एवं संत कबीर नगर जनपद के मध्य स्थित लगभग 2894 हेक्टेयर में फैला बखीरा झील तथा गोरखपुर महानगर के अंदर स्थित लगभग 579 एकड़ में फैला रामगढ़ ताल में फ़्लोटिंग सोलर पैनल लगाया जाय जिससे मेरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र विद्युत उत्पादन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाय। ताप ऊर्जा की तुलना में सौर ऊर्जा सस्ती है जिससे सरकार के राजस्व की बचत होगी और आम आदमी को भी सस्ते दर पर बिजली उपलब्ध होगी। इससे युवाओं के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार का भी सृजन होगा।

(xxi) Need for financial assistance to Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme in Telangana under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY (KHAMMAM): The State of Telangana was created to fulfill the aspirations of its people, keeping in view that development could be easily achievable if a separate state is there. Though

Telangana is embraced by two major rivers, Krishna and Godavari, its farmland lies 200-300 meters above river level, requiring major lift irrigation schemes to provide water. Lack of drinking water and irrigation facilities contributed significantly to the region's backwardness. During its 2004-2014 tenure, the Congress-led United Andhra Pradesh Government initiated projects like Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Pranhita Chevella Sujala Shravanti, Mahatma Jotiba Phule Dummugudem Tail Pond Scheme, Jawaharlal Nehru Nettampad Lift Irrigation Scheme, Kalwakurthy Lift Irrigation, and others to address these issues. However, after bifurcation, the Government (2014-2023) in the State redesigned these projects which could not meet the structural and financial efficiencies. The New Government of Telangana, formed in 2023, is committed to complete these projects and urge the Union Government to fulfil its promises made to the people of State. I appeal to the Hon'ble Ministers of Finance and Minister of Jal Shakti to grant necessary approvals and financial support through the Pradhan Mantı Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to ensure the welfare of Telangana's farmers.

(xxii) Need to extend the benefits of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme to the tenant farmers

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI) : Since its launch on July 30, 2024, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme has provided benefits of over Rs. 3.24 lakh crore to 11 crore beneficiaries. Although the Agri Census numbers based on land records reveal that just 0.36 percent of the land is legally

leased, the Sample Survey Office believes that 13 percent of land in India is leased based on household surveys. 56 percent of tenant farmers in India possessed less than one hectare, and 36 percent had no land at all. Tenant farmers, who lack access to resources like loans and other support services, cultivate more than 20% of all land holdings nationwide.

Since the PM-Kisan makes up the largest portion of the agriculture budget, it is necessary to address its shortcomings, which include giving smallholders, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and others the top priority in raising their incomes. Since the tenant farmers are directly involved in the farming that provides the landowners with Samman Nidhi, they should be granted the status that can enable them to access the benefits of the scheme.

(xxiii) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Sambhal Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री जिया उर रहमान (सम्भल) : सम्भल क्षेत्र की शिक्षा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना होनी चाहिए।

(xxiv) Need to establish a medical college in Central Tribal University in Amarkantak, , Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह (शहडोल) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शहडोल मध्य प्रदेश के अंतर्गत जनजातीय सुदूर क्षेत्र, मां नर्मदा की पावन स्थली अमरकंटक में स्थित केंद्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। यह क्षेत्र जनजातीय आबादी का केंद्र है और अब तक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं एवं उच्च चिकित्सा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा हुआ है।

इस जनजातीय क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की कमी के कारण आदिवासी एवं ग्रामीण समुदाय को अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । मेडिकल कॉलेज और संबद्ध अस्पताल से जनजातीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को सस्ती और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिलेंगी एवं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के जनजातीय उन्नयन का स्वप्न भी साकार हो सकेगा

विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने से स्थानीय युवाओं को रोजगार और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में उच्च शिक्षा के प्रसार से चिकित्सा शिक्षा का सुनहरा अवसर मिलेगा जिससे जनजातीय समुदाय के विशेष स्वास्थ्य मुद्दों और आवश्यकताओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा सकेगा, इस क्षेत्र की स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं, जैसे कुपोषण, एनीमिया और अन्य संक्रामक रोगो के साथ स्थानीय बीमारियों पर अनुसंधान करने में भी हम पीछे नहीं रहेंगे।

निश्चित ही यह प्रयास जनजातीय समुदाय क्षेत्र के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और समग्र विकास के लिए मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

(xxv) Need to repair and maintain the stretches of National Highways passing through Anakapalle Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is responsible for management and maintenance of network of National Highways in the country. NHAI are upgrading from time to time the existing National Highways and looking after their maintenance and upkeep. It works under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, it is doing a commendable job and we all are proud of it. As the House is aware, highways are livewire for country’s economic and social development

I represent the Anakapalle Constituency, Andhra Pradesh. In my Constituency at some places, the Highways passing through Anakapalle District are in real bad shape with full of potholes and require immediate attention, which would help in smooth flow of traffic. Incidentally, in some of the stretches on the Highways in the past, some fatal accidents took place which resulted in serious injuries and deaths. I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to immediately undertake special drive on the Highways passing through my Constituency and get those repaired on war footing for the benefit of the people of my Constituency.

(xxvi) Regarding financial assistance for Musi River Rejuvenation Project in Telangana

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR) : I would like to highlight an issue of significant environmental, social, and economic importance: the Musi River Rejuvenation Project in Telangana. The Musi River, once a vital water source for Hyderabad and its surrounding regions, is now severely polluted due to untreated sewage, industrial effluents, and encroachments. Around 40,000 acres of farmland in the Nalgonda district irrigated by the Musi River are directly affected by polluted water, while an additional 60,000 acres using borewells and small tanks suffer due to contaminated ground water. The initiative of this project aims at establishment of sewage treatment plants (STPs) to ensure 100% treatment of effluents and create an East-West Corridor integrating multi-modal transport systems; Transform the riverfront into a vibrant hub for recreation, tourism, and economic activities. I would like to state further that a delegation from

Telangana recently visited Seoul, South Korea, to learn from its exemplary riverfront restoration projects. Insights gained will be instrumental in preparing the detailed project report. However, given the scale and scope, the project requires significant financial and technical support. I urge the Union Government to collaborate with Telangana by providing financial assistance through agencies like development schemes, and to extend technical expertise to make this vision a reality.

(xxvii) Need to restart Smelter Plant of Hindustan Copper Limited at Ghatshila in Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : मैं जमशेदपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र के घाटशिला प्रखंड स्थित मऊभंडार में हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड (एचसीएल) के स्मेल्टर प्लांट को पुनः चालू करने के संबंध में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह स्मेल्टर प्लांट, जो दिसंबर 2019 से बंद पड़ा है। इसके बंद होने से न केवल स्थानीय मजदूरों, बल्कि उनके परिवारों की बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है। उनकी रोजी-रोटी और बच्चों की शिक्षा तथा बेटियों की शादी जैसी बुनियादी जरूरतें भी प्रभावित हो रही हैं।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी निवेदन है कि इस प्लांट को मॉर्डनाइज करके और कॉपर अयस्क की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करके इसे जल्द से जल्द फिर से चालू किया जाए। इसके साथ ही, एचसीएल की बंद ताम्र खदानों को भी त्वरित गति से खोलने की आवश्यकता है। यह क्षेत्र आदिवासी बहुल है, और यहां रोजगार का अन्य कोई विकल्प नहीं है। प्लांट के पुनः चालू होने से क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे और समग्र विकास की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम बढ़ेगा।

(xxviii) Need to set up Skill Development Centre in every block of the country

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): India's population exceeds 140 crore which has potential to turn into either a demographic dividend or curse. The unemployment rate among the youth is 10.2% and it is a cause of concern because as per an IMF report, India has more than 83% employment in the unorganized sector on which data is difficult to classify or categorize. With a skill gap in the MSME sector, there should be adequate emphasis on bringing all unskilled youth into the gamut of skill development within a target year without leaving anyone behind. This should have been a priority at least twenty years back and in the absence of it, we stand a real threat of slipping into the 'middle-income trap'. If Viksit Bharat is to become a reality by 2047, 100% skilling of all the youth should be completed in at least one market-oriented skill/trade each by 2030. I strongly urge upon the Government to set up a skill development centre in every block with at least 10 courses in demand-oriented and market-driven skills.

(xxix) Need to provide adequate infrastructure, facilities and staff at AIIMS, Madurai in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI): The Madurai AIIMS project has been derailed by poor implementation. The idea of establishing several AIIMS across India aims to address the doctor- patient ratio issue and bridge the healthcare gap. The PMSSY Yojana was announced in 2003 with this goal, and by 2006, 6

AIIMS-like institutions were created. Currently, there are 20 functional AIIMS institutions, with few more under development. These institutions have increased opportunities for students and expanded healthcare education beyond major cities. However, execution often falls short of intentions. In Madurai, the AIIMS project has strained Centre-State relations, with ongoing complaints about inadequate infrastructure, facilities, and staffing. PM laid the foundation stone in January 2019, but construction is still incomplete. Despite the lack of basic infrastructure, the administration began admitting students in 2021. 3 batches of students are currently accommodated at the Government Medical College and Hospital in Ramanathapuram district. Recently, these students protested the stark difference between their expectations of an AIIMS education and their actual experience.

Assurances have been made that the project will be completed soon, but more than 150 students have already been affected by the slow progress, The original goal of improving the doctor-population ratio remains unmet, with the ratio at 1:834 nationwide.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी।

14.06 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS-Contd.

(ii) Recent Developments in India's Relations with China

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to apprise the House of some recent developments in the India-China border areas and their implications for our overall bilateral relations. The House is aware that our ties have been abnormal since 2020, when peace and tranquility in the border areas were disturbed as a result of Chinese actions. Recent developments that reflect our continuous diplomatic engagement since then have set our ties in the direction of some improvement.

The House is cognizant of the fact that China is in illegal occupation of 38,000 sq. km. of Indian territory in Aksai Chin as a result of the 1962 conflict and events that preceded it. Furthermore, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. km. of Indian territory to China in 1963, which had been under its occupation since 1948. India and China have held talks for multiple decades to resolve the boundary issue. While there is a Line of Actual Control (LAC), it does not have common understanding in some areas. We remain committed to engaging with China through bilateral discussions to arrive at a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable framework for a boundary settlement.

Hon. Members would recall that the amassing of a large number of troops by China along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Eastern Ladakh in April/May 2020 resulted in face offs with our forces at a number of points. The situation also led to disruption of patrolling activities. It is to the credit of our Armed Forces that despite logistical challenges and the then-prevailing COVID situation, they were able to counter-deploy rapidly and effectively.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the House is well aware of the circumstances leading up to the violent clashes in Galwan Valley in June 2020. In the months thereafter, we were addressing a situation that had seen not only fatalities for the first time in 45 years, but also a turn of events serious enough for heavy weaponry to be deployed in close proximity of the LAC. While a determined counter-deployment of adequate capability was the Government's immediate response, there was also the imperative of a diplomatic effort to defuse these heightened tensions and restore peace and tranquility.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the contemporary phase of our ties with China dates back to 1988, when there was a clear understanding that the Sino-Indian boundary question will be settled through peaceful and friendly consultations. In 1991, the two sides agreed to maintain peace and tranquility in the areas along the LAC pending a final settlement of the boundary question. Thereafter, in 1993, an Agreement was reached on the maintenance of peace and tranquillity. Subsequently, in 1996, India and China agreed on confidence-building measures in the military field.

In 2003, we finalized a Declaration on Principles for our Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation, which included the appointment of Special Representatives. In 2005, a protocol was formulated on Modalities for the Implementation of Confidence-Building Measures along the LAC. At the same time, the political parameters and guiding principles for the settlement of the boundary question were also agreed upon.

In 2012, a Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination (WMCC) was established. A year later in 2013, we reached an understanding on border defence cooperation as well. The purpose of my recalling these Agreements is to underline the elaborate nature of our shared efforts to ensure peace and tranquillity in the border areas. And to emphasize the seriousness of what its unprecedented disruption in 2020 implied for our overall relationship.

The situation arising after our counter-deployment in 2020 called for multiple sets of responses. The immediate priority was to ensure disengagement from friction points so that there would be no further untoward incidents or clashes. This has been fully achieved, as I will explain.

The next priority will be to consider de-escalation that would address the massing of troops along the LAC with associated accompaniments. It is also evident that the management of border areas will require further attention in the light of our recent experiences.

In all of this, we were and we remain very clear that the three key principles must be observed in all circumstances: (1) both sides should strictly respect and observe the LAC, (ii) neither side should attempt to unilaterally alter the *status*

quo, and (iii) agreements and understandings reached in the past must be fully abided by in their entirety.

Hon. Members would appreciate that as a result of the sustained tension and specific developments in the border areas, our overall relationship with China was bound to be impacted adversely. In the new circumstances, it was obviously not possible to continue the normal exchanges, interactions and activities as in the past. In this regard, we made clear that the development of our ties was contingent on the principles of mutual sensitivity, mutual respect and mutual interests.

Throughout this period, hon. Members would also be aware that Government had publicly maintained that India-China relations cannot be normal in the absence of peace and tranquillity in the border areas. The combination of a firm and principled stance on the situation in the border areas as well as our clearly articulated approach to the totality of our ties have been the foundation of our engagement with China for the last four years. We have been very clear that the restoration of peace and tranquillity in the border areas would be the basis for the rest of the relationship moving forward.

Since 2020, our engagement was therefore focused on that objective. This took place at various levels involving different arms of the Government. I myself have had meetings with my Chinese counterpart, as indeed has my senior colleague, the Raksha Mantri ji. Our NSA has also engaged his Chinese counterpart, both being Special Representatives on the boundary question.

More detailed discussions were conducted by the Working Mechanism for Cooperation and Coordination (WMCC) in India-China Border Affairs at the diplomatic level. Its military counterpart was the Senior Highest Military Commanders (SHMC) meeting mechanism. The interactions were naturally tightly coordinated with the combined presence in the negotiations of both diplomatic and military officials. Since June 2020, 17 meetings of the WMCC and 21 rounds of SHMC have taken place.

So, in that background, I would like to inform the House today about the agreement reached on 21 October, 2024 regarding Depsang and Demchok. The twin considerations of an unstable local situation and an impacted bilateral relationship were clearly the drivers for the most recent endeavours to conclude the disengagement. These two areas have been the focus of our discussions in both WMCC and SHMC with the Chinese side since September 2022, when the last disengagement agreement was concluded at Hot Springs area.

In the lead up to the 21st October, 2024 agreement, I had discussed both the specific disengagement issue as well as the larger relationship with my Chinese counterpart FM Wangyi in Astana on 4th July and Vientiane on 25th July. Our National Security Advisor and his Chinese counterpart also met in St. Petersburg on 12th September. The problem in these two areas pertained primarily to obstructions of our long-standing patrolling activity. In Demchok, there was also the question of access by our nomadic population to traditional grazing grounds, as well as to sites of significance to local people.

As a result of this recent understanding arrived at after intensive negotiations, resumption of patrolling to the traditional areas is underway. It was initially tested by sending out patrols for verification of disengagement on ground and is being followed up by regular activities as per the agreed understanding.

Following the 21st October understanding, Prime Minister and President Xi Jinping had a meeting on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit in Kazan on 23rd October, 2024. They welcomed the understanding and directed the Foreign Ministers to meet and stabilize and rebuild bilateral relations. The Special Representatives are also to oversee the management of peace and tranquillity in the border areas besides exploring a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question.

In pursuance of that, I held discussions with Foreign Minister Wang Yi again on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 18th November, 2024.

Raksha Mantri has also met the Chinese Defence Minister, Dong Jun, at the ASEAN Defence Ministers (ADMM+) meeting in Vientiane on 20th November, 2024. The two Ministers discussed progress on the recent agreement on disengagement, the need to address de-escalation along the LAC, and the requirement of strengthening confidence building measures. They agreed on the importance of continuing meetings and consultations at various levels.

The House will remember that the 21st October, 2024 agreement is the latest in a series of understandings in regard to the resolution of the situation in various friction points in Eastern Ladakh. In the aftermath of the events of May-

June 2020, and the initial disengagement in Galwan Valley in July 2020, there was a Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow on 10th September, 2020.

At that time, the Government's position was underlined that the immediate task was to ensure a comprehensive disengagement of troops in all the friction areas. It was also emphasized that the large concentration of troops along the LAC was not in accordance with the 1993 and 1996 Agreements. And that the Indian side would not countenance any attempts to change the *status quo* unilaterally. We also expected that all agreements and protocols pertaining to the management of the border areas would be scrupulously followed.

Sir, through you, I would like to inform the House that the disengagement has now been achieved in full in Eastern Ladakh through a step-by-step process, culminating in Depsang and Demchok. With the task of disengagement completed, it is now our expectation that discussions would commence in regard to the remaining issues that we had placed on the agenda.

For the benefit of hon. Members, I wish to flag for your attention the previous positions articulated in Parliament previously by the Government on this issue. On 15th September, 2020, Raksha Mantri had made a detailed statement on Chinese attempts to transgress the LAC and the appropriate response given by our armed forces. On 11th February, 2021, Raksha Mantri ji again briefed the House about the agreement on disengagement in the North and South banks of Pangong Lake.

Thereafter, in August 2021, a third phase of disengagement took place in the area of Gogra, whereby troops would henceforth be in their respective bases.

The next step took place in September 2022, which pertained to the Hot Springs area. Again, forward deployments ceased in a phased, coordinated and verified manner, resulting in the return of troops to their respective areas. The most recent 21st October, 2024 agreement comes in the wake of the earlier disengagements. It completes the first phase of what was agreed to in Moscow in September 2020.

As the Members are aware, there is a long history of frictions, transgressions and face offs in several sectors of the India-China border. This goes back to Barahoti from 1954, to Longju in 1959, to Sumdorong Chu from 1986-1995 and Depsang in 2013, amongst others. In the past, earlier Governments have agreed to a range of steps to defuse situations that have arisen at different times, including offers on our side to create de-militarized zones, limited non-patrolling zones, relocation or withdrawal of posts, disengagement of troops and dismantlement of structures. Different locations have seen different solutions being examined.

Where the October 21 understanding is concerned, our objective has been to ensure patrolling as in the past to the relevant patrolling points, as well as resumption of grazing by our civilians as per longstanding practice. This is indeed what we have agreed upon in regard to Depsang and Demchok.

In a few other places where friction occurred in 2020, steps of a temporary and limited nature were worked out, based on local conditions, to obviate the possibility of further friction. This, I must stress, applies to both sides and can be revisited as the situation demands. In that sense, our stance has been resolute and firm and serves our national interest fully.

The ensuring of our national security in this manner is the result of cumulative and coordinated endeavors of many parts of the Government, obviously centered around the defense and security forces. Indeed the competence and professionalism of our services in this period was displayed in our speedy and effective counter-deployment. In the negotiations with China, the defence and diplomatic arms worked in lockstep to ensure that our national interests were comprehensively met.

In that context, the House would also recognize that there has been a significant improvement in the border infrastructure which has made such effective counter-deployment possible. This is reflected, amongst others, in the increase of border infrastructure allocations in the last decade. The Border Roads Organization alone has incurred three times the expenditure level of what it was a decade ago. Whether it is the length of the road networks, of the bridges or of the number of tunnels, there has been a substantial increase over the earlier period.

Notable milestones in recent years include the Atal Tunnel to Lahul- Spiti, the Sela and Nechiphu Tunnels to Tawang, the Umlingla Pass road in Southern Ladakh and the extended opening of the Zojila Axis. Work is progressing on some strategically important roads and air fields in Ladakh. The adoption of new technologies in high altitude, remote, inaccessible and permafrost areas has also been significant. All of this reflects the Government’s firm commitment to protecting our borders and ensuring that our Armed Forces get the facilities and logistical support that they deserve.

Finally, let me share with the hon. Members our expectation regarding the direction of our ties with China in the near future. Our relationship had progressed in many domains, but was obviously negatively affected by recent events. We are clear that the maintenance of peace and tranquility in border areas is a pre-requisite for the development of our ties. In the coming days, we will be discussing both de-escalation as well as effective management of our activities in the border areas.

The conclusion of the disengagement phase now allows us to consider other aspects of our bilateral engagement in a calibrated manner, keeping our national security interests first and foremost. In my recent meeting with Foreign Minister Wang Yi, we reached an understanding that the Special Representatives and the Foreign Secretary level mechanisms will be convening soon.

I thank you, Sir and the hon. Members for their attention and am confident that the Government has their full support in addressing the complexities of this important relationship.

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप रेजांगला वॉर मेमोरियल बनाएंगे या नहीं बनाएंगे?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : इसमें डिस्क्शन नहीं होता है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 14 - बैंककारी विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं से चलता है। नियम और प्रक्रिया में हमारी लोक सभा में यह होता है कि किसी भी स्टेटमेंट के बाद कोई भी सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न नहीं पूछा जाता है। ये कानून आपके बनाए हुए हैं, ये संसद द्वारा बनाए हुए कानून हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर।

… (व्यवधान)

14.25 hrs

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, be taken into consideration."

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप कुछ बोलना चाहती हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will reply, Sir. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : रूल – 372, लोक सभा में किसी भी विषय पर अध्यक्ष की सहमति से मंत्री द्वारा वक्तव्य दिया जा सकेगा, किंतु जिस समय वक्तव्य दिया जाएगा, कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछा जाएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको कोई प्रश्न पूछना है, क्लेरिफिकेशन करना है, तो वह अब नहीं होगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन नियमों-प्रक्रियाओं से चलता है। जब सदन नियमों-प्रक्रियाओं से चलता है तो नियमों-प्रक्रियाओं से ही चलाना पड़ता है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : सर, माहौल बनाइए। आप संवाद का वातावरण बनाइए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। मैं उसको देख लूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, in the Union Budget of 2023-24, it was announced and I had read it. I would like to quote it:

> “To improve bank governance and enhance investors’ protection, certain amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, the Banking Companies Act and the Reserve Bank of India Act are proposed.”

So, in order to achieve the same, amendments to the following Acts have been proposed through the banking laws. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, आप सक्षम हैं। आप संवाद का माहौल बनाइए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप रूल बताइए।

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Sir, I am referring to a Rule from the Practice and Procedure of the Parliament by Kaul and Shakdher. It is on page no. 155 -- Leader of the Opposition. The process of parliamentary government is based on mutual forbearance between the Opposition and the… … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कौल एण्ड शकधर में नहीं, आप रूल्स की किताब में बताइए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, यह आपका निर्णय है। आप माहौल बनाइए।... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, a total of 19 amendments are being discussed here. In the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, there is one amendment which is proposed. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has 12 amendments which are proposed. The State Bank of India Act, 1955 has two amendments. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 has two amendments and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 has two amendments. So, the 19 amendments that we are talking about, which we are proposing through the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, be brought in, and of that, I would like to highlight seven of the 19 amendments.

Sir, these amendments to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill of 2024 are being introduced now. It was actually introduced on the 9th of August, 2024. The proposed Bill seeks to improve on governance standards, provide consistency in reporting by banks to the Reserve Bank of India, ensure better protection for

depositors and also for investors, improve audit quality in public sector banks, and also, to increase the tenure of the directors, other than the chairperson and whole-time directors, in co-operative banks.

So, in specific, if I have to highlight seven of the 19 amendments that are being brought in now, I will in a sequence talk about amendments to the Banking Regulation Act. The first one in the Banking Regulation Act is to allow for up to four nominees.

Sir, this includes provisions for simultaneous and successive nominations offering greater flexibility and convenience for depositors and their legal heirs especially concerning deposits, articles in safe custody and also safety lockers. So, that is the first of the seven amendments that I would like to highlight. There are 19 amendments in total but I am highlighting seven amendments. Of the seven amendments, this is the first one. The second amendment that I would like to highlight, Sir, is again amendment to the Banking Regulation Act which actually revises the reporting dates for the submission of statutory reports by banks to the Reserve Bank of India from reporting every Friday to the last day of the fortnight, month or the quarter. So, this change will ensure consistency in reporting and that will make it easier for even those who want to observe the Indian economy or the way the banks follow statutory reporting. So, that is the second amendment of the seven highlights that I want to say of the total 19 amendments that we are bringing now.

Sir, then, the third of the amendments to the Banking Regulation Act is extending the tenure of the directors excluding those of the Chairman and the wholetime directors in cooperative banks from eight years to ten years.

Sir, there are 12 amendments only to the Banking Regulation Act but I am highlighting some of them. So, the fourth one is the amendment to Section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 which will redefine substantial interest. The expression substantial interest is getting redefined. The threshold for shareholding of a substantial interest will be increased from rupees five lakh to rupees two crore reflecting the present value as the same as was last fixed in 1968. The fifth amendment of the Banking Regulation Act. I already mentioned that there are total of 19 amendments that we ae coming along with now and of the 19 amendments, 12 amendments pertain Banking Regulation Act is sub-section 3 of Section 16 of the Banking Regulation Act to allow a director of a central cooperative bank to serve on the board of a State cooperative bank.

Normally, Sir, in banks, when you appoint directors, they can hold the position of a director only in one institution and not more. However, in the cooperative bank structure unless a person is elected to one layer of the cooperative, they cannot get into the next layer and as a result, they will necessarily have to hold position in more than one place. So, this amendment making the Banking Regulation Act consistent with that provision so that they are in alignment with the cooperatives that are in banking area. Obviously, I would like to mention for clarification’s sake through you, Sir, to the hon. House that when we are touching matters related to cooperative laws, I think that is very

important for me to clarify right at the beginning that it is only the banking aspects of cooperatives, those cooperatives which are functioning as bank as well, only in their banking activity are these amendments going to come into play once the House passes it. The other activities of the cooperatives like primary agriculture society, cooperative society and so on have nothing at all to do with these amendments. They are cooperative activities but we are looking at the banking activities. So, amendment to sub-section 3 of Section 16 is for allowing a director in the Central cooperative bank to serve on the board of a State cooperative bank as well.

Sir, the State Bank of India has two amendments. Of that, one of which I would like to highlight here as an opening remark is amendment to Section 41 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 will provide public sector banks with the discretion in determining remuneration of auditors.

This measure aims to improve the quality of audits by giving banks the opportunity to attract the best talent in the market and aligning compensation with the financial capacity of the banks. So, these are the proposed amendments. I have highlighted some of them. There are 19 of them. They pertain to at least five of the major Acts which are the Reserve Bank of India Act; Banking Regulation Act, 1949; State Bank of India Act 1955; Banking Companies Act, 1970; and Banking Companies Act, 1978. So, with these opening remarks, I submit to you, Sir, that these proposed amendments will only strengthen governance in Indian

banking sector besides enhancing consumer and customer convenience with respect to nominations and protection of investors.

With that, Sir, I would appeal to you that the discussion can be taken up … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

"कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934, बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 और बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1980 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गौरव गोगोई जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। जब कोई दूसरा विषय शुरू हो चुका हो, बिल शुरू हो चुका हो तो फिर बीच में पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं उठाया जाता है। दूसरा, कौल एंड शकधर कन्वेंशनल है। संसद रूल्स एंड रेगुलेशन्स से चलती है तथा जो परंपराएं अच्छी होती हैं, हम उनको मानते भी हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने कहा कि कौल एंड शकधर की जो परंपराएं हैं, वे परंपराएं अध्यक्ष पर निर्भर करती हैं और जो परंपराएं अच्छी हैं, उन्हें हम लागू भी करते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): One minute, Sir. Yes, I agree with you … (*Interruptions*) Parliament is run by conventions and procedures also. As per the convention and procedure, the Leader of Opposition has a great role in parliamentary procedure. As the Prime Minister has a role, the Leader of

Opposition also has a great role. Now, I am quoting only one sentence: "The Leader of the Opposition is the official spokesman of the minority or minorities and to that end he zealously watches any encroachment on their rights. His task, though not so difficult as that of the Prime Minister, is of sufficiently great public importance because he has to maintain a team—a 'shadow Cabinet'—ready to take over administration. In performing his duties and obligations, the Leader of the Opposition has to take into account not only…" … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, you are also a Member of the Parliament. I saw that when late Sushma Swaraj was the Leader of the Opposition, whenever she used to stand for a minute, at that point of time, the Speaker used to allow her. This is the custom.

Now, we do not want to argue with the Government. Everybody is interested in China issue. The entire INDIA alliance and the entire Opposition is interested in this issue. The LoP wants to give a suggestion. What is stopping you, Sir, from giving him a suggestion? It is a constitutional body.

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : स्पीकर सर, वेणुगोपाल जी ने जितनी भी बातें कहीं हैं, उनसे मैं सहमत हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, इसमें जो लास्ट में लिखा है, उसे आप पढ़ दीजिए।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। यह सभी लोगों को जानने वाली बात है। "Though he may criticise the Government vehemently on the floor of the House and outside in his country, but when abroad he should eschew party politics." सर, ये जब विदेश जाते हैं तो भारत सरकार को क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं। यह कौल एंड शकधर है। यह कैसा लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज, नो कमेंट्स। सभी को सदन के नेता और प्रतिपक्ष के नेता पर टिप्पणी करने से बचना चाहिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने कहा है कि सदन के नेता पर और प्रतिपक्ष के नेता पर टिप्पणी करने से बचना चाहिए। यह मैंने सबको कहा है। इस तरफ वाले सदस्यों से भी कहा है और दूसरी तरफ वाले सदस्यों से भी कहा है। सदन के नेता के बारे में बोलते समय भी हमारी मर्यादा रहनी चाहिए और प्रतिपक्ष के नेता के बारे में बोलते समय भी हमारी मर्यादा रहनी चाहिए।

श्री गौरव गोगोई जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव गोगोई जी को बोलना है। मैंने आपको इजाजत नहीं दी है। मैंने गौरव गोगोई जी को इजाजत दी है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव गोगोई जी, क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं? मैंने उनको इजाजत नहीं दी है इसलिए उनका रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप उनको इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं। यह काम मेरा है। जब आप इस सीट पर बैठ जाएं, तब डायरेक्शन दे देना।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आपका हक है, इसलिए हम बोल रहे हैं कि आप एलओपी को सुनिए। आपका ही हक है, आप ही इस महान परंपरा के संरक्षक हैं। आप संवाद की बात करते हैं, आप जो शब्द का उच्चारण बार-बार करते हैं, हम आपसे आग्रह करते हैं कि एलओपी को बोलने दीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बैंकिंग लॉज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर बोलिए।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : हम आपकी ही बात आपको सुना रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको बैंकिंग लॉज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर बोलना है?

श्री गौरव गोगोई : हम आप ही की बात बोल रहे हैं। यह आपका ही हक है और अभी मुझे आपने ही अनुमति दी है, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बैंकिंग लॉज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर बोलिए।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बैंकिंग लॉज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, बैंकिंग गवर्नेंस और इंवेस्टर्स प्रोटेक्शन के संदर्भ में लाया गया है और कुछ अहम एक्ट्स में संशोधन करना है। वे कौन से अहम एक्ट्स हैं – रिजर्व बैंक और इंडिया एक्ट 1934, बैंकिंग रेग्युलेशन एक्ट 1945, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट 1955, बैंकिंग कंपनीज एक्ट 1972.

सर, मैं इन कानूनों का उच्चारण इसलिए कर रहा हूं क्योंकि जब मैं बाद में इन कानूनों का जिक्र करूंगा तो मुझे यह न कहा जाए कि मैं विषय के बाहर चला गया हूं। मैं इन कानूनों के संदर्भ में बैंकिंग रेग्युलेशन एक्ट, एसबीआई एक्ट, बैंकिंग कंपनीज एक्ट, आरबीआई एक्ट और जो ऑब्जेक्ट्स कहे गए हैं कि बैंक गवर्नेंस इम्प्रूव हों, मैं इसी संदर्भ में अपनी सारी बातों को रखना चाहूंगा। सर, यह डिसक्लेमर है। हमें बाद में न बोला जाए।

सर, जैसा कि आदरणीय मंत्री महोदया ने कहा है कि वे बिल में कुछ संशोधन लाना चाहती हैं। वे क्या हैं, "Increasing the threshold for shareholding of a beneficial interest by an individual; to allow for the nomination of up to four persons, including provisions for simultaneous and successive nominations, to ease services for depositors and their nominees, particularly regarding deposits, articles in safe custody, and safety lockers; to provide for the transfer of unclaimed dividends, shares, and interest or redemption of bonds to the Investor Education and Protection Fund."

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां तक तो सब ठीक है। चाहे वे फोर्टनाइट का कैश रिजर्व लाना चाहती हैं, डायरैक्टर्स के टेन्योर्स में सुधार लाना चाहती हैं, प्रोहिबिशन ऑफ कॉमन डायरैक्टर्स लाना चाहती हैं, सब्सटैंशियल इंट्रेस्ट बढ़ाना चाहती हैं, यहां तक ठीक है, लेकिन वर्तमान बैंकिंग सिस्टम देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। आज हम जिस आर्थिक स्थिति में हैं, पहले हमें उसकी

क्रोनोलॉजी समझनी पड़ेगी। हम बैकिंग कानूनों को सिर्फ आइसोलेशन में देखें। आज चार-पांच दिनों के बाद सदन में दोबारा चर्चा हो रही है, पूरा देश हमें और आपको देख रहा है। देश चाहता है कि सारे मूल मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श हो। उन पर सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष अपनी बात रखें। हमें कानून के संदर्भ को समझना है। वर्तमान की सरकार ने आर्थिक स्थिति का ढांचा तोड़ दिया है। हमें उस तोड़ को समझना पड़ेगा, जिसकी शुरुआत आज से लगभग आठ साल पहले हुई।

14.44 hrs (Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

8 नवम्बर, 2016, जब रातों-रात एक सिद्धांत आया कि पांच सौ और हजार के नोट गायब। उस समय देश ने देखा कि देश के प्रधान सेवक आए और क्या कहा, घर में शादी है, लेकिन पैसे नहीं हैं। उन्होंने मजाक उड़ाया, उन आंसुओं का मजाक उड़ाया, जिन्होंने जितने पैसे जमा करके रखे थे, बैंक से जो निकाल कर रखे गए थे, वे पांच सौ के नोट गायब, वे एक हजार के नोट गायब। मोदी जी हमें ऐसे-ऐसे दिखा रहे हैं। शादी है, लेकिन घर में पैसे नहीं हैं, ऐसे-ऐसे दिखा रहे हैं। अभी वर्ष 2024 के चुनाव प्रचार में मंगलसूत्र की बात की गई। क्या आपको पता है कि उस समय आपके इस कानून के कारण, नोटबंदी कानून के कारण कितनी महिलाओं ने अपने मंगलसूत्र गिरवी रख दिए, ताकि वे अपनी बच्ची की शादी कर सकें, तब आपको मंगलसूत्र की याद नहीं आई। आठ साल हो गए, क्या हासिल किया, यह मुझे बताएं। अलग-अलग समय पर अलग-अलग तर्क, पहले तर्क आया कि इससे कानूनी स्थिति अच्छी होगी। जम्मू कश्मीर में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर में सुधार आएगा? आज देखें कि जम्मू कश्मीर में क्या लॉ एंड ऑर्डर में सुधार आया? … (व्यवधान) आप पूछिये।… (व्यवधान)

साथियो, कृपया पिछले सालों में अपने दल के पंचायत के नेताओं की जो हत्याएं हुईं, आप उनकी शहादत का तो मजाक मत उड़ाइये। आपके ही दलों के पंचायत के नेताओं पर … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly address the Chair.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सीमा के उस पार से आकर लोगों ने उनकी हत्याएं कीं। आप उनको तो मत भूलिये। हमें तो याद हैं। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : फिर क्या कहते हैं? … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly address the Chair.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : डिजिटल करने के लिए नोटबंदी लाए। पेटीएम के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी का एड भी आया और कितना डिजिटल हुआ? आठ साल में कितना डिजिटल हुआ? वर्ष 2016 में … (व्यवधान) मैं आरबीआई का डेटा पढ़ देता हूं। आरबीआई खुद कहता है कि वर्ष 2022-23 में जितना कैश परसेंट ऑफ जीडीपी पब्लिक के साथ है, वह वर्ष 2015-16 से कहीं ज्यादा है मतलब जितना कैश लोगों के पास डिमोनेटाइजेशन से पहले वर्ष 2015 में था, उससे बहुत ज्यादा कैश आज लोगों के हाथ में हैं और लगभग जीडीपी का 12 प्रतिशत है। कोई डिजिटल नहीं हुआ, लोग आज भी कैश पर निर्भर हैं। उसके बाद आपने क्या किया? आदरणीय विदेश मंत्री जी यहां पर थे। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बातें कीं। उन्होंने कहा कि जब से चीन के साथ सरहद पर, हमारे जवानों ने शहादत दी, तो हमारा रिश्ता चीन के साथ पहले जैसा नहीं है।… (व्यवधान) It is not normal. … (*Interruptions*) मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार के दाएं हाथ को पता नहीं कि बाया हाथ क्या कर रहा है। विदेश मंत्री कहते हैं कि जब से चीन के साथ हमारी सीमा पर मुठभेड़ हुई है, तो हमारा रिश्ता पहले जैसा नहीं है। कॉमर्स मंत्री पीछे बैठे हैं, चीन से और आयात बढ़ कर आ गया है। हम चीन से और इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महोदय, क्या ये बिल पर बोल रहे हैं? … (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : ट्रेड डेफिसिट चीन के साथ बढ़ा है।… (व्यवधान) यह है, अपना प्रमाण। ये बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कहते हैं कि चीन को हमने लाल आंख दिखाई। क्या लाल आंख दिखाई? आप तो चीनी लोगों को और वीजा देना चाहते हैं। आप चीन से और इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। आप यह लाल आंख दिखा रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिये।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : फिर क्या आया? इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड आया। इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड कुछ नहीं, बल्कि ... * को कानूनी दर्जा देने का एक कानून था। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be restricted to the Bill.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सभापति महोदय, आपको पता है कि … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly discuss about the Bill.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आरबीआई के डिप्टी गवर्नर ने खुद इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड का विरोध किया। उसके बावजूद सरकार ने एसबीआई पर दबाव डालकर इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड निकाला। इसलिए मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं। फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने खुद बोला कि यह इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड नाजायज है। इस समय मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, वह हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, लेकिन आपके कितने सारे लोगों ने, कितने सारे मंत्रियों ने उस इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड, जो गैर संवैधानिक था, लोगों से सच छिपाने वाला था, ... * … (व्यवधान) आपको क्रोनोलॉजी बहुत पसंद है, इसलिए मैं क्रोनोलॉजी समझा रहा हूं। आप थोड़ा माफ करना, मैं वर्ष 2016 से 2020 वाले चीन के विषय पर आ गया। मैं थोड़ा वर्ष 2016 से पहले भी चला जाता हूं। उस समय के गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री कहते थे कि जब यूएस डॉलर की तुलना में इंडिया की करेंसी दुर्बल होती है तो सरकार और कमजोर होती है। यह कहा था कि जब रुपया और डॉलर के बीच तुलना की जाती है, तो रुपया जितना कमजोर होता है, देश उतना ही कमजोर होता है। … (व्यवधान) क्या आपको पता है कि 84.97 रुपए के बराबर एक डॉलर हो चुका है।… (व्यवधान) डॉलर की तुलना में आज भारतीय रुपया सबसे कमजोर है। मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ? … (व्यवधान) मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आरबीआई की जिम्मेवारी बनती है। मैं ऐसा इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि ये जो बिल लाया गया है, वह अधूरा है।… (व्यवधान) भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को और सशक्त करने के लिए आपको एक सम्पूर्ण और ताकतवर बिल लाना चाहिए था।… (व्यवधान)

फिर क्या आया? … (व्यवधान) फिर आया जीएसटी। जिस जीएसटी के तहत असम के चाय बागानों पर 18 परसेंट का टैक्स लगाया गया। जीएसटी ने हमारे चाय बागान कर्मियों को खत्म कर दिया है।… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, kindly talk about the Bill only. I am requesting you again to discuss upon the Bill.

....(Interruptions)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मैं टैक्स रेवेन्यू पर आता हूँ।… (व्यवधान) इन्होंने क्या किया? इन्होंने जीएसटी के द्वारा कमजोर और मध्यम वर्ग के कम्पनियों की रीढ़ की हड्डी तोड़ दी और इंसॉल्वेंसी एक्ट लाकर बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों को हेयरकट का मुनाफा देकर इन्होंने बड़ी कम्पनियों की मदद की।… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, I am requesting you to restrict yourself to the Bill.

....(Interruptions)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। आप चिंता मत कीजिए। जब सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से बोलेंगे, तो ये भी बातें कहेंगे।… (व्यवधान)

पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह): सर, क्या ये बैंकिंग अमेंडमेंट बिल पर बोल रहे हैं? … (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : क्या मैं झूठ बोल रहा हूँ? अभी तक कुछ झूठ बोला? … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please come to the Bill.

....(Interruptions)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : यह कोई पब्लिक मीटिंग नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Venugopal ji, kindly be seated.

....(Interruptions)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अभी चार-चार मंत्री खड़े हो गए हैं। डिसरप्ट करने के लिए चार मंत्री खड़े हो गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

क्या आपको पता है कि मध्यम वर्ग के लोग अपने खून-पसीने की कमाई से टैक्स के पैसे सरकार को देते हैं, इन्होंने मध्यम वर्ग को कोई राहत नहीं दी ।... (व्यवधान) इस साल पहली बार, देश के मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों ने कारपोरेशन टैक्स से ज्यादा पैसे इनकम टैक्स के द्वारा दिए हैं ।... (व्यवधान) क्या यह दुख की बात नहीं है? ... (व्यवधान) Indians are paying more through the Income Tax than the corporations are paying through the Corporation Tax. *....(Interruptions)* Is it not sad that this Government gives Corporate Tax cuts but no tax relief to the middle class? *....(Interruptions)* आपने दुनिया में कहीं भी सुना है कि एक ही समय पर मल्टीपल टैक्स रिजीम हैं? आपको ये वाला टैक्स रिजीम चाहिए या वो वाला टैक्स रिजीम चाहिए। आप इस साल ये वाला टैक्स रिजीम दे सकते हो, अगले साल वो टैक्स रिजीम दे सकते हो। ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं है। In no country there is multiple tax regime. अभी बात आई है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Where is it mentioned in the Bill. Please come to the Bill.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, I have time. *....(Interruptions)* I am on finance. *....(Interruptions)* I am on economy. *....(Interruptions)* What does the Q2 data reveal? The Q2 data has revealed that अब तक मैंने जो बोला है, वह मैंने हवा में नहीं कहा है, मैं सच्चाई बोल रहा हूँ। इस बार का Q2 का डेटा 5.4 परसेंट है, जो सबसे कम है। यह पिछले

क्वार्टर से सबसे कम है।... (व्यवधान) पिछले क्वार्टर में, Q1 में 6.7 परसेंट था, अब Q2 में यह ग्रोथ 5.4 परसेंट आया। यह क्यों आया? यह इसलिए आया क्योंकि आपका इंडेक्स ऑफ इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन कम है।... (व्यवधान) आपका जीबीआई कम है, यह इसीलिए हो रहा है। आज अर्बन डिमांड कम है, इसीलिए आज यह हो रहा है।... (व्यवधान) अगर आज जीडीपी चल रहा है, तो उसका एक कारण है कि the Government is pumping money through capex. जिस दिन गवर्नमेंट का कैपेक्स निकल जाएगा, पैसे अलग-अलग स्कीम्स में चले जाएंगे, रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर में पैसे चले जाएंगे, तो हमारी पूरी की पूरी इकोनॉमी और खराब हो जाएगी।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, I am again requesting you to please talk on the Bill. You are not talking on the Bill. You are talking all around but not on the Bill. Kindly come back to the Bill.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, I hear you. *....(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have made repeated requests to you to discuss about the Bill.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, इन्होंने कुछ महीने पहले क्या कहा? … (व्यवधान) मैं प्रधान मंत्री की बात कर रहा हूं। … (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या कहा? 'एक हैं, तो सेफ हैं'। … (व्यवधान) यह प्रधान मंत्री की बात है। … (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री की बात तो सुनोगे? … (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा 'एक हैं, तो सेफ हैं'। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, if you do not come back to the Bill, I will have to restrict your speech to another five minutes. I am giving you last five minutes to come to the Bill.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, पहले मुझे समझ नहीं आया कि कौन सेफ है? … (व्यवधान) वह एक कौन है, यह मुझे समझ नहीं आया। … (व्यवधान) फिर मैंने मीडिया की सुर्खियां पढ़ीं, तो मुझे समझ आया कि 'एक हैं, तो सेफ हैं' का क्या मतलब है? … (व्यवधान) इसका मतलब क्या है? अगर मीडिया कंपनी छीननी है, तो सीबीआई आपके साथ है। … (व्यवधान) अगर आपको एयरपोर्ट लेना है, तो ईडी आपके साथ है। … (व्यवधान) अगर ऑस्ट्रेलिया में कोयले की माइन लेनी है, तो एसबीआई आपके साथ है। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No. You are diverting the entire thing.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय गोगोई जी, क्या आप बैंकिंग लॉज़ (अमेंडमेंट) बिल के बारे में बोल रहे हैं? आप किस बिल के बारे में बोल रहे हैं? Kindly come to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अगर सोलर पावर का प्रोजेक्ट चाहिए, तो सोलर एनर्जी कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया आपके साथ है। … (व्यवधान) सीबीआई आपका है, इनकम टैक्स और ईडी के साथ क्या हो रहा है, क्या हमको पता नहीं है? … (व्यवधान) ...* … (व्यवधान) मार्च, 2023 में लैपटॉप और फोन हड़प लिया गया, जांच हो रही है कि किसको, कितनी रिश्वत दी गई। … (व्यवधान) भारत को बताया नहीं, लेकिन एमईए को पता था। ...* … (व्यवधान) ...* … (व्यवधान) क्या कहते हैं? 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'। … (व्यवधान) कहां सबका साथ? कहां सबका विकास? … (व्यवधान) हमें तो बस एक का विकास दिख रहा है और एक का साथ ही हमको दिख रहा है। … (व्यवधान) कौन सेफ नहीं है? … (व्यवधान) सर, ये ...* से इतना डरते क्यों हैं? … (व्यवधान)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The last three sentences are withdrawn from the record. They should be deleted from the record.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अरे, आप देश के सेवक हो, आप ...* के सेवक नहीं हो। … (व्यवधान) आप ...* के सेवक नहीं हो, आप देश के सेवक हो। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: When the hon. Member is not in the House, you cannot take his name.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : कौन सेफ नहीं है? … (व्यवधान) ...* सुनकर यह हलचल क्यों? … (व्यवधान) आप देश के सेवक हो, ...* के सेवक नहीं हो। … (व्यवधान) जनता आपको तनख्वाह देती है, ...* नहीं। … (व्यवधान)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : सभापति जी, यह कोई पब्लिक प्लेटफॉर्म नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) इनको बिल पर बोलना चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) इन्होंने जो कुछ बिल के संबंध में नहीं बोला है, उसको रिकॉर्ड से हटाया जाना चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) आपको व्यवस्था देनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) क्या यह कोई पब्लिक प्लेटफॉर्म है? … (व्यवधान) इन्हें बोलना है, तो केवल पब्लिक मीटिंग में जाकर बोलें। … (व्यवधान) क्या यहां कांग्रेस की कोई सभा हो रही है, जिसमें ये बोल रहे हैं? … (व्यवधान) यह कोई कांग्रेस की मीटिंग थोड़ी ही है, यह संसद है। … (व्यवधान) ये जो बोले हैं, उसको इन्हें प्रमाणित करना पड़ेगा। … (व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम (अलीगढ़) : चेयरमैन सर, इनकी बात सभा की कार्यवाही से बाहर की जाए। … (व्यवधान)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आज के दिन कौन सेफ नहीं है? … (व्यवधान) किसान सेफ नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) मैं किसान की बात कर रहा हूं। … (व्यवधान) किसान अपना केसीसी लोन रिन्यू कराना चाहता है, लेकिन उसका लोन रिन्यू नहीं हो रहा है। … (व्यवधान) उसका केसीसी का लोन रिन्यू नहीं हो पा रहा है। … (व्यवधान)

सर, अभी टाइम है। … (व्यवधान) युवा शिक्षा लोन चाहता है, लेकिन उसको बैंक्स से शिक्षा लोन नहीं मिल रहा है। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, I deleted it from the record.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have already told about deleting it from the record.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : स्टार्टअप्स क्या चाहते हैं? … (व्यवधान) स्टार्टअप्स चाहते हैं कि उनको बैंक्स से लोन मिले, लेकिन उनके पास कोई … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated for one minute.

Hon. Minister.

… (*Interruptions*)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : सर, आज काफी दिनों के बाद हाउस अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है। … (व्यवधान) बिल पर चर्चा करने की यह अच्छी शुरुआत हुई है। … (व्यवधान) फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने ऑलरेडी बिल को टेबल किया है और सबको सुनकर रिप्लाई देने की बात कही है। … (व्यवधान) यहां जब बिल पर चर्चा होती है, तो उसका एक स्टैन्डर्ड होता है। … (व्यवधान) गौरव गोगोई जी नए एमपी नहीं हैं। … (व्यवधान) वे डिप्टी लीडर भी हैं। … (व्यवधान) इस हाउस में वे तीन बार आ चुके हैं, इसलिए, वे नए नहीं हैं। … (व्यवधान)

15.00 hrs

सभापति जी, किसी भी बिल पर बोलते समय यदि आप बिना समय सीमा तय किए प्रधान मंत्री जी को गाली देंगे और किसी का भी नाम लेंगे, किसी बिजनेस मैन का नाम चर्चा में लेंगे, यह चर्चा के स्तर को गिराता है।… (व्यवधान) मैं गौरव जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप जरूर बोलिए। आपके बोलने का अधिकार छीनने का हमारे पास कोई हक नहीं है।… (व्यवधान) यह क्या तरीका है? … (व्यवधान) ऐसा है, तो सिर्फ आप ही बोलते रहिए।… (व्यवधान) हाउस रूल से चलना चाहिए। आप बताएं कि क्या हाउस रूल या रेगुलेशन से नहीं चलना चाहिए? … (व्यवधान) क्या आप जो मर्जी बोल सकते हैं? … (व्यवधान) यह सही तरीका नहीं है। बिल पर चर्चा को विषय पर केंद्रित करके बोलना चाहिए।… (व्यवधान) बिल पर चर्चा राजनीतिक भाषण देने के लिए नहीं होती है। यह गलत बात है।… (व्यवधान) बिल पर चर्चा न करके और इधर-उधर की बात करना सही नहीं है।… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have given permission to him to speak. Please listen.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, we should not diminish the standard of the debate and discussion. Let us not reduce the convention of this very great House to ... *… (*Interruptions*) आप स्टैंडर्ड की बात कीजिए, आपको स्टैंडर्ड में जवाब मिलेगा। हम आपकी इज्जत करते हैं, आपको भी हमारी इज्जत करनी होगी? वन साइड...* नहीं चलेगी।… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have given permission to him. He is speaking. Please listen to him.

… (*Interruptions*)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

माननीय सभापति : श्री निशिकांत दुबे जी ।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, रूल-94 क्या कहता है यह गौरव गोगोई जी और सारे हाउस को जानना चाहिए –

> "The discussion on a motion that the Bill or as the case may be, the Bill as amended, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. The Member while making the speech shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of arguments which shall be of a general character." … (*Interruptions*)

जनरल करेक्टर का कोई भी आर्गुमेंट नहीं हो सकता है । बिल के सपोर्ट में, क्लाज के सपोर्ट में या क्लाज के विरोध में बोला जा सकता है ।… (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य ने रूल-94 का वॉयलेशन किया है । आप इन्हें कहिए कि बिल की सपोर्ट में या बिल के विरोध में बोलें ।… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated. I have heard him. Kindly be seated. Please go back to your places and kindly be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated. Please take your seat. You cannot do like this. You are disrupting the House. The entire nation is watching you.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please sit down. I am speaking.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Rule 94 says this. I am reading only a part of Rule 94. I am not reading the entire Rule 94. I am reading only a part of it.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): You are the Chairperson. You are in the Chair. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please do not remind me of my job. I know what I am doing. Please listen to me.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: "The Member while making the speech shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of arguments which shall be of a general character." What is the previous sentence?

> "The discussion on a motion that the Bill or as the case may be, the Bill as amended, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill."

So, you have to decide whether you are supporting the Bill or not supporting the Bill, and restrict to the discussion on the Bill. This is the sixth time I am requesting you to restrict and confine your discussion to the Bill only.

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं यह बात कर रहा हूं कि आज बैंकिंग सिस्टम अनफेयर हो चुका है। आज बैंकिंग सिस्टम गरीब, किसान, छात्र, अनुसूचित जाति, आदिवासी समाज के लिए काम नहीं कर रहा है। एक समय था जब इन्दिरा गाँधी जी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था। उन्होंने यह इसलिए किया था, ताकि गरीबों की बैंकिंग सिस्टम तक पहुंच बने।… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please come back to the Bill.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मैं तो बैंकों की बात कर रहा हूं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have given you so many opportunities. No.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, I am talking about banks now. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Why are you talking about proper nouns? You please talk about the Bill.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, I am now telling you that the banking system today is unfair and it is broken. … (*Interruptions*) The banking system, when it underwent nationalization, the objective was to open bank branches in remote areas and to make banking accessible to the poor SCs / STs. … (*Interruptions*) This is what is not happening today. … (*Interruptions*)

What is happening with farmers? Farmers who want their KCC loans to be renewed are not getting it because their credit rating is not being corrected by the banks. Students who are from SC / ST community want student loans and they are first-generation learners, they are not getting student education loans.

What is happening to young startups? People who are coming from the poor and middle-class and who do not have a land bank as a collateral, but they want to open up a startup. They are not getting bank loans. MSMEs and SMEs who want to expand have to run around banks and CEO's and managers. They have to keep going knocking on doors, but they still do not get the requisite funds to expand the project and that is why the banking system today is broken.

We also have recommendations. As Opposition, we can also recommend. What are we recommending? That banks also must disclose where are their major

investments? I am asking this because these days banks are also operating as mutual caps and as mutual funds. Banks are also operating mutual funds. So, many Indian depositors are depositing in our banks mutual cap because they have the reputation of that bank to consider.

I am talking about investor protection. Middle-class people today are investing in SBI primarily because of SBI's solid reputation. But the investor must know how much exposure does SBI have to companies undergoing investigation whether inside India or outside. It is for investors to know because the stocks with respect to their mid-caps are associated.

Similarly, penalties for companies who are failing to disclose their unfair practises, their penalties must be higher. Today, a company is trying to settle a case of SEBI. It is a big company owned by a big billionaire. Do you know how much settlement fee they are offering? It is Rs. 28 lakh. Are they insulting SEBI?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Are they insulting the law? The 4th biggest so-called billionaire’s companies are offering Rs. 28 lakh as settlement fees. This is what is happening.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: So, our recommendation is that increase the penalties for companies who do not follow shareholding disclosure norms.

Thirdly, we are talking about governance and talking about boards. We must look at boards of institutions and regulators as well and ensure that no such regulator or bank or its board has any member who has a conflict of interest with a company that is getting the largest of that regulator or the services of that bank.

सर, आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आपने प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में कहा। हमने तो ऐसा कहा ही नहीं, उल्टा मुझे यह बात याद आ गयी। मैं तो उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि अगर केन्या, बांग्लादेश, श्रीलंका में प्रोजेक्ट्स चाहिए, तो …* जी आपके साथ हैं।… (व्यवधान) यह है आपका 'एक हैं तो सेफ हैं' मॉडल।… (व्यवधान)

सर, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि you give more teeth to SEBI. SEBI wants to investigate, but it has no CBI power, Income Tax power or ED power. Why is it so? ...@ … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now. Is it relevant to the Bill now?

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: How will they find their Mehul Choksi and … (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. संबित पात्रा (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे आज बैंकिंग लॉज़ (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2024 पर अपनी प्रस्तावना को रखने का मौका दिया।… (व्यवधान)

महोदय, जहां तक बैंकिंग सेक्टर का विषय है, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान पूरे विश्व में चौथे नम्बर की अर्थ स्थिति पर है, इकोनॉमिक पोजीशन पर है।… (व्यवधान) yaha se milana

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

@ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का जो स्वप्न है, जो साकार होने वाला है, उनके इसी टर्म में, India is going to become the third most powerful economy of the globe. प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत का स्वप्न देखा है, यह साकार हो रहा है, इसलिए बैंकिंग सिस्टम एक रोबस्ट तरीके से काम करे, उसमें रीफॉर्म्स हों, यह अनिवार्य है। इससे पहले मेरे ज्ञानी मित्र बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने एक हैं तो सेफ हैं कहा। मैं कहूंगा कि ठीक कह रहे थे।

Recognition of the problems in the banking sector, recovery, resuscitation, and recapitalisation of the public sector banks or reforms, जब ये चारों आयाम एक हो जाते हैं तो पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंक्स सेफ हो जाते हैं। जब रिफॉर्म्स एक हो जाते हैं, तो बैंक्स सेफ हो जाते हैं। मोदी जी जब कहते हैं कि एक हैं तो सेफ हैं, वह केवल हम सबके लिए एक मंत्र नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) वह हम सबके लिए हर धारा में, चाहे बैंकिंग रिफॉर्म्स के लिए भी यह महत्वपूर्ण है। As far as the amendment of the banking sector is concerned, it is to streamline the banking operations to align them with the contemporary financial practices. It is the commitment of Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, to improve the bank governance, to enhance the investors' protection and to enhance the depositors' protection.

As far as this amendment is concerned, let me also thank the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister who is present in the House, that in this amendment, the number of nominees has been increased. You are talking about the middle class. Today, a middle-class person can nominate four nominees in succession. Simultaneously, हमारे बैंकों में लॉकर्स होते हैं। बैंकों से हम लॉकर्स लेते हैं, आर्टिकल रखते हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि अभी तक बैंक लॉकर्स नॉमिनी प्रॉविज़न नहीं था। मैं नरेंद्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार से सक्सेशन के साथ एक, दो, तीन, चार, इन

सक्सेशन, इसके बाद यह, इसके बाद यह, आप सक्सेशन के साथ नॉमिनीज़ के नाम को अपॉइंट कर सकते हैं।

आज आपने अभी रूल नंबर 94 के विषय में कहा कि the ambit should be within the laws and rules framed for the reforms of the banking sector. I want to remain within this ambit and framework. I want to bring out a very pertinent point. The banking crisis was one of the biggest legacies that we got from them in 2014, thanks to them. Let me give you data. When the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-led NDA Government took the office, the GNPA ratio in public sector banks was 16 per cent. When Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji left the Office of the Prime Minister, he brought it down to 7.8 per cent. Thank you Atal Ji! In September, 2013, when they were concluding SAI, this ratio went up to 12.3 per cent. Atal ji had given them 7.8 per cent, but it went up. Thanks to the 'Phone Banking System'. You are trying to improvise upon me. So, I thought I will seek your permission. The Phone Banking System of the Congress Party had two P's, where you need not be a performer, but you need to be a powerful man with powerful connections in the system. फोन उठा कर के इनके नेता बोलते थे कि लोन दे दो। लोन वापस आएगा कि नहीं, देखना नहीं है। यह इसी फोन बैंकिंग सिस्टम का नतीजा रहा कि हम एनपीए में गले तक डूब गए थे। धन्यवाद नरेंद्र मोदी जी कि आपने इनसॉल्वेंसी बैंकिंग कोड ला कर आज सिस्टम को सुधारने का काम किया है, आज हम आगे बढ़े हैं।

आज मैं हाउस से एक निवेदन करूंगा। मैं पहली बार का सांसद हूं। यहां ज्ञानी-गुणी लोग बैठे हैं।… (व्यवधान)

नहीं-नहीं, आप भी ज्ञानी हैं। मैं आपके ऊपर कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगा रहा हूं। आप ज्ञानी-गुणी लोग बैठे हैं। मैं आपसे एक निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि आज आप नागरवाला केस जरूर पढ़ें।… (व्यवधान)

सर, हम पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हैं। I want to bring to your notice a famous case of 1971. On May 24, 1971, there was a phone call to the Parliament Branch of the State Bank of India. फोन उठाया Mr. Malhotra, the Bank Manager and he heard the voice of ...* the then Prime Minister. ...* said in 1971 to Nagarwala, साठ लाख रुपये दे दो। बैंक से निकाल कर नागरवाला जी को साठ लाख रुपये दे दो। … (व्यवधान) ...* के कहने पर साठ लाख रुपये नागरवाला को दे दिया गया। बाद में इस पूरे इश्यू पर रेड्डी कमीशन बैठा।… (व्यवधान) ...* का नाम तो नहीं आया, मगर उनको पूरी तरीके से क्लीयरेंस भी नहीं मिली। आज भी बैंकिंग फ्रॉड का थ्रीलिंग स्टोरी, mysterious story of the banking fraud during ...* time is the Nagarwala case. … (*Interruptions*)

15.17 hrs

At this stage, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring came and stood on the floor near the Table.

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक बैंकिंग सिस्टम का ग्रॉस एडवांसेस है, … (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मैंने ऐसा कुछ तो नहीं कहा कि लोग मुझ पर नाराज हो रहे हैं।… (व्यवधान) जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स का ग्रॉस एडवांसेस है, आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वर्ष 2004 के मार्च महीने में यह 6.6 लाख करोड़ रुपये का था। जो ऋण तुरंत वापस लेने के लिए दिया जाता है, वह ग्रॉस एडवांसेस 6.6 लाख करोड़ रुपये का था। मार्च, 2012 में जब इनकी सरकार थी, यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब ग्रॉस एडवांस बढ़ कर 39 लाख करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। इन लोगों ने जिसको मन किया, उसको उठाकर लोन दिया, लेकिन वह लोन वापसी नहीं हुई। … (व्यवधान)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

सभापति महोदय, मैं आज फक्र के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जब ऑफिस संभाला, उसके पश्चात gross NPA of the State on lenders stood at 4.4 per cent and net NPA at one per cent at the end of September, 2023. … (*Interruptions*) सभापति महोदय, मैं बैंकिंग सिस्टम के लिए कह रहा हूं। Our banking system was on ventilator. … (*Interruptions*) हमारा बैंकिंग सिस्टम वेंटिलेटर पर था।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated. He is discussing about the Bill only.

… (*Interruptions*)

DR. SAMBIT PATRA: It took Modi ji to come, rescue, recover and resuscitate; RRR … (*Interruptions*) तेलुगु में अभी एक बहुत बड़ी मूवी है, जिसका नाम आरआरआर है; rescue, resuscitate and recover the banking system of India. … (*Interruptions*)

<u>15.19 hrs</u>

At this stage, Shri Amrinder Singh Warring went back to his seat.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated. Kindly listen to the hon. Member.

… (*Interruptions*)

DR. SAMBIT PATRA: I am astonished Chairman, Sir that the alienated, external vulnerability that the Indian banks were under the UPA Government is whopping. The India's external vulnerability shot up because of overdependence on External Commercial Borrowings what we call as ECBs. The borrowing crisis which was one of the most infamous crises of the UPA Government during 2004 and 2014 when the Atal Bihari … (*Interruptions*) I am astonished that they do not want to listen to this but I believe that there are certain issues which I would surely be highlighting over here. I would like to bring to your attention the fact that the Modi

Government turned around the banking system, the banking sector and over Rs.10 lakh crore bad loans have been recovered in 10 years.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sambit Patra ji, one second please.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS): Sir, there is one Point of Order – Rule 94. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will listen to you if you are seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated. I will listen to you.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated. I will listen to you.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please allow the House to function. You cannot stand as you wish.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated. I am requesting you. Why do you not listen to my request?

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated. No, it cannot go on like this. Please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am requesting everybody. Sir, please look behind.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Only two people.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, there are ten.

Mr. Raja, would you like to speak now?

SHRI A. RAJA: I am referring to Rule 94. … (*Interruptions*) Why are you laughing? Do not be a laughing stock? … (*Interruptions*) Why are you laughing? … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Raja, kindly address the Chair.

SHRI A. RAJA: The hon. Member Nishikant submitted before this House about Rule 94 that Gogoi is exceeding the limit. It is beyond 94. Now, the hon. Member is saying that in 1971, ..* picked up the phone and a loan was granted by the State Bank. Is it within the Bill? Are you having any substantial evidence? … (*Interruptions*) Where is the evidence? … (*Interruptions*) ...* is not in the House. Beyond the metes and bounds of the Bill, you are referring the name of ...* without any reason. These are baseless allegations. ...* What does that mean? … (*Interruptions*)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I heard you.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Sambit Patra, if you have anything to say in defence, I will listen to it. Otherwise, I will take a decision.

DR. SAMBIT PATRA: Sir, I draw my powers from what you made in the Rule no. 94. We have to be within the ambits of the Bill that is being discussed, the amendments that are being discussed. Here, we are discussing the Indian Banking Sector and the amendments therein. So, of course, the Nagarwala case is one of the foundations on which reforms of the banking sector are based. It is recorded. It is noted. … (*Interruptions*) It is a foundation on which the reforms of the banking sector are based. And by the way, I would like to remind the hon. Member that ..* did not pick up the phone. Mr. Malhotra picked up the phone. He was the Manager. … (*Interruptions*) Assumingly, ...* was the caller. So, he has got the whole thing wrong.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Sir.

Hon. Minister, Shri Kiren Rijiju ji.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

<u>15.24 hrs</u> (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): First of all, while sitting here, I heard

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

some of the Members from the Opposition Bench said, 'चेयरमैन हाय हाय !' You raised slogans against the Chair. I take serious objection to that. चेयर के खिलाफ आप इस तरह से टिप्पणी नहीं कर सकते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) You can raise rules. ... (*Interruptions*) आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए। आप रूल के तहत बात रख सकते हैं। आपने चेयर के खिलाफ हाय-हाय का नारा लगाया। आप नाराज हो सकते हैं, लेकिन चेयर के खिलाफ नारा नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : यह क्या कोई तरीका है? ... (व्यवधान) क्या यह बात करने का कोई तरीका है?...(व्यवधान) यहां कांग्रेस पार्टी के लीडर भी हैं, डिप्टी लीडर भी हैं। क्या ऐसे ही कोई भी उठकर खड़ा होकर अपनी मर्जी से बोलेगा? सदन ऐसे नहीं चलता है। आपको ऑथराइज किया है तो आप उठिए। यहां व्यवस्था की बात उठाई गई। राजा जी ने रूल को कोट करते हुए कहा।

सबसे पहले चेयर के खिलाफ जो नारा लगाया, चेयरमैन हाय, हाय, यह बहुत गलत है, इसके लिए जरूरत पड़े तो माफी मांगना चाहिए। दूसरा, संबित पात्रा जी ने जो बात रखी है, उन्होंने एक एग्जिस्टिंग केस के बारे में बताया, उन्होंने कोई मनगढंत कहानी नहीं सुनाया है। एक एग्जिस्टिंग केस को उन्होंने रेफर किया है। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कोई यहां डिस्कवरी नहीं किया है। वह केस रिकार्ड में है। हमने डिस्कवरी करके नया केस नहीं निकाला है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है। हम बिल पर ही केन्द्रित रहें, मैं अपने मेंबर्स से भी कहूंगा कि वह बिल पर ही केंन्द्रित रहकर बात करें, आपके लोग भी बिल पर ही बोलें, यही मेरा आग्रह है। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, we are debating on the banking legislation. Actually, he crossed all the limits. ...* was assassinated. She is a martyr of this country. She fought against Pakistan and won the war. Entire India

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

is treating her as mother. I want to remind the Members that when we won the war against Pakistan, ….*… (*Interruptions*)

What did he say now? He said that ...* took the telephone and called the Bank Manager and asked the bank manager to do this. Was he a witness there? Was he present there? Was he present at that time? … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: वेणुगोपाल जी, एक मिनट सुनिए, प्लीज। मैं एक व्यवस्था दे रहा हूं, अगर आपको कोई ऑब्जेक्शन है तो स्वर्गीय इंदिरा गांधी जी का नाम एक्सपंज कर देंगे। लेकिन मेरी यह अपेक्षा है जो बात संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि चेयर पर कभी भी टिप्पणी नहीं करें, जो चेयर पर बैठा है वह हमारे लिए प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है। हम अगर सदन की मर्यादा रखेंगे तो उचित रहेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी, आप बोलना चाहती हैं?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Sir. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in between.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपने बिल पर एक कमेंट्स किया, उसी पर टिप्पणी करना चाहती हैं।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will definitely say all this and more during my reply. I will say all this and more during my reply. … (*Interruptions*) I have not finished yet. You may thank me afterwards. I have not finished yet.

Sir, I would like to appeal to you that since the point derived from 1994 and then said confine yourself to the Bill, I am here wanting to hear and then wanting to reply and you have taken a considered call. I respect your call that you would remove the name of former Prime Minister. ... * . We all respect Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her achievements. Of course, we equally remember of her Emergency but I

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

think it is important. … (*Interruptions*) I think it is important ...* It is contentious. There is no proof. There are enough people who said he has not said that. Therefore, even that statement that Vajpayee Ji said this should be equally removed and you have taken a considered call. … (*Interruptions*)

Why Mrs. Indira Gandhi is not respected? I said Mrs. Indira Gandhi is respected. Do you have an objection? I said Mrs. Indira Gandhi is respected. Do you have an objection on that? What is this Sir?

Sir, you have said that it will be removed from Shri Sambit Patra's speech. I appeal to you that people have spoken beyond 1994 and I take the name of hon. Member Shri Gaurav Gogoi here. Most of his speech was beyond 1994. Sir, would you consider removing that also from the record? … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, she is putting question on you.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Hon. Member, Shri K. C. Venugopal is very, very clued in on what I am saying … (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Sir, he is saying that I am challenging you … (*Interruptions*) No, I am appealing to you to remove Shri Gogoi's complete speech which was beyond this Bill. Equally, the speech of the hon. Member who said "Chairman hai hai" should be removed … (*Interruptions*) That is my request to you … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: दादा, प्लीज़ बैठ जाएं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सवाल उठाए हैं कि माननीय अटल जी ने क्या बोला था। मुझे लगता है यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाना चाहिए। इस विषय को रिकॉर्ड की सत्यता के बाद ही रिकॉर्ड में जाना चाहिए। यह पुरानी घटना है।

मेरी माननीय सभी दल के सदस्यों से अपेक्षा है कि हम सदन की गरिमा बनाते समय बिल में और बिल में जो संशोधन लाए गए हैं, उसके परिप्रेक्ष्य और उसकी परिधि में बोलें। हम यहां बिल पर अगर पोलिटिकल आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाते रहेंगे तो इससे सदन की गरिमा बढ़ेगी, विधेयक पर चर्चा होगी? आप अच्छे संशोधन दें, अच्छे विचार दें। अगर बिल में कोई कमी है, संशोधन करना है तो विचार बताएं। विधेयक पर जितनी डिटेल्ड चर्चा होगी, सारगर्भित चर्चा होगी तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार के ध्यान में रूल्स बनाते समय यह विषय आएगा। अगर आवश्यक होगा तो विधेयक के खंडों पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।यही सदन की गरिमा रही है।

मैं सोचता हूं कि आप सदन की गरिमा बनाए रखें। सदन में विधेयक पर चर्चा करते हुए हम पोलिटिकल परिप्रेक्ष्य में न जाएं। विधेयक में जो संशोधन लाए गए हैं, आप विधेयक के कंटेंट्स के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बोल सकते हैं। सदन की अच्छी परंपरा रही है, इसे बनाए रखें, आप सबसे यही अपेक्षा है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, अब आप कन्कलूड करें।

डॉ. संबित पात्रा : मैं कन्कलूजन में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु बैंकिंग सैक्टर और इस बिल से संबंधित रखना चाहता हूं। This Bill is basically a reform Bill of the banking sector.

किस प्रकार से बैंकिंग सैक्टर के रिफार्म्स चल रहे हैं, इसी कड़ी में आगे रिफार्म्स कैसे होंगे, यही चेष्टा है।

आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि हमारी सरकार के आने के पश्चात् वर्ष 2014-23 के बीच में भारतीय बैंकिंग प्रणाली में लगभग दस लाख करोड़ रुपये, हम बैड बैंक लोन के कारण वंचित थे, दस लाख करोड़ रुपये रिकवर किए गए हैं। जैसे आज का रिफार्म हो रहा है, इसी तरह के रिफार्म के कारण यह संभव हो पाया।

आज यहां ईडी और सीबीआई की बात हुई, मैं इस पर नहीं जाना चाहूंगा लेकिन जो डेटा ईडी को लेकर है, मैं इसके बारे में जरूर बताना चाहूंगा, बैंकिंग सैक्टर से ईडी ने लगभग 1105 बैंक फ्रॉड्स

को इन्वेस्टिगेट किया है और इसमें से जो कन्फिस्केट किया है, अटैच्ड किया है प्रोसीड्स ऑफ क्राइम से, वह 64920 करोड़ रुपये है । About Rs. 64,920 crore have been confiscated from proceeds of crimes.

सबसे बड़ी बात है कि दिसंबर, 2023 तक कन्फिस्केटेड एमाउंट में से 15,180 करोड़ रुपये पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंक्स को, पीएसबीज़ को दिया गया है। यही तो बैंकिंग रिफार्म होता है।

मैं आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और मैडम निर्मला सीतारमण जी का धन्यवाद करूंगा कि रिसेंट बैंकिंग रिफार्म्स हुए हैं, उसके कारण भारत के बैंकों ने इतिहास रचा है।

A significant milestone has been achieved by recording its highest ever net profit of Rs. 3 lakh crore. यह सब हमारे डिसाइसिव लीडरशिप के कारण संभव हुआ है। महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिन 7 क्लॉजेज के बारे में कहा है, उन 7 क्लॉजेज को मैं केवल टच करके बैठूंगा। पहला क्लॉज था 'definition of fortnight'. जिसे हिंदी में पखवाड़ा कहते हैं। पहले जो पखवाड़ा होता था, वह फ्राईडे टू फ्राईडे होता था। इस बार निर्णय लिया गया है कि not from Friday to Friday but from 1st to 15th and 15th to 30th would be the dates. This standardises the calculation of the cash reserves. यह एक स्टैंडर्ड सेट करेगा, जो अपने-आप में एक बहुत बड़ा रिफॉर्म है।

15.35 hrs (Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

Second is the 'tenure of the Directors of the Cooperative Banks'. आप देख सकते हैं कि a director cannot hold office beyond eight years. पहले यह 8 वर्ष था, जिसे बढ़ाकर 10 साल किया गया है। यह को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में स्टैबिलिटी लाने के लिए किया गया है। So, the cooperative sector which forms the backbone of the banking system in our country, and in various activities, जिससे कि स्टैबिलिटी मिले, इस हेतु मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं।

The third point is about prohibition on common directors in cooperative banks. इसमें भी संशोधन की बात की गयी है। This enhances the coordination and strengthens the leadership within the banking system.

The fourth one is the 'substantial interest in the company'. पहले 10 प्रतिशत शेयर या 5 लाख रुपये आप होल्ड करते थे, तो आप उसमें डायरेक्टर नहीं हो सकते थे। आपको डिस्क्लोज करना पड़ता था। इसे 2 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। स्वाभाविक रूप से यह बड़े इन्वेस्टर्स को फैसिलिटेट करेगा, जिससे हम लोगों का भला होगा, गरीबों का भला होगा।

Next is the Settlement of unclaimed accounts. यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण क्लॉज है। 7 वर्षों के बाद अनक्लेम्ड अकाउंट्स आईपीएफ में जाएंगे। Any individual who subsequently wants to claim his unclaimed account, shares, interest, can claim it back. I congratulate, Madam Finance Minister for bringing in this Clause.

The last point is related to renumeration of the auditors. जो पहले स्ट्रिंजिंट मेजर था कि केवल आरबीआई ही इस पर निर्णय लेती थी कि रिम्यूनेरेशन कितना होगा, यह फ्रीडम अब बैंकों को दिया गया है कि ऑडिटर्स का रिम्यूनेरेशन कितना होगा। This kind of reform is what is required for a Viksit Bharat of 2047.

Here, it would be an injustice if I do not mention one thing. I am a first time Member of this House. Previously, when I used to watch the proceedings in the television, once I was watching and Lok Sabha was in Session. I saw the then Finance Minister. I would not name him because the rule says I cannot name him. He, in the House, said: "Do you believe that in a digital India *sabji wala, thela wala*, *rehdi wala* would be able to connect with digital India? This is not possible." "यह संभव नहीं है कि सब्जी वाले के पास डिजिटल इंडिया का कुछ हो सकता है या वह पे कार्ड लेकर घूमेगा।". Sir, times have changed. Modiji proved contrary to what the then Finance

Minister was saying. जब मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र पुरी में नेवी डे के लिए ड्रेस रिहर्सल देखने गया था, तो मुझे बहुत दिनों बाद सी-बीच पर गोलगप्पे खाने का मन हुआ। मैंने गोलगप्पे खाए, तो पेटीएम करके मैं आया हूं। यही फर्क है यूपीए और एनडीए सरकार में।

धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Before I call Shri Rajeev Rai ji, Saugata Roy ji, you can put your point within one minute.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, while the discussion was going on, hon. Member, Nishikant Dubey, referred to Rule 94 which says that the discussion on a motion that the Bill or as the case may be, the Bill as amended, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. This is all right and well-taken.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, you are also new to the House. Please listen to me. You may pick up a little bit of information from me. We are not in the stage of passing the Bill. We are in the stage of consideration of the Bill. Please read this.

Please see Rule 93 (1) which says:

> "When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill is made, the member in charge may at once move that the Bill be passed."

So, what is going on right now? We are discussing a motion for consideration of the Bill. While we are discussing a motion for consideration of the Bill, it gives us a wide leeway and a wide passage. We can discuss the Bill along with all the other connected aspects of the Bill. The problem is that clever lawyers

always cite a wrong law to establish their point. That is what Mr. Nishikant Dubey is trying to do. He is trying to be clever by not quoting Rule 93 (1). By just reading Rule 94, he is misleading the House. … (*Interruptions*) There is a wide scope of discussion. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, I have heard you.

… (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: There is a wide scope of discussion, of course, not to the extent what Mr. Sambit Patra did by mentioning respected Indira Gandhi ji's name. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, thank you. As you have taken the name of Shri Nishikant Dubey ji, I have to give him an opportunity to speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Sougata Ray ji, I have heard you. Your point is well taken. It is comprehensively stated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have given the permission to Shri Rajeev Rai ji.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kalyan Banerjee ji, I have not given you the permission to speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदय, मैं सौगत बाबू का बहुत रिगार्ड करता हूं। वे प्रोफेसर हैं। वे कुछ भी बोल सकते हैं। उसके बगल में नियम – 94 में लिखा हुआ है-

"Scope of debate on motion for passing of Bill."

यदि इसके पीछे में लिखा हुआ है तो डिबेट ही हो रहा है। प्रोफेसर साहब आधा ट्रूथ बताकर पूरे देश को गुमराह करने का प्रयास न करें। मैं इस हाउस से यही अपेक्षा करूंगा । … (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद । मैं अपने राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व का आभारी हूं कि राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व ने मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, हम बहुत दिनों से सुन रहे थे कि बैंकिंग अमेंडमेंट बिल आ रहा है। हमारे जैसे लोग, जो गाँव के हैं, गरीबों के हैं, बड़ी उम्मीद के साथ सोच रहे थे कि जब सुधार की बात होती है तो सुधार में यह भी बताया जाएगा कि बैंक की किन बीमारियों से सबसे ज्यादा लोग ग्रसित हैं। जैसे-सिबिल, बच्चों के लिए एजुकेशनल लोन, एग्रीकल्चरल लोन और छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों के लिए लोन आदि के बारे में बातें होंगी। मैं इंदिरा जी और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का नाम नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि उसको निकाल दिया जाएगा। लेकिन, मैं यह जरूर उम्मीद कर रहा था कि 2000 रुपये के नोट में जो चिप थी, उसके बारे में बता दिया जाएगा कि वे कहां गए और 2000 रुपये के नोट क्यों गायब हो गए? मैं यह भी उम्मीद कर रहा था कि बैंकिंग लॉ में अमेंडमेंट करके यह भी बता दिया जाएगा कि जो 15 लाख रुपये आ गए थे, वे कब और कैसे बांटे जाएंगे? लेकिन, फिर मुझे ख्याल आया कि हम किन लोगों से उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। इनके लिए हम दो लाइनों में बात करेंगे-

“इनसे न उम्मीद करो इतनी सादगी के साथ,
ये दौर अलग है, ये लोग अलग हैं,
अगर इस दौर में इनसे वफा ढूंढ रहे हो,
तो बड़े नादान हो जहर की शीशी में दवा ढूंढ रहे हो”

सभापति महोदय, हमारे मित्र डॉ. संबित पात्रा जी ने गोलगप्पे खाये और पेटीएम से पैसे पे कर दिए। दो परसेंट, डेढ़ परसेंट के हिसाब से कितना पैसा कहां चला गया? अगर पेटीएम कमीशन नहीं लेता तो मेरा पैसा सीधे गरीब को जाता। उसको दस रुपये के दस रुपये मिलते, लेकिन वह बीच में

दलालों को दे दिया गया। यह पहली बार हुआ कि पेटीएम का प्रचार माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किया। यह परंपरा भी पहली बार शुरू हुई। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, पिछले तीन सालों में बड़ी अच्छी-अच्छी टर्मिनोलॉजी लाई गई है। मैंने पोस्ट कर दिया था कि पिछले तीन सालों में उद्योगपतियों के 5,64,365 करोड़ रुपये राइट ऑफ कर दिए गए हैं। अगर यह कहा जाएगा कि माफ कर दिया गया है, तो आप कहेंगे कि नहीं-नहीं, राइट ऑफ किए गए हैं। मैं आज आपसे अपने नेता के सामने यह मांग करता हूं कि देश के किसानों के ऊपर चाहे कितना भी कर्ज हो, सबको राइट ऑफ करने की घोषणा कर दीजिए, हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे, लेकिन आपकी बुद्धि यहां नहीं आती है।

आप चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था की बात करते हैं, आप तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था की बात करते हैं। तब हमारे जैसे लोग इस सदन में नहीं थे, लेकिन टीवी पर यह सुनकर हमारा सीना चौड़ा हो जाता था, जब कोई कहता था कि देश में रुपये की केवल कीमत ही नहीं गिरती है, बल्कि देश का स्वाभिमान भी गिरता है, तब हमें लगा था कि कोई आएगा, वह स्वाभिमान बढ़ाएगा। मैं तो आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के स्वाभिमान को आपने किस रसातल में भेज दिया है और उसको कहां तक गिराने का इरादा है?

चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन जाएगी, डॉलर की कीमत के सामने रुपये की कीमत खत्म हो जाएगी और आप अपनी पीठ थप-थपाएंगे। इस देश का जो बैंकिंग सिस्टम है, वह गरीबों के घरों से दिन भर की कमाई निकालता है। मैडम, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस पर जरूर विचार करिएगा। अगर कोई गरीब दिन भर सब्जी बेचता है और रात या अगले दिन बैंक में पैसा जमा करता है, फिर निकालता है, तो वह अपने ही पैसे पर ट्रांजेक्शन फीस देता है। पहली बार इस देश ने यह भी देखा है कि गरीब जितनी बार भी बैंक में जाएगा और बैंक से पैसा लेकर आएगा, तो आपको कुछ न कुछ जरूर होगा। आप तो मंदिर के उस महंत की तरह हो गए हैं कि जब जाएंगे, तब कुछ देकर आएंगे। यह तो ठीक नहीं है।

पहले मैं इस सदन में नहीं था। इस देश में मैंने एजुकेशनल लोन के लिए बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ी है। जब आप छात्रों के एजुकेशनल लोन के लिए नियम बनाते हैं, तब बड़ी अच्छी तस्वीर पेश करते हैं। मेरा एक मामला पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी ने हल किया था। जब बच्चे एजुकेशनल लोन लेने के लिए जाते थे, तब कहते थे कि 50 प्रतिशत मार्क्स होने चाहिए। जब बैंक से एजुकेशनल लोन लेकर कोई बच्चा साक्षर होगा, आप 4,00,000 रुपये से अधिक पर 9, 10, 12 या 14 प्रतिशत कोलैटरल सिक्योरिटी की बात करते हैं। कोई व्यापारी लोन लेने जाता है, तो उसके लिए कोलैटरल सिक्योरिटी है या नहीं है, मुझे तो नहीं पता है। अगर आपने मार्जन का रिकॉर्ड बनाया है, तो देश ने वह रिकॉर्ड भी देखा है कि लोग देश का सबसे ज्यादा पैसा विदेशों में लेकर चले गए हैं और वे भाई वापस नहीं आएं।

आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान सिबिल स्कोर की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 2005 में जब नियम बना था, तब बैंकों की तानाशाही थी। मैं स्वयं उसका भुक्तभोगी रह चुका हूं। मैं लड़ाई लड़ते-लड़ते एमपी बना हूं, अब शायद उसका समाधान हो रहा है। कोई एनपीए न हो, अच्छे इन्टेंशन के साथ यह आया था, तभी इसको सरकार लाई थी, लेकिन एकतरफा कानून है। सबके पास क्रेडिट कार्ड होगा, आपके पास फोन आएगा, वे कहेंगे कि आपका क्रेडिट कार्ड स्वीकृत हो गया है, क्रेडिट कार्ड का पैसा भी शुरू हो जाएगा। जब एक दिन पैसा इकट्ठा करके घर बनावाने या बच्चों को पढ़ाने या बेटी की शादी करने के बारे में सोचेंगे, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आपका सिबिल स्कोर खराब है। तब आप ढूंढ़ेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि उस समय एक क्रेडिट कार्ड लिया था, जिसकी जानकारी आपको नहीं है।

बैंक एकतरफा जानकारी लेते हैं। वे गरीबों का सिबिल स्कोर खराब कर देते हैं, मध्यम वर्गीय लोगों का सिबिल स्कोर खराब कर देते हैं। जब उसको जरूरत पड़ती है, तब कोई तो ऐसा सिस्टम होना चाहिए कि दोनों तरफ की बातें सुनी जाएं। अगर बैंक के पास जानकारी आती है कि आपने पेमेंट नहीं किया है या कोई डिफॉल्टर है, तो एक ई-मेल किया जाता that we have received this information from the bank. Kindly clarify if you are a defaulter or you have paid that amount. उसके बाद करना चाहिए। सिबिल स्कोर के नियम को सुधारने की जरूरत है।

पता नहीं कितना समय है। मैंने वर्ष 2005 में घर बनाने के लिए एक बैंक से लोन लिया था। मैंने लगातार 15 सालों तक बिना किसी डिफॉल्टर के पेमेंट किया, जब मैं 15 साल के बाद बैंक गया और कहा कि मुझे एनओसी दे दो, तब कहा गया कि इस दौरान ब्याज दर बढ़ गई थी, इसलिए आपके ऊपर 19,00,000 रुपये का कर्ज अभी और बाकी है। उसी खाते में मेरे पैसे थे, उसी बैंक में मेरे स्कूल-कॉलेज के सभी खाते थे। मुझसे न ही कोई कम्युनिकेट किया गया, न ही कोई ई-मेल आया, वे आटो डेबिट कर सकते थे, मुझे रिमाइंड करा सकते थे। मंत्री जी, मैंने आपको भी पत्र लिखा था। मैं दुख के साथ कहूंगा कि आपने उस पत्र का जवाब भी नहीं दिया, समाधान तो दूर की बात है।

मैंने आपको लैटर लिखा था। अगर आप कहेंगे तो लैटर आपके समक्ष रख दूंगा। मैं संशोधन में रिकमेंडेशन के लिए तीन-चार बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। एक एजुकेशन लोन है। जब बच्चों की पढ़ाई पर खर्च आ रहा है और अगर सरकार सही में उस दिशा में है तो उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए 20 लाख रुपये तक का लोन ब्याज मुक्त करने की घोषणा करनी चाहिए। डिजिटल करेंसी की बात होती है तो बैंक में पैसा रखने में भी डर लगता है। एक फोन आता है और फोन पर बातें होती हैं। जब हम और आप सब पैदा नहीं हुए थे, लेकिन जो व्यक्ति यहां नहीं है, अब डिजिटल अरैस्ट में पैसा चला जाता है। यह आपकी टेकनोलॉजी की देन है। सबसे ज्यादा फ्रॉड हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है। लॉकरों में नॉमिनी के नाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। क्या इस सदन को बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि अगर मेरे लॉकर में करोड़ों रुपये हैं और वह चोरी हो गए या गायब हो गए तो बैंक की लायबिलिटी कितने की बनती है? जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है तो बैंक की कोई लायबिलिटी नहीं है।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक लाख रुपये तक 37 लॉकरों से एक साथ चोरी हो गए थे। ऐसा कानपुर, गाजियाबाद, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कुर्ग में हुआ। यदि आप उसकी जानकारी निकालेंगे तो आपके पास लिस्ट आ जाएगी। आदमी लॉकर में मेहनत का पैसा रखता है, आप उसकी फीस लेते हैं, लेकिन पैसा गायब हो जाता है तो कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। आप साइबर फ्रॉड के ऊपर कानून बनाते हैं, व्याख्यान देते हैं, लैक्चर देते हैं, मैसेजिंग होती है, लेकिन हर रोज लोगों का पैसा लूटा जाता है। गरीब व्यापारियों को कर्ज दिए जाते हैं।

मैं शिक्षा लोन पर 20 लाख रुपये और किसानों के लिए मांग करूंगा । अगर बैंकिंग रिफॉर्म करना है तो जो आपके मित्र बाहर चले गए हैं, जो इस देश के तथाकथित उद्योगपति चले गए हैं, जिन बातों को कहकर आप सरकार में आए थे, अपने उन पुराने वीडियोज को देख लीजिए, अपने पुराने भाषणों को देख लीजिए, उन पर अमल लाइए । देश के किसान बॉर्डर पर भीतर आने के लिए तरस रहे हैं, आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, बच्चे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, उस पर ध्यान दीजिए, तब बैंकिंग रिफॉर्म होगा । गरीबों का पैसा बैंक में डाल देने से कोई रिफॉर्म नहीं होता है । उस रिफॉर्म का कोई मतलब नहीं है । आप चौथी अर्थव्यवस्था बन जाइए और एशिया की सबसे कमजोर करेंसी का नाम भारत का रुपया हो जाए । हमारे लिए और इस देश के लिए नोटबन्दी में बैंक की लाइन में मां लगी थी और उससे बच्चा पैदा हुआ । हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी उस खजांची बच्चे का जन्मदिन मनाकर आपको याद दिलाते रहते हैं । वह नोटबन्दी नहीं थी । गोगोई जी ने सही कहा कि तब आप ठैंगा दिखा रहे थे, आपके लिए अट्टाहास का विषय था, आपके लिए गर्व का विषय था ।

अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा होता कि पैसे तो बैंकों से ले लिए, लेकिन मुझे विदेश जाने नहीं दिया, तब हम सबने ताली बजाई होती, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी खुश थे कि गरीबों के घर में शादी है और बैंक में पैसे नहीं हैं । उन सब पुरानी बातों से सीखते हुए, जब संशोधन की बात करते हैं तो कॉस्मैटिक चेंजेस नहीं होने चाहिए, सही संशोधन होने चाहिए । इस उम्मीद और विश्वास के साथ कि संशोधन गरीबों के लिए होना चाहिए, संशोधन किसानों के लिए होना चाहिए, संशोधन छात्रों के लिए होना चाहिए, तब तो संशोधन की बात बनती हैं, अन्यथा बेईमानी की बात होगी । आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद ।

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, in connection with the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024, I wish to speak on a few points.

First of all, I come to clause 3 of the Bill which seeks to amend Section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and says "…in section 5, in clause (ne), in

sub-clause (i), for the words “five lakhs of rupees”, the words “two crore rupees or such other amount…..”. Earlier, if you had five lakhs of rupees, you could have become a Director. Now, this amount is being enhanced to two crores of rupees. Whom do you want to bring in? Do you want to bring in big industrialists, big capitalists and not the poor people, not the middle-class people? Then, whom do you want to bring in here, in the main Indian economy that is called banking?

You have taken a different route altogether to bring them here. Middle class people cannot be Director now. Only the rich people can be Director.

The RBI’s control or supervision is being curtailed by this Bill. Instead of ‘last Friday’, ‘last day’ will be substituted. Why? Banks, whether private or Government, are only scared about the RBI’s supervision. People are having faith on the banks because ultimately RBI is the controlling authority. RBI is at the top. You are decreasing it. Instead of every week, now it will be done only at the end of the month. Heavy work will come on the RBI. You have not increased the strength of the RBI’s staff. How can it be supervised? I am completely disputing this and opposing this.

Regarding nomination of four members, Section 45ZA has been amended. Four persons will be nominated as if through the nomination successor’s rights are being given, which is completely contrary to well settled principles of law. In the case of Ram Chander Talwar and another versus Devender Kumar Talwar and others reported in 2010, Volume 10, Supreme Court Cases 671, while interpreting the same provision the Supreme Court has said Section 45-ZA merely puts the nominee in the shoes of the depositor after his death and clothes him

with the exclusive right to receive the money lying in the account. It gives him all the rights of the depositor so far as the depositor's account is concerned. But it by no stretch of imagination makes the nominee the owner of the money lying in the account. It needs to be remembered that the Banking Regulation Act is enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking. It is in no way concerned with the question of succession. All the monies receivable by the nominee by virtue of Section 45-ZA would, therefore, form part of the estate of the deceased depositor and devolve according to the rule of succession to which the depositor may be governed.

By bringing four nominees you are inviting a battle between the successors. This is completely contrary to all succession laws. Nominee, for the time being, holds the money. Why are you bringing four nominees? I am opposing this. The proposed amendment Bill is contrary to the judgment.

In view of the amalgamation, merger of the six banks, the total staff of Canara Bank, Central Bank, and Indian Bank has been decreased to 40,392. A total of 40,392 employees' services has been terminated due to the merger of the six banks.

16.00 hrs

The 2023 banking crisis was a major event that affected the banking sector and the economy globally. It was the most significant system-wide banking stress since the great financial crisis, which has brought to focus the risks to banking stability. Though, we were not in a recession, but projecting its effect, the Reserve Bank of India had perhaps seen incipient delinquency in personal loans when it

first advised the banks and the NBFCs to strengthen their surveillance mechanisms to address rising risks in the system.

Deposits in the banks and the financial institutions have been declining with households as they allocate their savings to mutual funds. Today, everywhere in the banking system savings are decreasing and investments are more in mutual funds. Why is it so? It is because of the rate of income tax. If you are in mutual fund, then for five years it is 10 per cent tax. If you have fixed deposit for five years in the savings bank account, then it is 33 per cent tax. Therefore, all are going for mutual funds. Of course, the income tax principles and policies are the prerogative of the hon. Finance Minister. But I will request you to look into the matter. In the case of mutual fund, if I keep for five years in mutual funds by taking some risk, I may get 20 per cent and from the benefit I have to pay 10 per cent tax. Whereas if I keep a fixed deposit for five years, I have to pay 33 per cent tax. Kindly consider this point in the next Budget.

16.02 hrs (Shri A. Raja *in the Chair*)

The GNPA ratio for agriculture was 6.2 per cent while the GNPA ratio for personal loan was 1.2 per cent. This reduction of NPA is not due to higher recoveries. Mr. Patra was saying that the Finance Minister will say about the NPA and very strongly they are saying that the NPA has decreased. It is not because of the recovery of the NPAs, but because of striking off the NPA itself. This is the nice way in which things are being done. It is jugglery of words by striking off the NPAs. Nowadays, it has become a common feature.

Basically, in the name of amendment, the Central Government is trying to interfere in the State Cooperative Banking system in respect of nominations and to provide for an increase in the tenure of the Directors in the Cooperative Banks. The Bill will increase the scope of the exception clause, which could lead to more conflicts of interest of the State Government and also interfere with the independence of the State Cooperative Banks.

The Bill also aims to redefine the concept of substantial interest for bank Directorships. I have already touched upon this point, and I will not repeat it.

India's foreign debt in 2014 was Rs. 49 lakh crore, which has increased to Rs. 205 lakh crore in 2024. देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। कितना बढ़ रहा है? उधारी में देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन उधारी में बढ़ रहा है। उधारी का बोझ बहुत भारी हो गया है, लेकिन बढ़ रहा है। According to Trading Economics global macro models and analysts expectations, the Government debt to GDP in India is expected to reach 88 per cent of GDP by the end of 2024-2025 fiscal.

External debt in India increased to 682,300 USD million in the second quarter of 2024 from 663,800 USD million in the first quarter of 2024. But a gap in loan growth and deposit growth, the SBI continues to lose market share in deposits over the years. Now the question is, how much is the interest rate on borrowing? Will it be funded? What will be the guaranteed return of investment? What will happen if SBI fails to repay on time? The RBI is informed that Rs 3,207 crore was lost because of 5,082,000 cases of cyber fraud. He was talking about cyber fraud between 2020 and 2024 financial years. Sir, who suffers? Who? It is not the rich people. It is only the poor and the middle-class people. They are the

sufferers of the cyber fraud. Sorry, till today the Central Government and its mechanism, whether it is CBI, ED, or whatever the instrument is, could not detect anyone. Very unfortunate! This is the fraud of cybercrime. The number of cyber fraud incidents has increased from 75,800 in 2023 to 2,92,800 in 2024. Just take it. That means more than 2,00,000 cases have been increased only in a year. What is going to happen in 2025?

Today I was hearing a speech. I do not know whether the hon. Prime Minister was giving the speech or not. On the television he was talking about cybercrime. I request the hon. Prime Minister to save this country from cybercrime. Take an effective step. सिर्फ बातों-बातों में कुछ नहीं होता है, काम करना होता है, काम कीजिए, कुछ तो काम कीजिए। The real growth in an economy is built on bank credit going to large industries and infrastructure projects. Deposit mobilization has been lagging credit growth for some time now. As of 23rd August, 2024, credit offtake in the Indian banking sector was Rs. 169.5 lakh crore, a 6.2 per cent increase from December 2023. According to the latest RBI data, over the past decade, the share of public sector banks has dropped from more than 75 per cent since 2012 to less than 60 per cent of the overall system. There is a need to give top priority to cyber security issues to check financial fraud. An IT management advanced system for fraud detection is a must for building robust cyber security measures. There is a need for strict regulatory compliance to adherence to stringent regulations for data privacy of customers and industry-specific laws like anti-money laundering practice.

The banking Bill is a ‘donkey passage’ towards privatization of the Indian banking sector. *Prima facie,* it is to improve bank guarantee and investor protection, but actually a slow pace for setting targets of minimum holding in public sector banks from 51 per cent to 26 per cent.

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR (TENKASI): Hon. Chairman, I would like to remind this House that it was Dr. Ambedkar who laid the foundations of the Reserve Bank of India through his work, ‘The Problem of the Rupee – Its Origin and Its Solution’. It was based on his recommendation that the Hilton Young Commission proposed the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India. Ambedkar proposed the establishment of the RBI so as to establish a better banking system to ensure better economy and wellbeing of the citizens of this country. But the BJP-led NDA Government has been acting contrary to the vision of Dr. Ambedkar.

This proposed Bill aims to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

The proposed Amendment Bill aims to increase the number of nominees from one to four nominees per account. It has increased the tenure of directors of cooperative banks from eight years to 10 years. It has allowed the directors of Central cooperative banks to serve in State cooperative banks also. This Bill enables the transfer of unclaimed dividends, shares, and interest or redemption of bonds to IEPF when they remain unclaimed for seven consecutive years. This Bill allows individuals to claim transfers or refunds from IEPF. This Bill has

redefined the term “substantial interest” by increasing the threshold share from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.2 crore.

There are certain concerns with this Bill. Especially, the idea of dual membership and extended tenure poses a serious threat of consolidation of power under some individuals. Also, allowing the directors of the Central cooperative banks to serve in the State Cooperative Board is a clear encroachment of the independent identity of the State cooperative banks. This is another attempt by the BJP to make the States as a local body or as a municipality. It is against the spirit of cooperative movement.

The Bill omits any mention of the privatisation of the Public Sector Banks, a central aspect of the Government’s reform agenda. Despite the Finance Minister’s 2021-22 Budget announcement to privatise two PSBs alongside IDBI Bank, the Bill fails to address this issue leaving the future of PSB ownership uncertain.

The Bill overlooks critical digital safeguards despite the growing role of digital banking. As financial services move online, cybersecurity, data privacy, and fraud prevention become urgent concerns. Yet the Bill fails to address these adequately. Additionally, the Bill does not establish clear regulations on consumer data protection, increasing the risk of breaches and misuse. Without specific measures for digital fraud, which is more sophisticated than traditional forms, the sector remains vulnerable. The Bill proposes to update the substantial interest to Rs.2 crore as per the present realities. But it would be better to attach it to a

specific percentage every year instead of fixing a static amount so that the Bill need not be amended regularly for updating the threshold amount.

In addition to this, I would like to address certain serious issues in the banking sector. Coming to NPAs, there is always an accusation against the UPA Government by the NDA Government that the Non-Performing Assets were higher. But in reality, if we look at the data, it shows a very different picture. As per the RBI data, in the past 10 years, the Gross NPA accumulation under the NDA Government in Public Sector Banks was 1.6 times more than that of the UPA Government.

Another issue that comes regularly along with the issue of NPAs is write-offs. As per the replies given by the Government in Lok Sabha, it has been found that in the past 10 years about Rs. 16.26 lakh crores of bank loans have been written off and among them the loans written off to large corporates stood at Rs. 7.4 lakh crore. The yearly write-offs by the public sector banks had increased from Rs.7,187 crore per year in 2013 to about 1.2 lakh crore in 2023. The Government justified the write-offs by saying that the bank write-offs are part of a regular exercise by the banks to clean up their balance sheet so as to optimise their capital. But in reality, it affects the net profits of the banks which eventually affects the priority sector lending. The NPAs by the Non-Priority Sector was just 50 per cent of the NPAs during 2012-13 but it had touched 80 per cent by 2019. It eventually leads to less credit being available for the priority sector.

Now, coming to the agricultural loans, six per cent of total lending of any bank has to be advanced to agriculturists, whereas many of the Nationalised

Banks, and especially the private banks are not at all complying with the rule of advancing six per cent lending to the agriculturists. Is it not a discrimination against the farmers who are feeding the nation? The pity is that the banks are averse to the agriculturists by way of parking this six per cent lending, which is actually due to the farmers, into the RIDF of NABARD and thereby earning a huge interest of the money belonging to the farmers.

Despite repeated requests to waive-off the farmers' loans, this Government, which does not hesitate to write-off the corporate loans for about Rs. 7.4 lakh crore, has repeatedly refused to waive-off the farm loans, which is a pittance amount. This clearly shows that this Government is always an anti-farmer Government.

The UPA Government during its tenure had waived off the farmers' loans worth Rs. 72,000 crore. And during his tenure, Muthamizh Arignar Dr. Kalaignar had waived off loans worth Rs. 7,000 crore in the year of 2006, and also under the dynamic leadership of Thalapathy, our Tamil Nadu Government has waived off Rs. 7,000 crore farm loans in cooperative banks and also provided interest free loans worth Rs. 35.85 lakh crore to the farmers between May, 2021 and December, 2023, and it still continues to provide interest-free loans to the farmers.

Now, I come to education loans. As far as the educational loans are concerned, it should be treated as a welfare scheme, thereby the interest waived on such educational loans should be scrapped. I submit that levying of interest on the needy students is unacceptable. Five years moratorium for the repayment of loan should be scrapped. The repayment should start only after the concerned

student is employed. Demanding repayment before getting an employment is deplorable. Therefore, the Government should consider this demand. In addition to that, multiple conditions are being imposed to provide educational loans to students leading to complexities and harassments. The process should be simplified for the benefit of students.

Now, I come to penalties on common citizens. It is because of NPAs and write-offs, the banks have started to push this burden over the common citizens of this country. We are all aware that the Government restricted the number of free ATM withdrawal of money from their own account. They have increased the minimum balance amount in the past decade. They are charging for SMSs also.

As per a reply given by the Government in Lok Sabha this year, it has been observed that there has been an increase of over 35 per cent in penalties collected by the Public Sector Banks in the past five years. And the most serious revelation from the reply was that the Public Sector Banks had collected over Rs. 8,500 crore from the common people as penalties for not maintaining the Average Monthly Balance. If we include the private sector banks also, then, as per a reply given by the Finance Ministry in the Rajya Sabha, about Rs. 21,000 crore has been collected since 2018 by both the public and the private banks. The same banks that had waived off about Rs. 7.4 lakh crore of corporate loans, had collected Rs. 21,000 crore from the common people. In addition to this, the Government had collected over Rs. 8,000 crore for transactions through ATMs beyond free withdrawals and Rs. 6,000 crore as SMS charges. Why should the people pay charges for withdrawing their own money?

Next comes the issue of hidden charges. The banks have been imposing fees on customers that are not disclosed in the Key Facts Statement of the loan which eventually leads to higher interest rates on these loans. This issue has become so serious that the RBI Governor himself raised concerns regarding this at the Monetary Policy Committee meeting in June this year.

Now, I come to cyber frauds issue. If this is the scenario in the conventional banking arena, the situation of customers utilising online banking Apps is worse. As per a recent survey conducted by the community platform called Local Circles, about six out of ten customers have faced issues of hidden charges in online banking platforms. Last year, the Deputy Governor of RBI had raised concerns about this issue of mis-selling, which is popularly called as dark patterns.

With the increase in digitalisation, many security issues have been created. In a recent RTI reply, the RBI has stated that the number of cyber fraud cases had increased from 75,800 cases in the financial year of 2023 to 2,92,000 cases in the financial year of 2024, and about Rs. 2,056 crore were lost due to cyber frauds in the financial year of 2024 alone so far.

As per an estimation made by the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre, loss due to cyber frauds could amount to 0.7 per cent of the GDP in future.

The senior citizens of our country are the most vulnerable to these online frauds. There have been multiple cases where the scammers have been specifically targeting the elderly people. The Government needs to promote better cybersecurity measures to protect the elderly from cyber frauds.

There is a gender disparity in banking. There is a continuing gender disparity issue in the banking sector. As per the Global Findex Database 2021 released by the world bank, nearly 20 percent of women lack access to a bank account in India. The gender disparity in accessibility to banking has to be resolved.

There is lack of accessibility in rural areas. The banking accessibility in rural areas is a cause of grave concern. In many remote rural areas, the ATMs are located inside the banks. So, when the bank closes by 6 PM, the people also lose access to the ATM. This creates serious accessibility issues for the people in rural areas.

Now, I will talk about welfare of bank employees. Another major issue that needs serious attention is the welfare of the bank employees. As per recent reports, about 500 bank employees in India committed suicides over the past decade due to work pressure and abuse by the senior officials.

I conclude that Dr. Ambedkar envisioned a strong banking sector for our country. But the banking sector has been one of the most affected sectors under the NDA Government. Measures have to be taken to ensure that the issues in the banking sector are resolved by keeping the concerns and welfare of the common people in mind.

Thanking you,

Thamizh Vellum.

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO (CHITTOOR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to address this august House as we discuss the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 that reflects the vision of our hon. Prime Minister on the unwavering commitment of this Government to reform and strengthen the banking sector and to fulfil the promise of better bank governance and investor protection.

The hon. Finance Minister said promised in her 2023-24 Budget Speech to improve the banking governance and enhance investor protection through amendments to key financial laws such as Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Banking Companies Act, 1970, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Today, through the introduction of this Bill, that promise is being fulfilled. The Act is not just a legislative measure. It is a testament to the Government's aim of streamlining the functioning of banks, ensuring transparency and protecting depositors and investors alike. This initiative is in alignment with the principles of recognition, recapitalisation, resolution and reform pursued by the Government in the banking sector. This has enabled remarkable outcomes with the gross non-performing assets ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks falling to a six years' low of 2.8 per cent and the slippage ratio declining from 7.31 per cent in 2018 to 1.78 per cent in 2023.

There are four major amendments proposed in this Bill. One is revising the reporting dates for statutory reports. This amendment revises the reporting dates for submission of statutory reports to the last day of the fortnight, month or quarter. The Government aims to ensure consistency and transparency in reporting. This Amendment Bill streamlines the operations of the banks, reduce compliance ambiguity and uphold the principles of good governance. It is pertinent to note

that the Government's reform measures have been comprehensive, combining operational streamlining with financial support.

Since financial year 2015, the Government has infused Rs. 3,00,000 crore in State-run banks and the mega-merger of ten State owned banks into four larger entities has created robust public sector bank capable of driving economic growth.

The PSBs play a significant role in driving economic growth. This is done by providing timely credit to small businesses and entrepreneurs. One of the flagship initiatives that enables this is Mudra Loans scheme.

In 2023, States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have reported over 30 lakh beneficiaries each, showcasing significant progress, while Andhra Pradesh lagged behind with just 10 lakh beneficiaries. Therefore, to ensure robust reforms to create a ground impact, I request the Government to revise the targets under Mudra Loans for Andhra Pradesh.

Regarding increasing the number of nominees, a recent RBI report highlights a significant rise in unclaimed deposits, which have surged by 26 per cent, reaching Rs.78,000 crore. To address this pressing issue, the proposed Amendment Bill introduces provisions for nominating up to four individuals, allowing for both simultaneous and successful nominations to ensure better management and claim of these funds. By simplifying the nomination process, the Government has not only reduced bureaucratic hurdles, but also prioritised depositor convenience and protection. The Government's responsiveness to evolving challenges ensures that no depositor's hard-earned money lies unclaimed or inaccessible.

The third point is regarding enhancing investor protection. This Amendment Bill provides for the transfer of unclaimed dividends, shares and interest or redemption of proceeds of bonds to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. While the reserve fund available under IEPE has grown from Rs.83 crore in 2018-19 to Rs.86 crore in 2023-24, spending on investor education has disappointingly declined. In the light of cybercrime reports indicating that Rs.14,000 crore were duped from investors, this amendment underscores the urgent need to strengthen education and awareness. It is vital that funds under IEPE are effectively utilised to safeguard investors against fraud and exploitation.

The fourth one is extending directors' tenures in cooperative banks. This Amendment Bill extends the tenure of directors in cooperative banks from eight years to ten years. This measure is in alignment with the on-going efforts in the state of Andhra Pradesh to improve the functioning of cooperative societies.

The State Legislative Assembly introduced the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Society Amendment Bill, 2024 to enhance transparency, efficiency and management of cooperative societies. Hon. Chairman, Sir, this amendment reflects the unified functioning of the double-engine sarkar, the seamless partnership between the leadership at the Centre and the States, working together for the progress of every sector of our economy.

Under the able leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Sri Narendra Modi ji and the visionary Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Chandrababu Naidu ji, we are building a prosperous and progressive India. The synchronised governance of this double-engine sarkar ensures that the vision of Swarna Andhra 2047, a

state of happy, healthy and wealthy people, contributes to the larger goal of Viksit Bharat. This Bill is yet another step towards a robust Government, stronger financial systems and empowered citizens. I stand in support of these reforms that pave the way for a brighter and more secure future for all.

Sir, give me one minute. I have two more suggestions to make. At the district level, regarding PMEGP and MSME loans I will give you one instance. In SBI, 80 applications had been uploaded. But only five applications were cleared. So, a clear instruction should be given to the banks so that these people will get the benefit out of it.

I request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, to strengthen or streamline the conditions or terms for the OTS scheme in banking. While considering the banking recapitalisation, I request the hon. Finance Minister to look for a stringent basis for the recapitalisation of banks. Thank you very much for giving this opportunity.

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI (MUMBAI SOUTH-CENTRAL): Thank you, Sir. This proposed legislation seeks to improve governance standards, provide consistency in reporting by banks to RBI, ensure better protection for the depositors and investors, improving audit quarterly in public sector banks, bring customer convenience in respect of nominations, and provide for the increase in the tenure of the directors in the cooperative banks.

The Bill proposes to amend, namely, RBI Act of 1934, the Banking Regulation Act of 1949, the State Bank Act 1955, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, and 1980.

There is an amendment in Section 5, the first amendment, which is to redefine 'substantial interest'. The threshold limit of a shareholder or an individual could be increased from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 2 crore. It is being redefined. Last time, when it was taken up, that was way back in 1968. But, the moot question lies here, that the limit is being raised to Rs. 2 crore. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is with a specific purpose to accommodate the rich or the ones who are well-versed with the banking system as compared to poor. I am stating this because banking industry is one of the major sectors, which is an indicator of the health of the economy, and in India, fortunately, banks have been doing well in the last few years.

There is another amendment in Section 10A of the Banking Regulation Act, where you are increasing the tenure of directors from 8 years to 10 years, excluding the Chairman and the whole-time director in cooperative banks. Now, this is to align with the 97th Amendment which had taken place in 2011. This department of cooperative is a state subject. Would it be in the interest of the State more than the Centre to decide on this? I am aware though that the entire system of the industry lies in the Finance Ministry and, of course, RBI is there to regulate the whole system.

Further, by amending Section 16 of the Banking Regulation Act, you are allowing directors of the Central Cooperative Bank to be elected simultaneously in the State Cooperative Banks also. They can be directors in the state cooperative banks also. Now, here also, a question comes. Is it with the intention of accommodating someone who has vested interests? We all know that

cooperative banks did not have a good history as far as State of Maharashtra or other states are concerned. Cooperative banks have always seen upheavals. They have seen the ups and downs, and more downs have come in the recent past. To help them or to bail out, that becomes a big question and then the entire question becomes a political scenario, where if the Board of Directors comes from the Ruling Party, they are spared, if they are coming from the Opposition Party, they are hanged. So, this needs to be explained in proper perspective.

Sir, there are amendments in Sections 18, 24, 25 and Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act to revise reporting dates for the submission of statutory reports by the banks to RBI. It is a very necessary step, and that is mandatory to align them with the last day of the fortnight. Earlier, it was from Friday to Friday. If the Saturday is aligned with the holiday, that used to make very much a difference in reporting. So, that has been taken out or erased out by this amendment. It would, of course, be seen in good light. Has the supervisory role played all along by the Reserve Bank been lessened? The inspection which used to take place in the banking system, that has really gone down. Now, to buck it up, to bring it up to a certain level, these steps were necessary. I think, if there was any other motive, that could be explained by the Minister while answering the questions.

You are also amending Sections 45ZA, 45ZC, and 45ZE of the Banking Regulation Act to allow nominations of up to four persons to ease services for the depositors. Though it looks like a welcome step, as it has been mentioned earlier by one of the speakers, does it not spoil or does it not come in the way of the

Indian Succession Act? On the death of the account holder, the question of succession comes and you have to get the probate from the court. I mean, the nominees also have a problem in operating the account. So, even that needs some explanation.

Moreover, the steps like amending Section 38 of the SBI Act 1955, Section 10B of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, and Section 10B of the 1980 Act for transfer of unclaimed dividends, shares and interest or redemption of bonds to the Investor Education and Protection Fund allow the individuals to claim the transfer of all refunds from that account. These steps were welcome and also expected. But the major thing is today, if you go by the reports, due to steps not taken at regular intervals, even there is non-performance by the bankers as far as KYC of the depositors are concerned, and there are a lot many accounts which are lying in a dormant position. I think, the RBI today only issued a missive or advisory to the banks to make the inoperative accounts active. So according to me, this kind of a step like transferring that to the Investor Education and Protection Fund is a step in the right direction. I would say that it is a welcome step because investors do need this support. Today, rather than going into banking, people have moved away from banking as a source to save. Instead of banking, people have moved out because they find that it is more lucrative than banking.

Sir, Section 41 of the SBI Act provides to bring in the auditor and gives discretion to the bank for appointing the auditor and giving them the remuneration. I think, the RBI is not moving away from its duty. Whenever any fund transfer,

which is of suspicious nature, takes place and becomes a scam in future, the RBI should not be moved out. Otherwise, because the remuneration and the auditor are decided by the bank itself, the bank and the auditor come into problem, and RBI moves out of the picture.

Sir, in the last quarter, the GDP has come down to 5.4 per cent which is because the industrial output was not up to the mark. It was seen that the credit offtake will facilitate the banking industry, the depositors, the investors, and the people at large would be making use of the banking facility. But I think that is not happening. The hon. Minister may explain whether the credit offtake is smooth in the banking industry. If that be so, then where is the private investment and why is the GDP going down?

Last but not least, whenever a bank comes into an issue or any problem because of any kind of scams or mismanagement, bail-out is the only option. In the last few years, the bail-in was the option being thought over where a bad bank was to come into the picture. What is the picture now? Bail-out is the thing that the Government has been doing by recapitalizing the banks with the funds and replenishing the banking funds so that banks can operate very smoothly. Nowadays, it is the other way around. If the bail-in, people will move away from the banking system. So, if we need to prevent this from happening, we will have to make the banking industry very strong. Thank you very much.

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में बैंकों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। सरकार समय-समय पर

सुधार कर बैंकिंग सिस्टम को बेहतरीन बनाने के लिए प्रयास करती रही है। वर्तमान विधेयक - The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 को लाने का उद्देश्य यह है कि बैंकिंग व्यवस्था और अधिक सुगम हो तथा देश में इनवेस्टर्स को और डिपोज़िटर्स को और ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन मिले। इसके लिए रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट, 1934, बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन एक्ट, 1949 और स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट, 1955 इत्यादि के अधिनियमों का संशोधनों करना जरूरी था, ताकि हम बैंकिंग सिस्टम के गवर्नेंस को और कंज्यूमर ओरिएंटिड बना सकें।

महोदय, दी सेंट्रल बैंकिंग इंक्वायरी कमेटी 1931 में यह उल्लेख है कि उधार या कर्ज का लेन-देन वैदिक पीरियड 2000 बीसी से 1400 बीसी तक होता था। ऐसा माना जाता है कि भारत में इसकी शुरुआत 500 बीसी से हुई है और यह रिकॉर्डेड है। हमारे महान अर्थशास्त्री चाणक्य ने भी बैंकिंग सिस्टम की बात की है। उन्होंने कर्ज, उधार और व्यापार का संबंध बैंकिंग सिस्टम से बताया है। भारतीय इतिहास देखने से पता चलता है कि बैंकिंग व्यवस्था में वैदिक पीरियड से लेकर आज तक समय के अनुसार इसके रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस को अमेंड किया गया है, ताकि वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में हम डिपॉजिटर्स एंड इन्वेस्टर्स के हितों को पूरा कर सकें और इससे जुड़े लोगों को अच्छी व्यवस्था दे सकें।

महोदय, वर्ष 1935 में रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की स्थापना की गई। तब से लेकर अभी तक आरबीआई ने 90 साल की अवधि बैंकिंग गवर्नेंस में सफलतापूर्वक पूरी की है। बैंकिंग अमेंडमेंट बिल 2020 के पास होने से निश्चित रूप से सरकारी बैंकों की ऑडिट क्वालिटी व्यापक और बेहतर होगी। साथ ही साथ ट्रांसपरेंसी भी आएगी और देश में व्यापार लेन-देन, लोन तथा उपभोक्ता के हित में होगा।

महोदय, दी बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन एक्ट 1945 के सेक्शन 5 में सब्स्टेंशियल इंट्रेस्ट को दोबारा परिभाषित किया गया है। इसे पाँच लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर दो करोड़ रुपये किया गया है।

महोदय, इसमें मेरा सुझाव होगा कि अगर हम इसको पाँच करोड़ रुपये तक रखते हैं तो वर्तमान वैल्यू के साथ होगा तथा छोटे व्यक्ति जो बैंक से जुड़े हैं, उनके इंट्रेस्ट की पूर्ति होगी। इससे इन्वेस्टर्स तथा डिपॉजिटर्स के हितों की भी रक्षा होगी।

महोदय, दी बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन एक्ट के सेक्शन 10ए के सब-सेक्शन 2ए में भी अमेंडमेंट किया गया है, ताकि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स के डायरेक्टर का टेन्योर आठ साल से बढ़ा कर दस साल हो। यह संशोधन संविधान के उन्नीसवां संशोधन 2011 के समरूप हो।

महोदय, हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एवं माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार के नेतृत्व में बैंकिंग सिस्टम एक कुशल और रिकॉर्ड क्रेडिट तथा प्रॉफिट वाला बैंक बन रहा है। हमारे माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में बिहार में सबसे पहली बार स्टूडेंट क्रेडिट कार्ड शुरू किया गया और स्टूडेंट लोन के लिए सरकार ग्रांटर बनी।

हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने 3.5 लाख करोड़ बैंकों में सुधार एवं सुविधा के लिये खर्च किया। यह कुशल नेतृत्व का ही प्रभाव है कि वर्ष 2018 में जो नॉन-परफॉर्मिंग एसेट 11.25 परसेंट था, वर्ष 2023 में इसमें 3 परसेंट की कमी आई। आरबीआई की डेटा के अनुसार 57,585 करोड़ रुपये वर्ष 2015-16 में राइट ऑफ किए गए। वर्ष 2016-17 में 81,683 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2017-18 में 1,28,229 करोड़ रुपये राइट ऑफ किए गए।

महोदय, इस विधेयक पर अपनी बात रखते हुए, मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

सर, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दीजिए। मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि देश में बैंकिंग सिस्टम से आम आदमी और व्यापार को दूर-दराज के गांव तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों को भी बैंकिंग सुविधा मिले। जिन गांवों में अभी तक बैंक नहीं हैं, यदि वहां दस हजार से ज्यादा की आबादी है तो वहां पर बैंक की परमानेंट यूनिट की स्थापना की जाए। इससे किसान और आम आदमी बैंकों से फायदा ले सकते हैं।

महोदय, मेरा एक और सुझाव है कि बैंकों में खाली पड़े सभी परमानेंट वैकेंसीज को भरा जाए, ताकि बैंक के कामकाजों में और ज्यादा इजाफा हो। शिक्षा के लिए जो लोन दिया जाता है, यह लोन हायर एजुकेशन पाने के लिए दिया जाता है। इसको सिम्प्लीफाई करके अधिक से अधिक छात्रों को लोन दिया जाए। इंडियन बैंक एसोसिएशन के डेटा के अनुसार वर्ष 2022-23 में 24,997 करोड़ रुपये का लोन दिया गया था। … (व्यवधान)

महोदय, अब मेरी लास्ट लाइन है। वर्ष 2023-24 में 28,699 करोड़ रुपये का लोन दिया गया, जो कि एक सराहनीय कदम है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I stand here in support of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill. I would like to ask a few questions, highlight a few points and give a few suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister of India.

She has brought this Bill with the good intention of improving banking, a system we all are happy to be a part of, with more transparency and make sure that every depositor and investor is protected. What is it that a bank brings to you? Banking is a relationship of trust only. You can trust a bank and that is why, you go to a bank. Clearly, it is a relationship of trust. The first thing you expect of that relationship is protection. So, I appreciate what she has done, but I would like to ask her a few questions, which she could kindly answer in her reply.

With regard to amendment in the tenure of Directors in the cooperative banks, I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister. When we amended the Companies Act, we made it prospective. Whatever tenure you make, eight years or ten years, can we make sure that it is prospective? Right

now, there is such a big change in the system. There will be a whole generation of people, of Directors who will have to be moved out. That could create a huge disruption. So, why should we not make it prospective, starting from this year? It is a suggestion. Maybe, you can put few years here and there, but I think, it will help the industry. It could be a plan for the next five to ten years, if you are wishing to bring in a new crop. In a cooperative, Sir, you and I get elected. In cooperative banking, they are elected members. They have capped the number of elected members. I do not know what the intention of the Government is in capping it. I am sure that it is capped with a very noble intention. But if it is prospective, it will really help the industry. Hence, I am making this recommendation to her.

In the second point, she has talked about governance standardisation and making sure that the depositors are protected. I have a question here. In the PMC case, the hon. Finance Minister was very helpful when we reached out to her for help. There is another bank called Shivaji Bhosale Sahakari Bank in Maharashtra, which is a cooperative bank. There are many banks pan-India where the investors are not protected. Then, they put the five lakh of rupees' cap. When you say that, the normal reply from the Government is that 95 per cent people get their deposits back and only five per cent do not get it. From five to ten to fifteen to twenty-five is not a large amount. What happens in such cases? I am going to make a very pragmatic statement now. If somebody really does a financial fraud in this country, should the first action be to put him in jail? I would like to make a humble suggestion which has come to me from people in my constituency and my State. When there is a financial fraud, you pick up somebody and put him in jail. They

remain in jail for ten years, let us say, but nothing happens to them. And, people are still suffering and they do not get their money back. So, what is the big advantage of arresting somebody? I am not saying do not arrest them. What I am trying to suggest is why we should not make that person first pay back to all the poor people to whom he or she owes the money and then, put him in jail or go through any system. In the case of PMC – in that case, she has been very indulgent towards us in helping – when the entire family was arrested, for years, nobody got any hearing for the reason that all the assets were in their names and there was nobody in the family to sell it. So, the depositors never got any money. Then, what happens? If it is in a huge litigation, the Government goes to court and it goes on forever.

It is the same thing which has happened in the case of IBC. The intention behind the IBC is very good. You put them into insolvency, but what happens? The court which was first a facilitator, has become an arbitrator. You go to a court, but justice is never done. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not saying that if somebody does a fraud, do not arrest him. Please do arrest him, but can we have a system when he first pays back to the depositors? What is the intention of doing all this? It is to clean up the system and making it a fair justice system so that the depositor is protected. How will you protect the depositor, if he or she does not get the money back in time? They do not get loans. They do not get loans for their children, the education loans. They do not get their insurance. The do not even get the health services. So, how does it help? The first thing, I think, we really need to think is about these things. Maybe, you can send it to the

Finance Committee to think about the solution. We may all put our minds into it. Nobody is against this Bill. How do we innovate to the next step, strengthen our banking system and make sure that the depositors get their money back? This is my suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister.

She has also suggested about the Investor Education and Protection Fund. A protection fund is like a pension fund. Now, this Government for years have been raising the issue of EPS-95. It is a little bit away from the Banking Bill, but I would like to highlight it. I am just doing a comparison. The EPS-95 pensioners have given money which is lying with the Government. They do not get the money that was committed to them. It has been a decade now. I would like to quote hon. Arun Jaitley ji. Unfortunately, he is no more with us. When he was the Finance Minister, he had committed to the EPS-95 people to get the money that they deserve. It is their own pension money, but they never got it. I do not want this scheme also to go in the same way because we have had a history. Since you are calling that a pension and a protection fund is something very similar, I hope there is no confusion in any of this. The EPS-95, which is the pension money, the people should also get it.

One important point is about cyber scams. As a matter of fact, in today's newspaper, it has come that just in Delhi alone, Rs. 452 crore worth of scams in banks have occurred in the last one year. I am talking only about Delhi. How are we going to ride over the technology? How are we going to ride over dark net? What is the Government going to do or are you working with the banks? You are making sure that you do not want scamsters, you want investors to be protected.

All these senior citizens whose money is lying in the bank, how are we going to help them and protect them? A lot of times, they get little notes. They click on it and the money is gone. So, what intervention is the Government doing for technology? It is going to be very, very hard. I do understand because it is not necessary that on this dark net anyone who is doing scams is sitting in India. It could be anywhere in the world. What intervention is the Government doing to safeguard all the securities in the bank?

I would like to make two small points. Sambit Patra ji extensively talked about how well the banks are doing. I appreciate that the merging was a very good suggestion and a good idea and that is why the banks are looking much better and stronger. But was it the bank balance sheet appropriation that really made the magic? Was writing off or haircut – you can call it whatever – the reason that the banks are looking stronger? If you could kindly clarify and see what it is, it would be good.

One last point is that a lot of you have talked about the Mudra loan. The Government of India gives a lot of sovereign guarantees for many things. But there is a new thing which we are seeing, especially in our constituencies. For farmers' education loans, the banks are giving a lot of money to NBFCs. Now, when the bank gives a loan, it is in, say, five to eight per cent range. They give it to NBFCs. The core job of the bank is to give the loan. They are outsourcing it to NBFCs who are increasing the interest rates. How do we control this interest rate? It is happening in a lot of farm loans that the interest rates are very high while the banking rate is not.

I would like to make one last very small point on which I know she will give us a clarification. Banking globally is becoming smaller because the deposits in the banks are going down because in the economies which are fast growing, people are moving to mutual funds as an option. This is not a small thing. This may not be relating to the Bill but eventually in maybe 5-10 years from now it will be relevant. Since we are talking about banking, does the Government have some plans for the growth of banks? If the deposits will eventually over a period of time go down and people would prefer to go to mutual funds over banking and be conservative, safe deposit is an option. So, where does banking go in the next few years since this is such a comprehensive Bill you are bringing for safety? I think we will have to think about this. So, I ask her this question. In the last quarter, the economy has come down to 5.4 per cent and I know that the hon. Finance Minister herself has been quoted in a newspaper that she is looking to cut the interest rates. Is this an option they are looking at because the Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry have been quoted today?

With the slow growth, unemployment going up, and food inflation going up, what is the Government's plan? The rate of 5.4 per cent is something we have been predicting for the last few years because India is no more an insulated economy in the global crisis. I would request her to please talk about how she is going to look at the growth story of India.

Thank you.

श्री रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सदन में बैंकिंग विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 के बारे में अपने विचार सदन में रख रहा हूं। यह विधेयक भारतीय बैंकिंग

प्रणाली को सशक्त और आधुनिक बनाने की दिशा में ऐतिहासिक कदम है। यह विधेयक न केवल बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में पारदर्शिता और प्रभावशीलता लाने का प्रयास है बल्कि जमाकर्ता और निवेशकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए ठोस प्रावधान भी है।

यह विधेयक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934, बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 और बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1980 में संशोधन करता है। इसके माध्यम से बैंकिंग क्षेत्र को आधुनिक प्रबंधन और संचालन के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। इस बिल में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन किये गए है जिसके बारे में सभागृह में बात हुई है। मैं कम समय को देखते हुए कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपतियाँ (NPAs) एक गंभीर समस्या है। भारतीय बैंकों, विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (PSBS), के सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपतियाँ (Non-Performing Assets) हैं। मार्च 2023 तक, PSBs का सकल एनपीए 5.53 लाख करोड़ रुपये था। यह समस्या न केवल बैंकों की लाभप्रदता को प्रभावित करती है, बल्कि यह ऋण वितरण की गति को भी धीमा करती है। एनपीए के कारण बैंकों का पूंजी आधार कमजोर होता है जिससे विकासशील क्षेत्रों को ऋण देना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि बैंकों को एनपीए की पहचान करने के लिए रिस्क मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम को सुदृढ करना चाहिए और इंसॉल्वेसी एंड बैंकरप्सी कोड (IBC) के तहत मामलों के तेजी से समाधान को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

दूसरा विषय डिजिटल बैंकिंग से खतरा का है। डिजिटल बैंकिंग में वृद्धि के साथ साइबर धोखाधड़ी की घटनाएं बढ़ी हैं। वर्ष 2023-24 में भारतीय बैंकों में 25,000 से अधिक साइबर धोखाधड़ी के मामले दर्ज किए गए। ग्राहकों का डेटा और धन सुरक्षित रखने में बैंकों को काफी चुनौतियों कर सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि बैंकों को एआई आधारित साइबर सुरक्षा

प्रणाली लागू करनी चाहिए और ग्राहकों और कर्मचारियों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने चाहिए।

मेरा सुझाव वित्तीय समावेशन (Financial Inclusion) के बारे में भी है। ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं की सीमित पहुंच वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती है। वित्तीय समावेशन सूचकांक, 2023 के अनुसार कई राज्यों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं की पहुंच अब भी कमजोर है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाओं और एटीएम की संख्या बहुत कम है।

मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि डिजिटल बैंकिंग सेवाओं के लिए इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करना चाहिए। मोबाइल बैंकिंग वैन और डिजिटल कियोस्क की शुरुआत की जानी चाहिए और बैंकों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखा खोलने के लिए विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए।

सहकारी बैंकों की कमजोर स्थिति है। सहकारी बैंकों का प्रशासन और पूंजी आधार कमजोर है। कई सहकारी बैंकों में वित्तीय अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार के मामले सामने आते हैं और इसका सीधा प्रभाव जमाकर्ताओं और स्थानीय ग्राहकों पर पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सहकारी बैंकों के लिए पारदर्शी प्रशासन तंत्र लागू किया जाए और सहकारी बैंकों को मजबूत करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार विशेष फंड स्थापित करे।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने पीएमसी बैंक के बारे में कहा। पंजाब एंड महाराष्ट्र कोऑपरेटिव (PMC) बैंक जैसे मामलों ने जमाकर्ताओं को भारी परेशानियों में डाला है। ग्राहकों की मेहनत की कमाई को वापस पाने के लिए उन्हें लंबा इंतजार करना पड़ा है। मैं इस संबंध में माननीय वित्त मंत्री से मिला था, तब आपकी आंखों में पानी था और मेरी आंखों में भी पानी था क्योंकि पीएमसी बैंक के कारण करीब 150 जमाकर्ताओं की मृत्यु हो गई थी। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि ऐसे लाखों एकाउंट होल्डर्स के साथ न्याय होना चाहिए और सहकारी बैंकों के लिए व्यापक डिपोजिट इंश्योरेंस योजना लागू की जानी चाहिए। यह मामला न केवल बैंकिंग प्रणाली की खामियों को उजागर करता है, बल्कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) की निगरानी तंत्र की विफलता को भी दिखाता है।

15.00 hrs

पीएमसी बैंक में धोखाधड़ी और कुप्रबंधन के कारण लाखों जमाकर्ताओं को अपनी मेहनत की कमाई तक पहुंचने से रोका गया है। आरबीआई, जो देश की बैंकिंग प्रणाली का संरक्षक है, इस घोटाले को रोकने में असफल रहा। इतना ही नहीं, यूनिटी फाइनेंस, जिसे बैंक का प्रबंधन सौंपा गया था, अब तक जमाकर्ताओं को उनकी राशि लौटाने में असफल रही है, भले ही उसने धनराशि की वसूली कर ली है।

वर्ष 2021 में, आरबीआई ने सेंट्रम फाइनेंस और भारत पे के साथ पीएमसी बैंक के विलय को मंजूरी दी, जिससे यूनिटी बैंक का गठन हुआ। यह निर्णय बैंक बंद होने के दो साल बाद लिया गया, जबकि जमाकर्ता अपनी जमा राशि तक पहुंचने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे थे। यह चौंकाने वाली बात है कि यस बैंक, जिसे केवल 20 दिनों में 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बेलआउट के साथ बचाया गया, वहीं पीएमसी बैंक, जिसका एनपीए मात्र 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये था, जिसके पास 10 लाख ग्राहक थे, को ऐसे किसी बेलआउट का लाभ नहीं दिया गया। इसके बजाय डीआईसीजीए ने सेंट्रम फाइनेंस को 4 हजार 5 सौ करोड़ रुपये का लगभग बिना ब्याज वाला ऋण प्रदान किया और बैंक की संपत्तियां, जिनकी कीमत हजारों करोड़ रुपये है, उनके हवाले कर दी।

पीएमसी बैंक के पास एक हजार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये के मानक ऋण थे, जो नियमित आय दे रहे थे। इसके बावजूद यूनिटी बैंक ने जमाकर्ताओं को उनकी पूर्ण राशि लौटाने से इनकार कर दिया। हर जमाकर्ता को केवल 6 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया गया, चाहे उनकी जमा राशि करोड़ों में ही क्यों न हो। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि लाखों ग्राहकों, खासकर वरिष्ठ नागरिक, अपने दैनिक खर्चों, चिकित्सा आवश्यकताओं और अन्य जरूरतों के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।

एचडीआईएल की संपत्तियों और अन्य ऋणों के वन-टाइम सेटलमेंट से हजारों करोड़ रुपये की वसूली हो चुकी है। यदि नहीं हुई, तो की जाए, फिर भी यूनिटी बैंक ने ग्राहकों को उनकी राशि का पूरा भुगतान करने के बजाय 10 लाख रुपये जमा करने वाले ग्राहकों को वन टाइम सेटलमेंट के तहत केवल 6 लाख का भुगतान किया, जिससे बैंक ने 3.70 लाख रुपये का तुरंत लाभ कमाया।

आरबीआई की अमलगमेशन योजना के अनुसार, यूनिटी बैंक शेष 40 हजार ग्राहकों को 9 लाख रुपये की राशि जनवरी, 2027 तक किस्तों में लौटाएगा और शेष राशि वर्ष 2032 तक,यानी पूरे 8 वर्षों के बाद, लौटाई जाएगी। यह योजना ग्राहकों के साथ एक बड़ा अन्याय है। यह संकट न केवल वित्तीय है, बल्कि नैतिक और सामाजिक भी है। लाखों ग्राहकों की मेहनत की कमाई को इस प्रकार बर्बाद होते देखना अत्यंत दुखद है।

मैं सरकार और आरबीआई से कुछ कदम उठाने की मांग करता हूं। पहला, सभी ग्राहकों को उनकी जमा राशि का तुरंत और पूरा भुगतान सुनिश्चित किया जाए। दूसरा, आरबीआई की इस विफलता की जांच की जाए और भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों से बचने के लिए ठोस नीति बनाई जाए। करीब 25 हजार बोगस खाते भी खोले गए। तीसरा, यूनिटी बैंक को वसूली गई राशि का उपयोग ग्राहकों को राहत प्रदान करने में करना चाहिए, न कि मुनाफा कमाने में। चौथा, एनसीएलटी जैसे संस्थानों के माध्यम से मामलों का तेजी से निपटारा किया जाए।

माननीय मंत्री महोदया, यह स्थिति न केवल जमाकर्ताओं के साथ अन्याय है, बल्कि हमारी बैंकिंग प्रणाली की विश्वसनीयता पर भी सवाल खड़े करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार इन बैंकों की निगरानी के लिए विशेष प्राधिकरण स्थापित करे और प्रभावित जमाकर्ताओं को राहत देने के लिए शीघ्र समाधान सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

बैंकिंग कानून (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 हमारे बैंकिंग क्षेत्र को अधिक सशक्त, पारदर्शी, और उत्तरदायी बनाने की दिशा में एक दूरदर्शी कदम है। यह विधेयक न केवल हमारे बैंकिंग तंत्र को आधुनिक बनाएगा, बल्कि ग्राहकों, निवेशकों और बैंकों के लिए एक सुरक्षित वातावरण सुनिश्चित करेगा।

अत: मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ और आग्रह करता हूँ कि मेरे द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों पर भी विचार किया जाए। साथ ही, मैं PMC बैंक ग्राहकों के लिए शीघ्र न्याय की माँग करता हूँ। धन्यवाद ।

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA): The banks have a vital role in the nation’s growth and development. They offer capital and financial

services to industries, small businesses and individuals enabling them to thrive. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 was introduced in August this year. The Bill aims to bring about better governance, standardised definition of terms, standardised reports, greater autonomy to cooperatives and protect the depositors. These are all part of the much needed reforms in the banking industry. I feel all parties should support the Bill and I am glad to see that some of the Opposition Party Members are also supporting this Bill in the interest of the nation.

However, some hon. Members have reservations. One of the hon. Members from Congress seems to be opposing on certain grounds. In fact, there is no consistency. There is opposition among themselves. The hon. Member was saying that this Bill is an attack on the very federal system and the federal structure of this country because it goes into the cooperative banks which is a State subject. Yet another hon. Member says this is superfluous.

These are very simple and there could have been amendments that could have been done through an administrative decision. So, two sides of the Opposition are opposing one another. See this hon. Member from Congress who feels that the federal structure is threatened. He should know that if anything, any Bill was against the federal structure, it is the 97th amendment of the cooperative that the Congress Government brought in 2011. While the entire Bill was not struck down by the Supreme Court, it struck down those aspects of the Bill which actually infringed upon the State authority on July 20. So, if anything is against the federal structure, it is the Bill brought by the Congress Party. फेडरलिज्म खतरे में

है, that is because of the Congress, the UPA Bill. लेकिन, आरोप हमारे पास है that we threaten the federal structure.

Some feel that five legislations through one Bill is too much. But imagine that 19 amendments through 19 Bills will take several years to pass in this House full of disruption, thanks to the Opposition. Also, they have forgotten that in 2013, the NDA Government amended it. It is a nice Bill. It is Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. This amendment also amended several Bills including the National Highways Act and the Railways Act showcasing the pattern and the comprehensive legislation aimed to address a critical issue. … (*Interruptions*) Thank you, Sir. We will discuss this.

Our Government recognised the need for reforms in the banking sector after the previous Congress Government left the banks in doldrums with humongous NPAs leaving many banks on the verge of collapse. So, the hon. Member Gaurav Gogoi ji talked about the chronology. Give me a minute to talk about the chronology. We heard the history of banking industry from 1969 when the banks were suddenly nationalised overnight. … (*Interruptions*) It does not matter who opposed. … (*Interruptions*) It happened. Whether it is good or bad, it can be discussed later. But it happened.

I respect the sentiment and the sensitivity of my colleagues from the Congress Party. So, I will not take the names. But the scam happened right here on the Parliament Street Branch, now the Sansad Marg Branch. I will not take names but at least, let us see what we can learn from it. Somebody called and

Rs.60 lakh was transferred. What we can learn from it is that there was lack of good governance. There were no checks and balances. The bankers feared their political bosses. So, what we needed was regulation not merely nationalisation and political influence. But after that, to the abyss of the nineties, the entire nation was on the verge of bankruptcy due to political influence and the lack of checks and balance. In 1991, India faced the worst economic crisis on the brink of sovereign default. India's foreign exchanges were less than six billion dollars enough to meet two weeks of country's import. The Congress Government those days made the word 'Hindu' very, very popular all across the world. They made the word 'Hindu' very popular. Their effort to the Hindu rate of growth was in reference to the abysmally slow rate of economic growth in India. For the banking and the global economists, this was a popular term to refer to India. Everybody looked down upon India. But there was two or three per cent negative growth rate during the UPA time. There were two years negative growth rate. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the Chair.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Now, our nation under Prime Minister Modi ji's leadership is looked upon for the highest growth rate among the large economies on the globe. We have seen pledging gold to shore up foreign reserve and all that. But the hon. Member Gaurav Gogoi ji also referred to devaluation of the Indian rupee.

During that time, in one week, two times devaluation happened. In total, more than 21 per cent devaluation was there. Economy is stable. The rupee is

stabler than any currency in the world today. I am proud to say that it was P.V. Narasimha Rao, the then Prime Minister from the Congress Party, who is from my State, who steered the country through the mess and brought major reforms against nationalisation. And against the nationalisation policy, they brought in liberalisation and privatisation. But this is where it is. It is a directionless policy. Once they say nationalisation and once they say liberalisation, now, again, they oppose many contemporary economic policies. Inconsistency and lack of direction were the hallmark of the UPA Governments, and this led to a tumultuous situation in the banks. But even after the reforms of 1990, the things were not so well.

Sir, we all actually appreciate it regardless of whichever Party was there. There was a huge growth rate in the subsequent UPA Government. But actually, what was hidden was all the NPAs amounted to lakhs of crores. They were unrecoverable loans hidden under different classification of NPAs. Sir, Kalyan Banerjee has just mentioned about jugglery of words. The jugglery of words and terminologies were done during the Congress Government. They were unrecoverable loans hidden under different classification of NPAs and everybody knew about it. The bankers knew it. The officials knew about it, and of course, the Ministry knew about it. But nobody had the courage to tell us that the banks were totally bankrupt. It is like a story: 'The Emperor's New Clothes'. Nobody had the courage to say that the emperor is totally naked and the banks are totally bankrupt. It is after the Modi Government that we recognised this problem and we pointed it out. Why was this problem? It was due to the stressed asset, including

aggressive lending practices, wilful defaults, loan frauds, corruption, and also, another valid reason is economic slowdown. But under the UPA Government, the banks were heavily influenced by political interest and they extended loans to borrowers who had little intention of paying back.

Sir, in those days, I think, my colleague was referring to a phone banking. If you wanted a loan, you did not need to run to the bank or to the bank manager; you run to the MLA or an MP or the Minister to get the loan. After the NDA took office, Modi ji's Government recognised this problem and introduced the Bill called the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance (FRDI). There was a little opposition. So, they sent it to a Select Committee. I was in that Committee. And on this Committee, we were shocked to find that the so-called growing economy had so many skeletons hidden in the various reports. This is about banking. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. Please try to confine yourself within the scope of the Bill.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Yes, Sir, I am only talking about the banking in 1994. I am not talking about taxation, GST, Adani and all those things. I am only talking about banking. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No politics.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: No politics and only banking. … (*Interruptions*) FRDI is banking. The Bill was later withdrawn because of many irrational as well as some rational reasons. Although we had a majority, we

wanted to build a consensus. But nevertheless, the *aarop* on us is that we have a brute majority and we forced it through.

The FRDI Bill was a well-meaning Bill and we withdrew it. But it ended up with a series of reforms which transformed the banking sector. Today, the banks have not only turned around but thriving. The PSU banks' share prices increased to 200 to 300 per cent. In those days, if a small investor wanted to invest, he would invest in Wipro or TCS or Infosys. But now, if you invest in these, they double and triple the money in just two years. There is now 200-300 per cent return. And not only that, the McKinsey's Report praises us. There are many key legal provisions. I will not go through it because many speakers have already gone through it. But India's infrastructure requirement fund is about 10^{th} of the GDP, and it is estimated that it needs about Rs. 1.43 lakh crore, and India depends on our banking sector to be healthy and thriving.

It is a miraculous turnaround. It is really miraculous and nobody believed in 2014 this would happen.

Many are asking, what about the poorer sections, what about the depressed sections? Lot of us completed our Disha meetings. That is our responsibility in our constituency. In the Disha meeting, we have a meeting with the Lead Bankers and we were shocked to find. If you compare from 2014 to now, in fact, in my district, it is unbelievable, the bankers target is Rs. 50,000 crore. Of course, they have not met but still it is almost 300 to 400 times what it was in 2014 and they are yet to meet the target. But whatever is there, they have amended that.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Sir, I will conclude but before I conclude, I will just convey two points.

We are talking about the middleclass and the household, disposable income. To me, the debt obligation is among the lowest in the world at 6.7 per cent. Yes, there is one more allegation, that of late, the deposits in the banks have reduced and that is because there are great opportunities for investment which this vibrant economy under Modi Ji has created. There are SIPs, systematic investment plans and mutual funds. Instead of putting a deposit in the State Bank of India, if you buy the State Bank of India shares, you will make much more profits. And there are various avenues for investments that we have seen.

If you had gone to a village ten years ago, in 2014, there used to be ten motorcycles. If you go today in the same village, there are 300 to 400 motorcycles. There were 10 to 20 bank account holders. Now, there are 400 bank account holders.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: I will conclude Sir. I have 20 minutes but I will conclude.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: One more speaker has to speak from your party.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Please give me two minutes.

So, it is the Antyodaya we are following and the hon. Member from Hyderabad asked a Starred Question about where the Mudra loans are going and what is happening. The maximum - I think, 300 per cent growth in the loans –

goes to the depressed classes. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana with bank accounts opening, Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India, Atmanirbhar, Street Vendors Programme, Vishvakarma Yojana - all these have really helped.

But I would conclude with one thing. There were policies that were directionless but this Government has a direction. But just a direction is not enough. We need a vector. Vector has both a direction and a magnitude. Even if you are going in the right direction, if you do not have magnitude, you will fall short. This Government, the vector, has the magnitude and direction and the trajectory is Viksit Bharat 2047.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री अरुण भारती (जमुई) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं बैंकिंग लॉज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2024 पर अपनी लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास) और अपने राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री चिराग पासवान जी की तरफ से इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मैं इस बिल के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा। हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से पांच सुझाव हैं, जिनको मैं सदन में रखना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहूंगा कि इन पर विचार हो। सबसे पहला विचार छोटे बैंकिंग कस्टमर्स और मार्जिनलाइज्ड लोगों के लिए है। बैंकों में मिनिमम बैंकिंग चार्जेस 250 रुपये से लेकर लगभग 2500 रुपये तक प्राइवेट बैंक से लेकर सरकारी बैंकों में लगते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उसके बारे में सोचा जाए, क्योंकि एक बड़ी आबादी है, जो इतने बड़े चार्जेस को सहन नहीं कर सकती है। मान लीजिए अगर वे मंथली बैलेंस या क्वार्टर्ली बैलेंस मेन्टेन नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो उनकी सेवाओं में कमी की जाए, लेकिन उनसे यह पीनल चार्ज नहीं लिया जाए। मैं बिहार से आता हूं। मैं बिहार के परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में रिटेल कस्टमर्स के द्वारा बैंकों में जो डिपॉजिट्स कलेक्ट किये जाते हैं, उनका लगभग 70 प्रतिशत हिस्सा बिहार से बाहर कर्ज के रूप में दिया जाता है। आपको पता है कि बिहार एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी 60-70

प्रतिशत कर्ज के रूप में दिया जाएगा तो बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य के लोगों को रोजगार और शिक्षा के लिए जो लोन की जरूरत है, वह कैसे पूरी हो पाएगी? इसी कारण से लोन महंगे होते हैं। मैं तीसरे सुझाव पर आता हूं कि एजुकेशन लोन को सस्ता करने के बारे में सोचा जाए। इस पर जो इंटरेस्ट लगता है उसको कम करने के बारे में सोचा जाए। इसको कोलेट्रल फ्री किया जाए। सीईजीएसएससी या सीजीटीएमएसई के द्वारा या फिर जो इंटरेस्ट पेमेंट है, उसको सबवेंशन या फिर सब्सिडी के रूप में देने के बारे में सोचा जाए।

सर, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति समाज, जिस समाज से मैं आता हूं, उस समाज में कर्ज को लेकर जागृति नहीं है और कर्ज लेने की प्रवृति नहीं है और बहुत कम कर्ज हमारे लोग ले पाते हैं। इसीलिए, पूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी द्वारा एक योजना शुरू की गयी थी- Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Caste. सर, यह एक बहुत ही अनोखा फंड है, जिससे अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को बहुत ही सस्ते दर पर कर्ज मिल पाता है। लेकिन यह अभी तक सिर्फ एक एग्ज़िक्यूटिव ऑर्डर है, इसको संवैधानिक जामा पहनाया जाए और इसे कानून के रूप में लाया जाए।

सर, मेरा अंतिम सुझाव यह है कि बहुत सारी बैंकिंग सर्विसेस के चार्जिस लगते हैं। एसएमएस के चार्जिस हैं, चैक बुक इश्यु करने के चार्जिस हैं। कोर्ट ने भी कई बार टिप्पणियां की हैं कि बैंक इन सारे चार्जिस को अपने कस्टमर्स पर न लगाएं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी बैंक इस तरह के चार्जिस कस्टमर्स पर लगाता रहा है और कोर्ट की टिप्पणियों की अवहेलना करता रहा है।

लास्ट में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री संबित पात्रा जी की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि माइक्रो पेमेंट्स के लिए सरकार ने यूपीआई या आईएमपीएस की सुविधा बनायी है, उससे रिटेल इंवेस्टर्स को बहुत फायदा हुआ है और यही फर्क यूपीए और यूपीआई में है।

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): Thank you, Sir. The banking sector is growing at a phenomenal pace and hopefully, these changes, these

amendments what the hon. Finance Minister has brought, will help us keep up the pace.

She has brought some key positive reforms, firstly, on auditor accountability and then on simplified reporting, advocating a uniform filing schedule on 15th and the last day of every month etc. This will reduce a lot of administrative bottlenecks and then provide flexibility for depositors and also broader credit access in raising the threshold for substantial interest from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.2 crore. Actually, we should say that all these will help our banking sector. I have a few suggestions to make.

One is regarding the farmers and the other is the MSME sector. Nearly 62 per cent of the people of our country are dependent on agriculture and the farmers are very important for the prosperity of our country. A lot has been said about the farmers and there have been so many schemes where they have been given loans with credit waiver, subsidies and even collateral free loans etc. But much is not happening on the ground.

We have to create more jobs in the MSME sector. The MSME sector has to be supported in a proper way. If we can provide incentives to commercial banks in the form of tax rebates or refunds for diversified credits to selected MSME sectors, low-scale farmers, etc., this might help the credit supply at the banking end and it will help both the farming community and the MSME sector.

One more important issue I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that if you see student loans, they contribute to the highest portion of non-performing loans as of this year as per RBI's financial stability report, July,

2024. This is because we have not structured education loans in a proper way and we are giving them as personal loans. We, as a country, have the highest percentage of youth compared to any other country in the world. Without proper education to our children, our country is not going to go in the right direction. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to create a structure so that all these NPAs are taken care of and the students get the flexibility of repayment without having the pressure of being NPA accounts.

Sir, I would like to talk about Andhra Pradesh Government's agreement with SECI in power sector. There is a Telugu saying where one person said a bull or ox has given birth to a calf, the other person said go with the tide without even applying his mind. Same is happening here. The Andhra Pradesh Government has made a contract with SECI, and it was not done with any private player like Adani or anybody else. I want to bring this to the notice of the House. SECI is a Central Government organisation. SECI has not only made an agreement with Andhra Pradesh but with also many other States whether they are NDA-ruled States or INDIA alliance-ruled States. How can there be a misdoing, and that too at the cost of power which was agreed to be given at Rs. 2.49? It was done in 2021, and now it is 2024.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House the latest auctions which have happened and in the biddings various players have participated. In case of NTPC, in May, 2024, the cost of power was Rs. 2.69 paise. If you see, in May, 2024, in case of SECI, even in case of SECI, which has signed with various people who have participated in the bidding, it is Rs. 2.57 paise. In all the bids which have

been done in 2024, the costs were more than Rs. 2.49 paise. Over the years, the cost of panels is also coming down. We got a better rate in 2021. This has been propagated badly by selected media houses and so-called pseudo intellects, which is not good. Through you, I would like to bring this to the attention of everybody in this House. This is a contract between the Central Government organisation and the State Government with the lowest rate. When the average cost of power was Rs. 5.90 paise, even then it did happen. The average cost of solar power before 2019 was Rs. 5.90 paise which came down to Rs. 2.49 paise. Not only Andhra Pradesh but all our neighbouring States have signed contracts with SECI for more than Rs. 2.49 paise. The State of Andhra Pradesh had the facility of waiver of inter-state transmission charges.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, though your point is not connected with the Bill, you have made your point. Please come to some other issue.

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY: Sir, if you see, on GITAM, the cost of solar power is Rs. 3, plus two per cent commission for energy exchange, plus IST charges, plus 3-4 per cent loses. It is way above what we have signed. I want them to apply their minds and not be biased.

Thank you very much.

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं बैंकिंग कानून (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, क्योंकि ये नियम बैंकों को कमजोर बना सकते हैं और आम लोगों के हितों को नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं। भले ही इन नियमो का कहना है कि ये बैंकों को और बेहतर बनाएंगे, लेकिन ये नियम बड़े लोगों को और ज्यादा ताकत दे सकते हैं और आम लोगों की

आवाज को दबा सकते हैं। मुझे डर है कि इन नियमों की वजह से बैंक पारदर्शी नहीं रहेंगे और लोग अपने पैसे को लेकर सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं करेंगे।

इसमें एक विषय है कि सहकारी बैंकों के बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 10ए के तहत सहकारी बैंकों में निदेशकों का कार्यकाल 8 साल से बढ़ाकर 10 साल करने का प्रस्ताव लोकतांत्रिक कार्यप्रणाली को कमजोर करता है। अगर इन लोगों का कार्यकाल बढ़ा दिया जाता है तो ये लोग बहुत लंबे समय तक बैंक पर राज करेंगे और हो सकता है कि वे अपने निजी फायदे के लिए काम करें, न कि आम लोगों के हित में काम करें।

दूसरा, इसमें यह विषय है कि बैंकों में जो जमाकर्ता है, उसके संरक्षण का कानून कमजोर पड़ेगा। पहले यह नियम था कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति के पास किसी कंपनी के 5 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा के शेयर हैं, तो वह उस कंपनी के फैसलों पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रभाव डाल सकता है। इसलिए उस पर नज़र रखी जाती थी। लेकिन अब यह सीमा पांच लाख रुपए से बढ़ाकर दो करोड़ रुपए कर दी गई है। इसका मतलब है कि अब बहुत अमीर लोग बैंकों पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं और हो सकता है कि वे बैंकों का निजी इस्तेमाल अपने निजी हित में करें। इस कानून से सरकारी बैंकों पर नज़र रखने और उन्हें जवाबदेह बनाने की क्षमता कमजोर होगी। जहां विधेयक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के बैंकों को लेखा परीक्षक पारिश्रमिक निर्धारित करने में विवेक प्रदान करता है, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 41, यह कदम लेखापरीक्षक की स्वतंत्रता से समझौता कर सकता है, जोड़-तोड़ के लिए अवसर पैदा कर सकता है और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक संचालन में पारदर्शिता को कम कर सकता है।

इसमें चौथा विषय है कि जमाकर्ता शिक्षा और संरक्षण कोष के उपयोग के निर्धारण में बहुत अस्पष्टता उभर कर आएगी। जो कोष बनेगा, उस कोष में जो पैसे होंगे, उसका क्या इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा? यह डर है कि इस तरह के पैसे का इस्तेमाल दूसरे कार्यों में होगा।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जो वाजिब चिंताएं थीं, उनको इसमें नज़रअंदाज़ किया गया है। विधेयक शहरी-केन्द्रित सुधारों पर असमान रूप से केंद्रित प्रतीत होता है। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों और सहकारी बैंकों

द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली अनूठी चुनौतियों की उपेक्षा करता है, जो हाशिए के समुदायों के लिए वित्तीय जीवन रेखा के रूप में काम करते हैं। इन संस्थाओं को व्यापक जनोमुखी संशोधनों के बजाय अधिक समर्थन और अनुकूलित नीतियों की आवश्यकता है। खास तौर से हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोग, छोटे कारोबारियों को ऋण देने के लिए जो सार्वजनिक बैंक थे, धीरे-धीरे वे अपना अधिकार लगभग एनबीएफसी को ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं और एनबीएफसी कठोर तरीके से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कारोबार कर रही है। बिहार के बांका की घटना एक उदाहरण है, जहां चार लोगों ने मात्र 20 लाख रुपए ऋण लिए थे, लेकिन उसे नहीं चुका पाने के कारण चार लोगों ने आत्महत्या कर ली। यह पता चला कि ज्यादातर ऋण एनबीएफसी के जरिए लिए गए थे। ये परिस्थितियां बहुत विकट होती जा रही हैं।

वित्तीय समावेशन में अनसुलझी चुनौतियों पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। भारत में बहुत से लोग अभी भी बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते हैं। खासतौर से गांव के गरीब लोग, इस कानून में इन लोगों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। इसके बजाय, इस कानून में बैंकों के काम करने के तरीके को बदलने पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है, जो कि इन लोगों के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद नहीं होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, बैंकिंग कानून में बदलाव लाने वाला नया कानून, जो हाल ही में पेश किया गया है, केवल बड़े लोगों के फायदे के लिए बनाया गया है और आम लोगों की चिंताओं को पूरी तरह से नजरअंदाज करता है। यह कानून कुछ बड़े लोगों को और ज्यादा ताकत देगा और छोटे बैंकों और आम लोगों की बात को कम महत्व देता है, खासकर गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की।

मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करता हूं कि वह इस कानून पर दोबारा सोचे और इसमें कुछ बदलाव करे ताकि हर किसी को बराबर का हक मिले और बैंकों को लोगों के पैसे के बारे में जवाबदेह होना पड़े। बैंक लोगों के विश्वास पर चलते हैं और हमें ऐसे कानून बनाने चाहिए जो इस विश्वास को और मजबूत करे।

यह नया कानून सिर्फ कहता है कि हम कुछ सुधार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस तरीके से इसे बनाया जा रहा है और लागू किया जाएगा, वह देश के हित में नहीं है। अगर सरकार सच में चाहती है कि हर

किसी के पास बैंक का खाता हो और लोगों का पैसा सुरक्षित रहे, तो उसे आम लोगों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान देना होगा। संसद सिर्फ कानून बनाने की जगह नहीं है, बल्कि लोगों की आवाज सुनने और उन पर भरोसा करने की जगह भी है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM (SIVAGANGA): Sir, the Indian rupee against the US dollar today is at Rs. 84.73. The growth rate in this last quarter is 5.4 per cent, which is the lowest in seven quarters, and inflation is at 6.21 per cent. Whenever inflation is greater than the economic growth, and if that continues, it will lead to stagflation. In this backdrop, this Government has brought about the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024.

When the hon. Prime Minister, was parroting the slogan, "400 *Paar*", he held a Cabinet Meeting in March, where he said that when he comes back to power, he will have a 100-day agenda where they will bring about majestic reforms. I am sorry to say that if these are the reforms which the Government talks about, this is hardly majestic. This is merely tinkering on the margins, and innocuous changes which they have brought about.

I will talk about one or two changes they have brought about, and what they have missed out in this Bill. They have said that now, you can nominate people successively or simultaneously for bank lockers and for deposits. I hope they clarify the rules clearly. If there is a certain amount of jewellery in a bank deposit, and they say that simultaneously it will be given to many people, the person who is opening the locker must clearly specify which jewel will go to which person.

Otherwise, what will happen is, if there is no clarity, the bank will say that there is no clarity and will confiscate or not give the jewel to anybody. It will lead

to lots of confusion. In successive nominations, what will happen is, if A nominates B, and after B it is X, Y and Z, and if for some reason A passes away and then B also passes away, it is very likely that the bank will ask Mr. X to bring the death certificates of Mr. B and Mr. A, where he might not even know Mr. B. So, there can be lots of administrative confusions in the successive and simultaneous nominations. The Government and, hopefully, the Minister must clarify the procedure through which successive and simultaneous nominations will be done.

The other point is with regard to the unclaimed dividend. They said that unclaimed dividends will be sent to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The Minister must clarify how much fund is already existing in the Investor Education and Protection Fund, and what that fund is doing in terms of educating people about dubious public issues which are still coming up today and about the financial fraud which is happening in the banking sector. There is no point in creating a fund and adding more and more money to it, if you do not know what that fund is doing, and how the fund in that corpus is being spent.

Sir, this Bill has missed out on many things. They could have brought about some monumental changes in ease of doing business. As you know, so much cyber fraud is happening there. What is the Government doing to stop cyber fraud? The Government must bring about a clear policy to stop cyber frauds.

Then, the tyranny of KYC is happening. I am sure, you also have a bank account which is linked to some phone number. I am sure they are calling you all the time and asking you to update KYC. I think we should stop this tyranny of KYC when nothing has changed. Your name has not changed, your parents name has

not changed, your address has not changed, nothing has changed but the bank is calling you millions of times in a year asking you to update your KYC, and it is a serious harassment because they are outsourcing the KYC process to some third-party agency, and that agency has to make these calls to harass you. In order to make life easier for the customer, the Government must simplify and mandate that if there is no change, there is no reason to update your KYC multiple times in a year.

Sir, another thing that I would like to bring to your kind notice is with regard to CIBIL. Like Chitragupta makes accounts of all our activities in this world to Yamadarma, there is this agency called CIBIL, which is making a record of all our transactions. If you want to take a car loan, if the Finance Minister of this country wants to take a house loan, everything depends on the CIBIL score. But nobody knows how the CIBIL organization works. It is actually a private company called TransUnion. This is the company which is rating every one of us based on our credit history. But we do not know whether they are updating our credit history properly. There is no transparency. There is no way for us to appeal. There is a complete asymmetry between the company which is rating us and us. There is no redressal at all. Every time we go tell a bank, I have paid my loan on time, they will say no your CIBIL score is bad. So, we do not know how to approach CIBIL. The farmers who get subsidy from the Government, when they use the subsidy to repay the loan, CIBIL does not update it. If you go for a settlement with an ARC, CIBIL does not update it. So, there must be greater transparency.

Sir, the Government has missed out an opportunity to make life easier by reforming these things instead of just tinkering in the margins. This Government has been a Government which has been very pro-corporate. I will give you a list of companies, which include Karaikal Port Private Limited, Korba West Power, Essar Power Madhya Pradesh Ltd, Radius Estates and Developers Ltd., Dighi Port Ltd., Aditya Estates, etc. These are all distressed sale of assets which went to 'A' Corporate. Instead of focusing on corporates, this Government should focus on writing off the student loans, which is only Rs.90,000 crore. So, instead of giving haircuts to corporates and being pro-corporate, you could have easily written off the student loans.

Sir, this Bill is nothing majestic, it is an innocuous Bill. It has nothing to make life easier. It is completely anti-consumer and anti-middle class. This Bill must be withdrawn, and a reformist Bill must be brought forward. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, as far as India is concerned, we are having a very strong banking system. As far as the proposals in this Bill are concerned, there are glimpses of some good suggestions.

The Bill seeks to improve governance standards, provide consistency in reporting by banks to the Reserve Bank of India, ensure better protection for depositors and investors, improve audit quality in public sector banks, bring customer convenience in respect of nominations and to provide for increase in the tenure of Directors in cooperative banks. All these things are meant to bring

improvement in the banking system, to increase trustworthiness of the depositor and improve his confidence in the banking system. That is a very important thing. Trustworthiness is the most important capital of a bank – trust between the customer and the bank. There are certain proposals and they are effective also.

As far as nomination facility is concerned, that is okay. Instead of one, it is going to be four. This seems to be a practical thing.

I would like to mention about the tenure of the Director of cooperative banks. People have mentioned about other points also. The tenure of the Director of a cooperative bank is extended up to 10 years instead of up to eight years. I do not find much logic in that. I hope that the Minister will explain what benefit she is expecting from such a change. I feel that it is better to maintain the old system because there is not much meaning in the new system. It is better to continue with the existing tenure of eight years.

Regarding the unclaimed funds, Mr. Chidambaram was speaking. Anyhow, that also seems to be a practical thing. Instead of keeping the funds idle, they will be transferred to the IEPF which will also be used for the welfare of the members of the system. The affected people can still claim their money later. This seems to avoid further complications.

Regarding auditors, the banks will now decide how much to pay to their auditors instead of RBI. What needs to be discussed is whether it is feasible or not.

Sir, the strength of our banking system is the widespread network we are having. Diversified portfolio is another plus point for the Indian banking system.

Towards the end, I would like to say, like other Members have said, something about the bank frauds. We have to address this problem properly. Until and unless we address that, we will be failing in our duty.

Sir, we all know of the challenges. There is a regulatory mechanism. I would like to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to examine whether our system is perfect or not and whether in the light of new challenges, we should reform and revamp our system of regulatory mechanism.

Sir, in the end, I would say something about the education loans given to students. It is a cumbersome process. I humbly appeal to the Government to ensure the speedy disposal of such loan applications. The Government should take this matter also with seriousness.

Thank you very much.

SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R. (DINDIGUL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 seeks to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980. On behalf of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), I propose some amendments to the amendments which the hon. Finance Minister has proposed.

Sir, it seeks to increase the substantial interest from five lakhs of rupees to two crores of rupees. It is on the higher side. Compared to the price rise and taking other things into consideration, it can at best be increased to Rs. 50 lakh.

It seeks to amend the tenure of Directors in the cooperative banks from eight years to ten years. In our opinion, the increase in tenure will lead to vested interests. So, instead the tenure could be reduced to five years.

It seeks to amend the reporting dates. That is fine. The reporting dates can be amended.

It seeks to amend the nomination rules. For a locker, instead of a single nominee or a joint nominee, it provides for four nominees, one after another. It is a welcome move.

There is another amendment with regard to transfer of dividends, shares, and interest or redemption of bonds to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. We have to ensure that the claims after transfer are made hassle free. Then it can be allowed. The amount that is transferred must also be properly utilised to not only educate the banking clients but also to prevent the cybercrimes which are increasingly very alarming now-a-days. It is again seeking to amend the provisions to provide discretion to public sector banks in the matter of remuneration of auditors. Again, this will create vested interest to the top management of the public sector banks. This aspect need not be amended. It should be continued as it is in the present system. Thousands of employees in the public sector banks fear job insecurity due to privatization. This Bill does little to address their concerns. Why is the Government not prioritizing employment stability, especially in the time of rising unemployment? This Bill is yet another example of the Government prioritizing privatization under corporate interests over the welfare of the common people. It jeopardizes the stability of the banking

sector, compromises financial inclusion, and creates opportunities to misuse the system.

I urge the Government to reconsider its approach and prioritize strengthening our public banking system. Let us not sacrifice the nation's financial stability at the altar of privatization.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for providing me this opportunity to intervene in this debate. I have already given notices of more than 10 amendments. I will not speak at the time of moving amendments. So, I may be provided with a little bit of bonus time.

Sir, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 is against the basic principles of legislative process. At the time of introduction of the Bill itself, I have made my opposition. It is because the distinct provisions of different Bills proposed to be amended put together for attaining different aims and objects is not a fair legislative practice for which distinct and separate Bills have to be brought in the House so as to make amendments. In this case, five legislations are to be amended. I am not going into the details of that. The hon. Member from the other side has said that they are consequential amendments. These are all not consequential amendments. One is regarding the Cooperative Board Director, the other one is regarding the threshold, and another one is entirely different. So, different Acts for different purposes clubbed together and coming as a consolidated law means this is not a fair legislative practice. That is my technical objection regarding this Bill that I have made at the time of the introduction of the Bill also.

Sir, coming to the contents of the Bill, I support the Bill with some reservations. The recent reports relating to the Indian banking sector shows that Indian banks are more vibrant and resilient and key banking indicators, namely, credit growth, net profit, GNPA ratio, NNPA ratio, and PCR are in good condition. I do admit. I would like to know this from the hon. Finance Minister. At the same time, when you are making a rosy picture of the financial and fiscal health of the Indian banks, what is the amount written off during the last three financial years?

It is learned that the last quarterly profit of SBI is Rs. 18,000 crore. It means per day SBI is making a profit of Rs. 200 crore. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. In the recent reply on 25th November, 2024 given by the hon. Minister to Question No. 144, it was mentioned that for the industry alone, Rs. 1,80,500 crore are written off in the financial year 2023-24. As far as the retail loans are concerned, Rs. 90,000 crore have been waived off. So, this is the way by which the banks are functioning. I would like to know the clear picture regarding this.

Mr. Karti Chidambaram was talking about the educational loans. The SARFAESI Act has become a big phenomenon and it has become a big issue. As far as the single house loan borrowers and the small and micro enterprises loans are concerned, I suggest to the hon. Minister that when it becomes an NPA, an opportunity may be provided to the small and micro enterprises.

It is because small and micro enterprises loans are 80 per cent of the MSME or 95 per cent of the MSME. They should be given an opportunity to restructure the loans instead of stamping it as an NPA. This has to be taken into

consideration for which the Government of India has to discuss with the Reserve Bank of India so as to have an amicable solution to help and protect the small and micro enterprises.

I am coming to the issue of cashew industry in my Constituency in the State of Kerala. Not only in the State of Kerala, but throughout the country 95 per cent of the cashew workers are poor women belonging to the very downtrodden people. The Chief Minister of the State has convened a meeting of all the banks in the SLBC and decided to have a one-time settlement. But unfortunately, the banks are not honouring and complying with the commitment given at the time of SLBC. This issue has to be looked into.

Coming to the Clauses of the Bill, Section 45ZA, that is Clause 10 of the Bill says that the Banking Regulation has to be amended to give effect to provide nomination for not more than four persons either successively or simultaneously. Mr. Karti Chidambaram has made a very vital point. Successive and simultaneous nomination is more problematic for the existing provisions of the law. I will explain it. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am purely within the Bill.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, I know it. Time constraint is there. The Minister has to give the reply.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, Madam is ready to hear. Madam will reply after 10-15 minutes.

Sir, I am fully confining to the Bill. Another important amendment is that the proposed amendments give provision for proportionate allocation for nominees. This is successive and simultaneous nomination. There is a restriction of nominees to four. My first question is this. Is it in consonance with the Succession Act? I am asking this because a nominee is only entitled to collect the money. He is legally not entitled to get the money. A nominee means he is only entitled to receive the money. Suppose, I am having five sons and I want to give five persons as nominees, why should we restrict the number of nominees to four instead of having the number of legal heirs among which I want to allocate the money?

I would like to reiterate the second point that he has raised about Investor Education and Protection Fund. By virtue of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act of 1976 as well as 1980, it provides for transferring unpaid or unclaimed dividend to an unpaid dividend account. If the money in the unclaimed dividend account is not paid or not claimed within seven years, then it will be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund and they can claim from that fund. It is reliably leant that as on 31/10/2022, the total balance amount in IEPF is around Rs. 5,539.25 crore. How is this money being utilized? A huge amount of money is locked up as unclaimed deposits. About Rs. 78,000 crore are lying with the RBI in the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund. Similarly, a huge amount is locked up as unclaimed amount under insurance policies that will come to around Rs. 22,000 crore. Similarly, unclaimed amount of interest warrant and dividend warrant will be equal to Rs. 80,000 crore.

Most of the amount is due to be paid to the legal heirs, but due to the difficult procedure it is very difficult to get it back.

A recent Report prepared by the Money Life Foundation suggested to simplify the standard of procedures and rules so that the legal heirs can avail the benefits. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister that the RBI has to simplify the procedure duly guarding against fraudulent claims so that the bank officials can also settle the claim and protect the interest of the claimants.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : सभापति जी, अदम गोंडवी जी की एक कविता है कि –

"तुम्हारी फाइलों में गांव का मौसम गुलाबी है,
मगर ये आंकड़े झूठे हैं, ये दावा किताबी है,
तुम्हारी मेज चांदी की, तुम्हारे जाम सोने के,
यहां जुम्मन के घर में आज भी फूटी रकाबी है।"

महोदय, हमने सोचा था कि बैंकों के लेन-देन के मामले में कोई अहम बदलाव इस बिल में आएगा, लेकिन वह कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ा।

महोदय, हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने सदन को यह बताया कि पिछले वर्षों में बैंकों के 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये वसूल किए गए। मैं यह भी एक आंकड़ा जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 11 वर्षों में कितने लोगों के बैंक कर्ज़ माफ किए गए। यह आंकड़ा आना चाहिए। कर्ज़ वसूला गया आम आदमी से, आम किसानों से, छोटे-मंझोले दुकानदारों और कारखानेदारों से, और कर्ज़ माफ किया गया अडाणी, अम्बानी सरीखे कॉर्पोरेट घरानों के। बैंकों की पूंजी का प्रवाह कॉर्पोरेट घरानों की तरफ है, आम आदमी की तरफ नहीं है। आम आदमी को लोन नहीं मिलता है। अगर एक साधारण किसान 50,000 रुपये के लोन को समय पर जमा नहीं करता है तो उसकी कमर में रस्सा बांध कर उसे घुमाते

हुए गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, जेल ले जाया जाता है। मुझे लगता है कि बैंकों की दिशा और उसकी पूंजी का प्रवाह आम आदमी की तरफ किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, यह कहा गया कि भारत देश दुनिया की चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है और कुछ वर्षों में हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हो जाएगी। जब देश में अब तक की सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगारी हो, महंगाई हो, विकास दर तेजी से घट रहा हो, किसानों की खेती भयानक रूप से घाटे का शिकार हो, छोटे-मंझोले दुकानदारों और कारखानेदारों का व्यवसाय चौपट हो रहा हो, आम आदमी की आमदनी घट रही हो, तो फिर हम दुनिया की चौथी बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था कैसे हैं? सर, एक साल में एक तिमाही में विकास दर दो प्रतिशत घटा है और ये मजबूती के दावे कर रहे हैं।

*__SHRI K. E. PRAKASH (ERODE):__ Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. I thank hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for giving me this opportunity to speak in the discussion on Banking Laws Amendment Bill, 2024. The State Bank of India has identified as many as 40000 mule accounts or fake accounts. Punjab National Bank has identified 10000 such accounts and Canara Bank 7000 mule accounts. Data says that this is the amount of fraud. Even Mahindra Bank has 6000 mule accounts. In such a fashion, there are several number of mule accounts in different Banks. For example, I am a Member of Parliament from Tamil Nadu. Hon. Finance Minister is also from Tamil Nadu. In my personal account almost Rs. 10,640 has been debited in one year. I am unable to understand how it was deducted. I think and feel that it has been a loot made in my personal bank

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

account. I want to share the details. On 1.1.2024, the opening balance in my current account was Rs. 25,374. I will share every entry in my passbook.

*[*] **HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon Member please make it brief. Just say how much you lost from your Bank Account.

***SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:** Sir, I will be brief. Rs. 10,640 was deducted. This amount has been taken away by bank even though I maintained minimum balance in my account. There may be lakhs and lakhs of such accounts of common people. If there is misuse of money by Bank as regards the MP's account what can we say amount common man or an ordinary citizen. Through restricting the number of ATM transactions and insisting to maintain the minimum balance, as much as Rs. 38,587 crore was collected as fine by the Union Government. My demand to the Union Government is that KYC compliance should be made mandatory and every account should be verified. As many as 13,563 accounts are linked with court cases. Similarly, as many as 70000 such accounts are in bad condition. This shows the need of addressing the shortcomings of the banking System. You should take forward making KYC norms mandatory and fake accounts should be removed. You should understand the gravity of the issue as even MPs are loosing money in such situation of malpractices. For example, the Tamil Nadu Government is providing financial assistance of Rs. 1000 each to the families in Tamil Nadu. There are problems faced by people as regards bank accounts.

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[*] English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

<u>18.00 hrs</u>

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Member, please wait. Hon. Members, the time is already six o'clock. A few more Members are going to speak. Thereafter, the Minister has to give her reply. I want to know the sense of the House to extend the time. If it is possible, it can be extended up to seven o'clock.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: It is better to postpone it for the next day, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, the Minister has to give the reply.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: My request to the Government is to postpone it for tomorrow.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, the Minister has to reply today. I think the time may be extended up to seven o'clock.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, we requested in the BAC also that single-party MPs should be given a chance.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: We are giving. See, I am having a list. Gogoi ji, I am having a list. I want to accommodate. In spite of that, time has to be extended. Since it is already six o'clock, let it be extended up to seven o'clock.

Hon. Member, please continue. Time is extended till seven o'clock. Please continue.

*****SHRI K. E. PRAKASH (ERODE):** The money that has been taken away or looted from the Accounts of each citizen should be returned back safely. Hon Chief

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Minister of Tamil Nadu has provided Rs. 1000 as monthly financial assistance under a Scheme to each and every household of Tamil Nadu. Union Government has taken away this Rs 1000 from each person in a peculiar manner claiming that they had not maintained minimum balance in their respective accounts. We think that the money paid by us, the State Government of Tamil Nadu is taken away by Union Government. I request hon. Finance Minister to bring an amendment on banking services to rectify this. People who are engaged in small businesses are very much affected. I urge that they should be protected. I urge that you will complete our demands and fulfil our requests. Thank you.

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Sir, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024, as has been said by many of our colleagues earlier, tries to amend five Acts. In fact, all these issues are important. I would not discount. I would not say that these are not important. But I think, one particular area, which the Minister and the Government should have concentrated on, is the application of the SARFAESI Act and the high-handed and unilateral actions taken by the banks especially with regard to the MSMEs in our country.

There are six crore enterprises under this particular category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. It generates employment. It brings in innovation in the industrial and manufacturing sector. So, even the Supreme Court is on record saying that. The Supreme Court has decided that banks or creditors must find early signs of trouble in MSME accounts before they become non-performing assets. The focus is on a notification called Instructions for the Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises issued on May

29, 2015. This notification was updated by the RBI in March, 2016. These updates were made using the powers given by Sections 29 and 35A of the Banking Regulation Act. The Court said that the May 2015 notification has statutory force, meaning it is legally binding on all scheduled commercial banks licenced by the RBI. So, according to the Court, the banks must follow the process outlined in the Framework to help MSMEs before their accounts are labelled as NPAs. But in the actual situation, what is happening?

Sir, the Government brought these laws, these instructions, and these Acts, plus, there is a framework for the revival of the MSMEs. The RBI guidelines are strengthened under Section 21 and 35A of the Banking Regulation Act. But Sir, the banks are violating these RBI guidelines and the provisions of the MSME Act. They are misusing the SARFAESI Act. Most of the MSME owners cannot afford legal recourse leading to closure of their companies, which causes loss of livelihoods and economic distress.

Sir, I would like to cite one case in particular that has happened in Kerala. A Kerala-based commercial bank has acted so high handedly that the hon. Minister should take particular note of this. About Rs. 77 crore was availed by two companies. They paid back Rs. 101 crore as capital and interest. Out of Rs. 77 crore, they paid back Rs. 101 crore as capital and interest. But the bank authority has auctioned their properties and the building. Even their non-mortgaged property was auctioned under the SARFAESI Act. Only the valuable property and the factory were auctioned, and the machinery was left out.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE: The machinery became a heap of scrap. Sir, please understand. The hon. Minister should kindly take a note of it. The banks unilaterally have raised the interest. They have raised the interest from 18 per cent to 20 per cent. How can a small, medium and micro industry survive at the rate of 18 to 20 per cent of interest? The bank auctioned the property and building for Rs. 4.65 crore, which is valued at Rs. 17 crore.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please wind up. I will be confined to call other Members.

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE: I am concluding. Sir, 5.45 acres of land plus 47,169 square feet of building were auctioned off at Rs. 4.65 crore. The property itself was valued at Rs. 17 crore. This is the way the banks are active. When we attempt to amend the banking laws, we have to really address these kinds of issues. I do not say that the amendments, which are being made, are not important. But the real issue is faced by the industrial sector, manufacturing sector, and micro, small and medium sector. That is to be addressed.

I hope the hon. Minister will pay particular heed to this particular aspect.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री तनुज पुनिया (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, आज हम यहां बैंककारी विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक के ऊपर चर्चा करने आए हैं। इसके साथ ही कुछ और भी अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, जिन पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है। आम आदमी की सुविधा के लिए जब वर्ष 1969 में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था तो उसका लक्ष्य था कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों तक, दूर-दराज के क्षेत्र में अपनी बैंकिंग की सुविधाएं आम आदमी और गरीब से गरीब आदमी तक पहुंचा सकें। इसमें नफा-नुकसान नहीं देखा गया था। इसमें एक सामाजिक लक्ष्य था कि

ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों तक हमारी पहुंच हो। मौजूदा सरकार में पिछले दस साल से निजीकरण की नीति आ रही है। सबकी अपनी-अपनी विचारधारा होती है, सबके अपने-अपने तरीके होते हैं। लेकिन, वर्ष 2021-22 के बजट भाषण में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने आईडीबीआई बैंक के साथ-साथ दो और बैंकों के निजीकरण की बात की थी। लेकिन, अभी तक इस बिल में उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। उनका भविष्य क्या होगा, आगे उसके बारे में क्या होना है? उनका भविष्य अभी हवा में है। इस पर मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कोऑपरेटिव बैंक की स्थापना हुई थी। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि बिचौलिये और साहूकारों को खत्म कर दिया जाए। उनके शोषण से समाज को राहत मिले और कम दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाए। आज की सच्चाई यह है कि अगर आप बैंकिंग सेवा लेने के लिए कोऑपरेटिव बैंक में जाते हैं तो आपको टेबल से टेबल इतना घुमाया जाता है कि धरती पर जो धूल है, उस पर इमरतियाँ बन जाती हैं। वहां बाहर खड़े मक्खियों की तरह भिनभिनाते बिचौलिये मौजूद होते हैं। अगर आप बिचौलियों का सहारा लेंगे, तो आप उनको 25 से 50 परसेंट तक कमीशन देते हुए अपना काम बड़ी आसानी से करा सकते हैं। अगर आप उनका सहारा नहीं लेते हैं तो फिर वापस उन्हीं साहूकारों के पास चले जाते हैं।... (व्यवधान) बस मैं अपनी छोटी सी बात रखना चाहता हूं।

इसमें आम आदमी की बातें हैं। जो आम आदमी है, आम किसान है, गरीब व्यक्ति है, उसकी सुविधा के लिए जो बातें होनी चाहिए थीं, जिस उम्मीद से जनता सरकार की तरफ रिफॉर्म्स के लिए देख रही थी, वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है। चिंदबरम जी बता रहे थे कि मार्च में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वादे किए थे। कानूनी साइमलटेनियस नॉमिनेशन्स की बात सभी ने कह दी है तो मैं दोबारा उस पर नहीं जाऊंगा। उसमें पर्याप्त स्पष्टता प्रदान नहीं की गई है, इस बात को मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री के सामने लाना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, केसीसी की बड़ी समस्या है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Punia Ji, please wind up. The Minister has to reply.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री तनुज पुनिया: मेरा यह कहना है कि आम आदमी को बहुत समस्या है। उसको भागदौड़ करनी पड़ती है, चाहे वह केसीसी के ऋण की बात हो या उसको रिन्यू कराने की बात हो या फिर बीमा पाने की बात हो। इन सारी बातों के प्रोसीजर को आसान करना चाहिए। इसी उम्मीद से आम आदमी आपकी तरफ देख रहे थे। टेन्योर की बात भी लोगों ने कह दी है, तो मैं दोबारा नहीं कहूंगा।

आखिर में, मैं बस इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि आम आदमी पर विशेष ध्यान दें। आगे बहुत उम्मीद से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की तरफ हम लोग फिर एक उम्मीद करेंगे।

श्री छोटेलाल (राबर्ट्सगंज) : महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से एवं समाजवादी पीडीए के मसीहा माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी की अनुमति से मुझे बैंककारी विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक पर बोलने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है। बैंक के निजीकरण के कारण मौजूदा समय में कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ ग्राहकों को भी बहुत परेशानी होती है। 70 प्रतिशत लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहते हैं। संविदा कर्मचारियों की सीधी भर्ती के कारण युवाओं में रोष है। आरक्षण समाप्त कर सीधे भर्ती करना, नियम विरूद्ध है। इससे देश का युवा पीड़ित और परेशान है। उसके पास कोई नौकरी नहीं है। उसे आसानी से लोन नहीं मिलता है। इसमें सुधार की जरूरत है। लोन कैसे मिलता है? बैंक का चार महीने चक्कर लगाते-लगाते लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं। आप अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों से अगर आप पूछेंगे, जनता-जनार्दन से पूछेंगे तो वे बताते हैं कि आसानी से लोन मिलने वाला नहीं है। जितनी आसानी आप सोच रहे हैं, उतनी आसानी नहीं होती है। आसानी से गरीबों को, आदिवासियों को, सबको लोन मिलना चाहिए और मध्य वर्ग को भी लोन मिलना चाहिए। देश की अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति मध्य वर्ग के सभी गरीबों को सस्ता लोन मिलना चाहिए और 50 पर्सेंट सब्सिडी पर भी लोन मिलना चाहिए। देश का पैसा जो सभी बैंकों में जाता है, लेकिन अभी तक सुधार नहीं हो पाया कि सस्ता लोन देकर गरीबों का उत्थान किया जाए। यह अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है।

महोदय, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया जाए। किसान का कर्ज माफ नहीं हुआ है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि

"गरीबों को सस्ता लोन दिलाना पड़ेगा,

जैसे पहले लोन मिलता था, बकरी, भेड़, गाय-भैंस इत्यादि का लोन कराना पड़ेगा।

अगर चाहिए गरीब आदिवासियों के साथ न्याय

तो बैंक से पैसा दिलवाना पड़ेगा।"

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बैंककारी विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। I really want to support this Bill. I believe it is with good intention. I believe there is a massive opportunity lost which I just want to bring in and I will be very short with my issues.

One is about tenure. I think it is brilliant that they brought in the five years tenure for cooperative societies because generally, in cooperative societies, the election is for five years. Therefore, eight-year period was a problem. Though I think there is an opportunity lost because the cooperative societies, especially यूसीबीज़, जो ग्रामीण और शहर में छोटे—छोटे बैंक्स चलते हैं, उनका फेस बहुत इंपोर्टेंट होता है। जो डायरेक्टर होते हैं, उनका चेहरा देखकर लोग वहां डिपॉजिट रखा करते हैं और विश्वास पर बैंक चलती है। अगर 10 साल तक आप इनको सीमित रखते हैं, तो बहुत मुश्किल आएगी कि कल शायद ये जब संचालक, डायरेक्टर बैंक के पद से हटेंगे तो शायद डिपॉजिट्स का विदड्रॉल शुरू हो जाएगा। That is something which we should consider. डीसीसीबी और स्टेट बैंक का आपने इश्यू निकाला, उसमें एक और छोटा सा चेंज कर देते। मैं डीसीसीबी बैंक के बारे में मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं, डीसीसीबी बैंक में जो डायरेक्टर होते हैं, वे किसी यूसीसी में डायरेक्टर होते हैं, वहीं से वे चुनाव लड़ कर डीसीसीबी में आ जाते हैं। So, there was also a provision, that a cooperative UCB Director could also be a Director in a DCC bank.

Sir, about the nominations, I want to bring a very small issue. जो नामिनेशन अभी एग्जिस्टिंग में है, कोई बुजुर्ग आदमी का बेटा उसको संभालता नहीं है, पड़ोस का एक लड़का उसको संभाल रहा था, उसके मरने के बाद नॉमिनेशन पड़ोस के आदमी को दे दी, लेकिन उसको पैसा

नहीं मिला क्योंकि लीगल इश्यू आ जाता है। So, if this Act overrides the legal rights of the son and allowed the nomination to continue, it would be great. There is also a major issue of cooperative banks where the DCC banks have a lot of money. Hundreds of crores of rupees are stuck in the denotification. They have not been replaced and that is a case even that is going on in the Supreme Court. I really urge the Government that this is a good opportunity for you to come up and do it. 81 परसेंट राइट ऑफ किए गए जो लोन्स हैं, उनकी भी आज तक रिकवरी नहीं हो पायी है। That is something that they could do.

एआई के बारे में इस लॉ में करेक्शन आ जाता है तो अच्छा हो जाता। प्राइरोरिटी सेक्टर लैंडिंग में थोड़ी इस एक्ट में थोड़ा बदलाव लेकर आते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। किसानों को आज भी सस्ते में कर्ज नहीं मिल रहा है, जो सस्ता लोन आ रहा है वह भी गवर्नमेंट की सब्सिडी की वजह से आ रहा है। That is all I wanted to say. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you very much, Sir. I am indeed grateful to all the Members. I think about 28 of them have spoken, subject to correction if there is any change in number. As much as possible, I have been physically here to hear them. I will take more of my time to respond to each of their comments, rather than get into the details of the amendments which the Bill is bringing in.

I think even in my opening statement, I have explained the details of what the amendments are aimed at; how many amendments are there, and also as to why these many amendments are being brought in in one go. I will certainly elaborate a bit more to explain to hon. Member, Shri N. K. Premachandran who

normally gets into a lot of details about the parliamentary proceedings and so on. So, I always ardently listen to him.

In this case, I will certainly give the details to explain why his apprehensions are not well founded. His apprehensions are, I would think, apprehensions only. I can explain as to why they are not well founded. I would, as much as possible, try to go in the same order in which most of the MPs have spoken.

But broadly, I want to say that there has been a lot of general comments about India's banking system, the solutions that you have offered etc. You have also said that, maybe, the banks are doing alright but then you have NPAs. So, there is a lot of, I may be allowed to say, mixing of political details rather than what the reality of Indian banks is.

18.18 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Let me take a sense of confidence with which I would want to say. I am indeed very happy that India and its banking system is where it is today. Being a part of this Government and also as a citizen of this country, I would appeal to all hon. Members, through you, Speaker Sir, to just look at the world around us. Where are their banking systems? Many countries have lost their banks; many of their banks have really got collapsed. We would think in countries where the regulatory mechanisms are very sound, in such countries too, the banks have failed and failed miserably.

In fact, I can even quote a case. Overnight, over a weekend, the Government had to burn the midnight oil and give some kind of a salvaging package because from Monday morning there was no run on the bank. That was

the situation just one-and-a-half or two years ago and that too in a very developed country. All of us must have read it in the newspapers.

That was the case about one bank in one western corner of that country, which was very much prominent because of the closeness to Silicon Valley. Overnight, they had to flush in money to say that there is no run on and we will have to take care of saving the bank.

I heard a lot of voice which said, why this happened for Yes Bank and not for PMC. I request the honourable members to only go into the details of what is the nature of bank we are talking about. Can a treatment be similarly given? So, India's banking sector, irrespective of politics, is critical to this nation. We cannot afford to have any one of our banks struggling or on the crevice that they may fall off. I must credit the RBI and the Ministry of Finance, not because I am there, but truly.

Since 2014, we have been extremely cautious that banks remain stable. Do you know the state of affairs when in 2014 PM Modi had come? My learned friend Sambit Patra and many others also spoke about the 4Rs with which we have tried resolving the crisis in the banks. So, the intention is to keep our banks safe, stable, healthy, and in the 10 years, you have seen the outcome. It is benefiting the economy. So, I would appeal to the honourable members that India should take pride in the fact that today the banks are up to a lot of good. They are being professionally managed. They are absolutely professionally managed.

I could not just recollect the name of the honourable member who said: “What is your attitude about recapitalization of banks?” I am proud to say today

the banks do not come to the Government for their recapitalisation. It is because today they are professionally run. Their metrics are healthy. They can go to the market and raise loans, raise bonds, and run their business accordingly. That relationship of Government and the bank as *mai baap* is changed. It is not that they can go to the Ministry, take money, and run my bank despite all the negatives. It does not prevail any longer. We do not entertain such things because banks do not need to be entertained for it. They are professionally run today. Therefore, I would want honestly, all of us to take immense pride in this. It is a national achievement. I have done about 8 or 9 reviews personally, not sitting in Delhi, but going to each of the States, and each of the zones.

As far as RRBs are concerned, there were also concerns about it. Some Members have said: “Nationalization was done because we wanted to have more branches, more banks going into the rural areas, and include people.” Our RRBs are doing the very same thing. I am proud to say today they are mobile banking facilitated. They are internet banking facilitated. They are healthy in their deposits. The sponsor banks are doing so much to keep them absolutely active and on their toes. They are available in Arunachal Pradesh. They are available in Assam. They are available in far flung areas of Rajasthan.

There was a very valid question. I do not know if it was being asked by Member Supriya Sule, who asked about the NBFCs and the banks. The Member said that the NBFCs are giving away their duty and passing it on to the NBFCs. NBFCs are raising the rate at which they are extending loans. There can be problems there. But, the NBFCs have the advantage of going the last mile, which

public sector banks, at one stage, did not have the methodology. But, now they have come up with Bank Mitras with which they are providing all the banking facility. Using that as an argument, I want to answer several of the concerns which very many Members of Parliament raised.

The nationalization was done because we wanted the branches to be available in rural areas. I will tell you what the progress is between 2014 and today. The total number of branches of all scheduled commercial banks have increased by 3,792 in a year to reach 1,65,501 in September 2014. That many branches are there in India. Out of this, 85,116 branches are of public sector banks. They are also going to the rural areas or providing within five kilometres radius a touch point. It could be an ATM, it could be a Bank Mitra, it could be the brick-and-mortar branch, or it could be any other association with a small finance branch there. So, within five kilometres, I am mapping it, wherever or in whichever State I go, I look at the map of where the bank presence is, particularly, the rural branches. There were 1,17,990 branches in March 2014. Today, 1,65,501 bank branches of all the scheduled commercial banks are there. As far as rural branches are concerned, they were 41,855 in March 2014. As of September 2024, there are 55,372 rural branches, brick and mortar branches.

Then, there were 32,504 semi-urban branches in March 2014 but now, there are 45,314 branches. In urban areas, there were only 21,007 branches in March 2014 but now, there are 29,276 branches.

Sir, there was also a concern whether we cover the poor; whether we cover the women. I am just giving you the data, to start with. First is, percentage of

women covered under PM Mudra. About 68 per cent of all the PM Mudra benefits goes to women. Talking about PM SVANidhi, about 44 per cent of all the SVANidhi loans go to women. They are collateral-free, without security, which are given to small people who are having street-end shops or push carts. So, about 44 per cent of the loans are going to women through PM SVANidhi.

Talking about the number of women bank Mudras, these are not the customers but the women who are performing the banking function in the rural areas so that people are given the connect. There are 12 lakh bank Mudras out of which more than one lakh are women. This has become a very, very happy augury for them also, because they are able to earn a lot more by being active in the rural areas.

Now, coming to the total deposits in PM Jan-Dhan Yojana, I will also address some of the concerns some hon. Members raised about charges being levied to small accounts. I will come to that. What is the total deposit in PM Jan-Dhan accounts? It is a very important number. There are 53 crore PM Jan-Dhan accounts. Our population is 1.41 crore out of which 53 crore people are having PM Jan-Dhan accounts.

I never get tired of saying this, I repeat it. At the time in 2014, when I had the honour of serving under the hon. Prime Minister and under Shri Arun Jaitley ji as an MoS in Finance, when it was launched, there was a lot of heckling where it was said – 'Oh, you are starting it for people with zero balance account. They cannot even keep their balance. What will happen to the service charge? They will not be in a position to pay, and this is a useless exercise.' All this was said at

that time. I told you the number of people who have got PM Jan-Dhan accounts today. Are these zero balance accounts? No! Today, we have a total of Rs. 2.37 lakh crore in those accounts. The amount is Rs. 2.37 lakh crore. Talking about the average balance, this is a very important metric that we have to keep in mind. The average balance of PM Jan-Dhan accounts has increased. In a single account, Rs. 1,065 was the average. Today, Rs. 4,397 is the average balance in the account. A PM Jan-Dhan account had Rs. 1,000 only as the average balance, as on March 2015. Today, in those accounts, the minimum balance on an average is Rs. 4,397. That is why, the total amount in these PM Jan-Dhan accounts is Rs. 2.37 lakh crore. So, the intent of nationalisation of banks was to reach all people, go to the rural areas, and open branches. Since then to 2014, I gave you the numbers.

After Jan Dhan Yojana came in, what is the number? Within 10 years actually the original objective of nationalization has been far better achieved now by including both the poorest of the poor, with women particularly in rural areas and in other areas. I want to assure the hon. Members that under Prime Minister Modi, the twin balancesheet problem which festered banks has been resolved, and the health of Indian banks, being what it was in 2013-14, has been improved. That is why, if I may recall, before 2024 Lok Sabha elections, during the Vote on Account in the last Budget Session, we came up with a White Paper, which pointedly said what the reason was for us to get the White Paper at that time about the Indian banking system and not in 2014. If we had come out with a true story, as we did in the White Paper at that time, the confidence on the Indian economy

would have been shattered. You would not have had anybody coming into India; you would not have had our banks being touched with the barge pole, and our own depositors would have lost confidence. So, it was an easy temptation to release a White Paper at that time which we did not, and I am so happy that the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister at that time did not fall into that temptation. It would have given us a mileage for saying this is what we have inherited. But today giving it after restoring the banks to some level actually tells the true story. So, even after 50 years of nationalization you leave a twin balancesheet problem for us to clear, and we stand up now with great sense of responsibility towards this country showing how we have fulfilled that objective.

Sir, I am very tempted to give the performance index of Indian banks. The highest ever net profit of Rs.1.41 lakh crore in 2023-24 and Rs.85,520 crore in the first half year of 2024-25 has been achieved with all the public sector banks turning profitable. Today, I can say with happiness that all the public sector banks are turning profitable. As a sector, the profitability of all scheduled commercial banks is at a decadal high. You see this really reaching that level with a return on assets at 1.3 per cent and return on equity at 13.8 per cent in decades. The Gross NPA, the Net NPA – all of that has been spoken about. I would just briefly mention that Gross NPA is reducing from 14.58 per cent to 7.97 per cent in March 2018 to 3.12 per cent and 0.63 per cent in September 2024. These are not data that you can just say no.

Then, Sir, there were concerns about what happened to our MSMEs. Are you dealing with them, are they getting assistance from the banks as many of

them suffer? I would like to highlight the fact and this has been said earlier also. I am still not coming to the amendments in this Bill but very quickly I will move to that. In the Budget in July 2024, the Modi Government has announced at least five different schemes for them. For the first time ever in the history of Indian banking, we have given them collateral free, security free, and term loans to buy machine and plants. Plant and machinery loan was never given to MSMEs. We have provided it. Prime Minister Modi said that you will not charge any security for them or collateral from them, and will still extend the loan. We have extended that and I am now going to all the MSME clusters to build awareness among MSMEs, asking them to please utilize this. I want you all to go to the banks and take that credit.

I have gone to Udaipur. I have gone to MSME clusters. I have also gone to Pina in Bangalore which is closer to Bangalore. I will be moving from one cluster to another, and I am grateful that the hon. Minister for MSME, Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi has also been accompanying me. We are going from cluster to cluster to say that these are the five facilities we have given, please come and take it. This kind of a push is there towards facilitating MSMEs. Hon. Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, this is like the Emergency Credit Liquidity Guarantee Scheme, which stood by MSMEs during the COVID-19 period. So, MSME has never been forgotten by Prime Minister Modi, and I want to underline that all attention is being given to them.

Sir, there is on other point on the MSME. I have set a target of an additional MSME lending of … (*Interruptions*)

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी …* का पुलिंदा पढ़ रही हैं, इसलिए मैं यहां से जा रहा हूं।…(व्यवधान)

18.35 hrs

At this stage, Shri Sudama Prasad left the House.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member is saying something. I do not want to undermine him, but is …* parliamentary language? I am sure, people here can look at it. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उनकी कोई भी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। आप उनके प्रश्न का जवाब मत दो।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : महोदय, मैं इनके एक प्रश्न का जवाब जरूर दूंगी, क्योंकि उन्होंने मुझ पर …* का आरोप लगाया है। मैं बात न बोलते हुए, आपके आरोप का खंडन करती हूं कि वह …* है। …(व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सब कभी भी सत्ता पक्ष का अनादर नहीं करते हैं।…(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : महोदय, मैं गोगोई जी के हर एक प्वाइंट का जवाब दे रही हूं।…(व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य गोगोई जी के हर एक प्वाइंट का मैं जवाब दे रही हूं, क्योंकि वह सदस्य बोलकर चले गए हैं, मगर उनके समर्थन में दूसरे माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो रहे हैं। मुझे तो अपना डिफेंस करना ही चाहिए।…(व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य राजीव राय जी के विषय पर बोलना नहीं चाहती थी, because I thought I will go by some sequence. … (*Interruptions*)

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED: Is it chronology or sequence?

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* Not recorded.

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : आपके मन में क्रोनोलॉजी या सीक्वेंस जो भी आता है, आप कहिए। मगर मैं एक मिनट के लिए मेरी क्रोनोलॉजी और सीक्वेंस को बदल रही हूं।…(व्यवधान)

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य राजीव राय जी ने बताया कि मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है, उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी थी, लेकिन आपकी तरफ से जवाब नहीं आया।…(व्यवधान) Whatever, my Hindi being what it is.

You are a professor. You can correct somebody's English. You can correct my Hindi. But I will have to remind you that your political philosophy may not be correct.

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य चिट्ठी लिखे हैं, लिखी है, लुखा है, आई डोन्ट माइंड। आप मेरी बात समझ रहे हैं।…(व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : आप हिन्दी का मजाक न उड़ाइए।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : मैं मेरी हिन्दी का मजाक उड़ा रही हूं, क्योंकि मैं एक ऐसे राज्य से आती हूं, भाईसाहब, आप उनके पक्ष में बोल रहे हैं, आप जरूर पूछिए। मैं ऐसे राज्य से आती हूं, जहां हिन्दी पढ़ना गुनाह है, इसीलिए मुझे बचपन से हिन्दी पढ़ने से रोका गया है। आप उधर झगड़ा करिए, मुझसे नहीं। आपका झगड़ा उनसे होना चाहिए, जो हिन्दी पढ़ने को आपत्ति मानते हैं। आप उनसे झगड़ा करिए। मुझसे झगड़ा क्यों कर रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान) जल्दी से उठना नहीं है, जबकि आपके मित्र पक्ष के लोग राजनैतिक हिन्दी विरोध को नहीं समझते हैं।…(व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदय, क्या लुखा पार्लियामेंट्री शब्द है?...(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I did not use any such word. What is *lukha*? … (*Interruptions*) Who used it? I have not used it at all. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: I am not a *Hindibhashi.* … (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am not a *Hindibhashi* either. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: *Lukha* sounds unparliamentary.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I have not used it. … (*Interruptions*) Whoever used it, I have not used it. I am sorry.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: You only used the word *lukha*.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have not used that word. I do not even know that word. What are you throwing at me? Probably, you hear it in Assamese. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam, you read the record.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have not used that word. … (*Interruptions*) I have not used that word because I do not know it. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: If I have lied, I will come and apologise. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: There is no lie or … (*Interruptions*)

I am saying that I have not used it. I have not said that you are lying. I am not here to argue on that. I argue on merit. If I have not used it, why will I admit it?

First of all, my Hindi is not so rich for me to use abuses. मैं बोल-चाल में मुश्किल से हिन्दी के 10 शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करती हूं। If only my vocabulary was rich, I will know which is abuse and which is not.

Sir, this is a digression from the main point which Rajeev Rai ji threw at me. He said, ‘A letter was written you. You did not reply.’ I am telling you. A letter dated 9.11.2024 was received on 23.11.2024. The letter pertains to an issue being faced by Bank Mitras with a request to constitute a Committee to examine their

grievance. That was the matter he wrote. … (*Interruptions*) That was your letter. Which is the letter you are talking about? … (*Interruptions*) I will get back with the details. … (*Interruptions*) एक्सक्यूज मी, भाई साहब, वह पूर्ण सशक्त हैं। वह हमारे साथ बोलेंगे। … (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव राय : आपने बोला है कि मैंने … * बोला है। मैंने 15 सितम्बर को चिट्ठी लिखी है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको अलाऊ नहीं किया है।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : मैं इनकी नवंबर की चिट्ठी का विवरण दे रही हूं। अभी वह दूसरी डेट बोल रहे हैं। मैं उसकी भी डिटेल निकलवाकर देती हूं। सर, मैं आपके सामने बोल रही हूं। मेरे द्वारा नवंबर की चिट्ठी का जवाब मेन्डेटरी 15 दिन के अंदर उनके पास एक्नॉलेजमेंट गया है। उसके बाद इस मामले में हमारी तरफ से डिटेल्ड रिप्लाई भी चला गया है। अगर उनके पास दूसरे अन्य मामले हैं, मैं उनका भी जवाब दे दूंगी। … (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव राय : वह 15 सितंबर की चिट्ठी है।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : ठीक है। आप अभी इसके बारे में बोल रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सांसद महोदय, हरेक सांसद महोदय का पत्र जाता है। जब मंत्री जी बिल पर रिप्लाई करेंगी, तो हरेक पत्र को लेकर थोड़े ही आएंगी। यह संभव नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह संभव नहीं है। अनप्रैक्टिकल चीज है। आपने चिट्ठी लिखी और मंत्री जी ने चिट्ठी का जवाब दे दिया, लेकिन बिल के जवाब के समय आपकी हर चिट्ठी का जवाब…

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव राय : मैं 15 सितंबर की चिट्ठी के बारे में कह रहा हूं।

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* Not recorded.

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : आप डिटेल दे दीजिए। मैं उसका भी विवरण देती हूं। अगर मेरी तरफ से जवाब नहीं आता है तो मैं लिखित में माफी भी लिखती हूं। मैं ऐसी-वैसी आदमी नहीं हूं। मगर, आप स्पीकर के सामने दूसरों के साथ मिलकर मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगाते हो, I will not sit quiet. … (*Interruptions*)

प्रो. सौगत राय : आप आदमी नहीं हैं। आप औरत हैं।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you. Rejoice yourself by correcting my Hindi. But you should also hold a complaint against them for not allowing us to learn Hindi in Tamil Nadu. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, regarding the matter raised by Shri Gaurav Gogoi, I want to get into the details. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): We are not against anybody learning Hindi. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, for clarifying that. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, since there is so much of heat on this, let me take one minute on that. I appreciate the hon. Member getting up to say, ‘We are not opposed to many things but we are opposed to only imposition of Hindi’. I want to just give a clarification. … (*Interruptions*) It is not the core part of the Bill. I agree. But if there are Members from your side rising at me, I would like to also answer that with the permission of the Chair. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: You took up the matter.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Of course, I will take up the matter. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: You made a wrong statement, hon. Minister. We are not against learning Hindi. We are only opposing the imposition of Hindi.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you for that, Sir. But now let me say my words. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to just take a minute more on that.

They are opposed to imposing Hindi. Very well! I appreciate that. No one should impose anything on anybody. Nobody should impose on anybody and that is why the hon. Prime Minister talks about 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' and encourages every State to have their own language, and that is why hon. Prime Minister was the first Prime Minister in this country who said higher education -- whether it is in engineering, medical -- should also happen in regional languages. Hence, I am happy to say that Tamil Nadu today has the opportunity to have medical education also in Hindi, in Tamil. Oh! Sorry, how dare I say that? … (*Interruptions*)

That is right. You go on imposing on me, right? Hindi comes out of my mouth. I am telling in favour of your Tamil, my Tamil. All right? … (*Interruptions*) Your Tamil and my Tamil, it means our Tamil. Do not argue on small things. But the larger message is that when I say that the environment was not conducive, in fact I speak from my lived experience in Tamil Nadu. I speak from my lived experience when even going to learn Hindi aside from my school I was mocked in the streets. I was mocked by saying : "So, you want to learn Hindi. You live in Tamil Nadu. You eat the salt of this country, and you want to learn Hindi that North

Indian's bhasha". These are words ringing in my ears. This is my lived experience. … (*Interruptions*)

Who does that? It is because of the political support which is being given in that State. Learning Hindi and Sanskrit are treated and perceived as learning some other fellows' language, and the words that they use are 'people who have come over to this land'. Is Tamil Nadu not part of India? So, what is wrong if I learn Hindi? … (*Interruptions*)

They used the word 'vandheri'. … (*Interruptions*) I am using it in Tamil now. … (*Interruptions*) They call us that. … (*Interruptions*) Why is it so? … (*Interruptions*) Is that not part of the political strategy there? … (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I have lived experience of Tamil Nadu's imposing on me not to learn Hindi. … (*Interruptions*) Is that not imposition on me? … (*Interruptions*) As an individual, I learnt the language I want. … (*Interruptions*) So, what is the harm? … (*Interruptions*) I will also quote from Purananuru and I will quote from Thiruvalluvar. … (*Interruptions*) My love for Tamil is as much as I want to learn any other language. … (*Interruptions*) So, it is all right to say that we do not want imposition of Hindi. … (*Interruptions*) We do not want to impose Hindi. … (*Interruptions*) But why did they impose on me not to learn Hindi? … (*Interruptions*) I want to ask this. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, Rule 94. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, hon. Member Gogoi raised a few more things. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Do not mislead the House. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you very much. … (*Interruptions*) The Hindi Prachar Sabha was burnt down in Chennai. … (*Interruptions*) हिंदी प्रचार सभा को तमिलनाडु में आग लगा दी गयी। … (व्यवधान) Who burnt it? … (*Interruptions*) और हिंदी की बात करते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

Sir, sorry. … (*Interruptions*) I will go on with this. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND: Madam, you are misleading the House. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: You are imposing on me denying my fundamental right to learn whichever language I want to learn. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am coming back to this one. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, मैं आसन से बोल रहा हूं लेकिन अनआफिशियली कहा, कि हमें दूसरी लैंग्वेज भी सीखनी है। सबको सब लैंग्वेज आए तो यह अच्छा है। जितनी ज्यादा लैंग्वेज आए, जितनी ज्यादा भाषा आए, यह उतना ही अच्छा है।

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI : She is misleading the House. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हाउस को कौन मिसलीड कर रहा है?

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: The Minister's statement is completely distorted. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। आप आपस में डिबेट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है।

… (व्यवधान)… *

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* Not recorded.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, this is imposition on me as a citizen of this country.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सुनिए, वे अपनी जिंदगी की कहानियां बता रही हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am glad that the MP is talking about it. Tell me one Prime Minister who has taken Tamil to the UN. It is Narendra Modi. Tell me one Prime Minister who quotes Tamil repeatedly, because he respects that language.… (*Interruptions*) Tell me one Prime Minister with whom DMK has been in alliance, where the Prime Minister quoted Tamil. It is our Prime Minister who quoted Tamil. That is the respect we give for the sentiment of all of us Tamilians.… (*Interruptions*) Sir, if they want that from me, I am also that Tamil who suffered this. Eight crore people have been shown what love the Prime Minister has for Tamil.… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कल्याण बनर्जी जी, अभी पश्चिम बंगाल का झगड़ा नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह आपके प्रदेश की बात नहीं है। ये एक प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I did already speak about the MUDRA loan and rural bank presence. I have sort of addressed so many questions asked by the hon. Member, Gaurav Gogoi. But one particular thing on which many Members spoke was student loans and education loans.

I just want to dispel the doubt that many Members had in their minds. The total education loan outstanding has increased from Rs. 71,000 crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 1.04 lakh crore in 2023-24. Loans are actually increasing and student loans are increasing. There has been an increase also to Rs. 1.3 lakh crore as on October 2024, which is an increase of 17.6 per cent over October 2023. The model loan education scheme has also been launched by the Government of India, where loans up to Rs. 7.5 lakh are given without requirement of any collateral or any margin money. The repayment period is also 15 long years. Further, the scheme is also backed by credit guarantee to the extent of Rs. 3,500 crore. So, the Government is giving credit guarantee and we have allocated money for the guarantee purpose which is Rs. 3,500.

Now, recently, the Government has also brought out Pradhan Mantri Vidyalakshmi Scheme for financial support to meritorious students. I just want to highlight what this meritorious students loan scheme is. On 6^{th} November 2024, Pradhan Mantri Vidyalakshmi Scheme was approved by the Cabinet and there are broad contours of this loan scheme. Because it is about students loan, many people were rightly concerned. I just want to put before them what this loan scheme is. Up to Rs. 7.5 lakh loans will be provided under 75 per cent credit guarantee by the Government of India, and that is the National Credit Guarantee Corporation, which will support it. For quality higher education, we are willing to give beyond Rs. 7.5 lakh for students. Now, these loans are given not to very upper middle class or middle class, or even higher income class, but these are students with annual family income up to Rs. 8 lakh. The Scheme will also provide

three per cent interest subvention for loans up to Rs. 10 lakh. So, it is interest subvention, collateral free, and for families with very low income. In addition to a scheme which is already existing, there is a full interest subvention given to students with annual family income up to Rs. 4.5 lakh. It is not Rs. 8 lakh, but even lesser. It is full interest subvention.

So, the scheme is applicable and it is provided by all scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks also. Three per cent interest subvention will be paid to one lakh eligible students and will be enabled through the Central Bank digital currency process through Canara Bank. This facility is expected to be ready by the second week of February. That is the target date. So, the PM Vidyalaxmi scheme is something on which the poorer students, low-income class students will get interest subvention and also collateral free loans.

Kalyan Banerjee ji raised a few issues which I just want to clarify. He was speaking elaborately on the nomination issue. I want to clarify on that. At the moment, the provisions allow only for the nomination of one person for the payment of depositors' money, articles kept in safe custody and also for safety lockers, and so on. The proposed amendment will enable individuals to nominate up to four persons for these facilities with the options for either, successive or simultaneous nominations. I just want to draw the difference between where it is successive and where it will be simultaneous. That will be the first explanation I want to give to the hon. Member Kalyan Banerjee. Depositors will have the option for successive or simultaneous and not 'and'. If I heard the hon. Member right, he said 'successive and'. No, it is going to be this or that. For instance, for

deposits, option for either successive or simultaneous nominations are available, whereas for articles kept in safe custody or in safety lockers, only successive nominations will be allowed. Successive nominations ensure that if the first nominee is unavailable, the next nominee in line will become operative maintaining continuity and reducing complications of legal heirs. Additionally, what it does? Section 45ZG is inserted to establish the priority of successive nominations ensuring clear guidelines for activation of subsequent nominees. If one is not there, then another can be there. Why at all we need to bring this? This also partly answers Shri N.K. Premachandran's concerns about why we are doing all this.

Before I come to the next point on the directors, the difference between where the successive and where the multiple nominations are applicable, there is a differentiated treatment between deposits and also the securities. Kalyan Banerjee ji, N.K. Premachandran, Supriya Sule and also, I think, many others raised this issue of cooperative bank directors. The current provisions today specify an eight-year tenure for directors excluding the Chairman and the whole-time director in a banking company. The proposed amendment aims to extend the tenure of directors excluding the Chairman and the whole-time director in cooperative banks to 10 years. What is the rationale? The 97th amendment to the Constitution specifies that the term of elected members of the Board and its office-bearers in cooperative societies shall be five years from the date of election. This provision is consistent with most cooperative laws which also stipulate a five-year term of office for directors with no restriction on re-election. The current

Banking Regulation Act imposes an eight-year cap on tenure of directors. So, that and the constitutional provision are not in alignment. So, this creates practical difficulties as directors serving the maximum term under cooperative laws are required to resign in the middle of their second term to comply with the Banking Regulation Act. To resolve this challenge and align it with the Banking Regulation Act, it is proposed therefore, to extend it to the maximum continuous tenure for directors from eight years to 10 years.

19.00 hrs

This will, therefore, harmonise it with the current governing practices that exist. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE: Will it be prospective under the Companies Act? Will it be same?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: At the moment, we have not. But you have given us a thought. I will have to think about it. And I am not giving an assurance. But I will certainly have to… (*Interruptions*)

Sir, there was also this concern about cyber frauds. There are a lot of activities and initiatives being taken by the Government of India. I will just highlight some of them. I know even on a daily basis, there are a lot of calls which come to us saying 'I have lost this much amount of money because of people who fraudulently called me saying that they are CBI Director, IB Chief or whatever'. They gave their entire details, and their money has been siphoned off. In many cases, very educated and very experienced Government and private company

top executives are losing money. But at this stage, I can only say that we are taking efforts and we are trying to do it as much as possible.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट रुकिये।

माननीय सदस्यों, अगर सभा की सहमति हो तो इस विधेयक की समाप्ति तक सभा की कार्यवाही का समय बढ़ा दिया जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हां।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, at the moment, Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre, which we call as I4C under the Ministry of Home Affairs, serves as a national nodal point for coordinated effort in tackling cybercrimes. The Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre operates in collaboration with major banks, payment intermediaries, telecom service providers, law enforcement agencies and so on. The National Cyber Crime Helpline (1930) is also operational 24/7 across all the States and UTs for immediate reporting and redressal. I have broadly given an indication of the kind of steps that the Government of India is taking on this. But I understand that there is a rampant occurrence on which we need to have a very quick redressal mechanism. The Department and I4C are all working together to come up with some concrete plans.

Sir, hon. Member Dr. Rani Srikumar had raised this issue which is very important. So, I thought that I should specifically say that the minimum bank savings deposit that people hold are also being charged with penalties and so on. I want to assure hon. Member Dr. Rani Srikumar that none of the basic account holders -- 65 crore basic saving bank deposit holders or the 54 crore Jan Dhan

account holders who are absolutely on the bottom rung -- are penalised for not maintaining a minimum balance. It is a written order. No bank can charge on them. In fact, these accounts are also given overdraft facility of Rs. 10,000, which is extended to all these basic account and Jan Dhan accounts. And besides that, the Jan Dhan account holders are also given Rs. 2 lakh as accident insurance and also, a RuPAY card with no additional charge for them to use the card. So, I just want to assure the Member that we do not charge anything for services for these accounts.

Finally, Shri N.K. Premachandran ji raised the issue of write-off of loans. So, this is a repeated point of concern which many hon. Members spoke about – write off, waive off, etc. When the write-offs happen, the banks make a certain provision. And the loans, which are defaulted and after a certain level, are then given to the National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (NARCL), which then finds buyers and spruces up that. After the buyers come and take it, the due amount to the bank comes back. So, this was very nicely and legislatively created and that is why, the NARCL is actively working to take away these accounts after certain amount which they can take over. For lesser amount defaults, the usual and local redressal mechanisms, DRTs, SARFAESI and all of them, come into play.

No write off is left without pursuing from the defaulter the total amount that he owes to the system and therefore, there were quite a few Members of Parliament who spoke from this side saying how much has been obtained from defaulters, how much has been given back? Restitution to the banks have

happened. Restitution alone is above Rs. 15,000 crore. So, this is an ongoing process. It is not going to be for just one day. But I repeat this line. Write off is not waive off. The banks are pursuing them. So, with that, I think mostly, I have addressed many of the Members concerns.

There was one important point. I think again it was Dr. Rani Srikumar who spoke about amalgamation. Many other Members also spoke about banks. Many banks have lost their employees. I would like to tell this House from the time amalgamation till today, on account of the amalgamation, not one employee has been removed from the banks. Therefore, I want to be very clear.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, I have given you statistics.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No, you may give. Fine. But they have not been removed is the point. I want to say this. I will look into what you have given.

Sir, this EPS 95 is very sensitive topic. Hon. Member Supriya Sule raised it. This scheme is administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. And the Finance Ministry has no record of any approval or assurance which Shri Arun Jaitley has given on this matter. We do not have any record. … (*Interruptions*) That is fine. I take that point but then no assurance was given by the hon. Finance Minister at that time.

One liner might help a bit more to explain the point that hon. Member Supriya Sule raised. There are no re-election restriction on the Directors. If that helps in explaining the situation, the prospective aspect is different. I am sure you are aware of it. … (*Interruptions*)

So, that is largely the response I wanted to give. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

> "कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934, बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 और बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1980 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

<u>प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।</u>

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

Clause 2 Amendment of Section 42

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 1 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I am moving amendment No. 1 to Clause 2.

Page 2, *for* lines 9 to 11,**-**

substitute " '*(b)*"fortnight" means the period from the first day to the fourteenth day of each calendar month or fifteenth day to the last day of each calendar month, both days inclusive;';". (1)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 1 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

<u>संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।</u>

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 13 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am moving the amendment.

Page 2, line 16, -

for “five days”

substitute “three days”. (13)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 13 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 5

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 21 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I am moving the amendment.

Page 2, line 29,-

for “two crore”

substitute “one crore”. (21)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 21 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 3 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

<u>खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।</u>

Clause 4 Amendment of Section 10A

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 14 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 33,-

for "ten years"

substitute "five years". (14)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 14 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूं।

<u>संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।</u>

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 22 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): I want to move the amendment. In this context, I want to mention that there is a controversy between the Reserve Bank and the Government. It seems that the Reserve Bank does not want to increase the repo rate and the Government is saying that it will reduce the repo rate so that the rate of growth which has fallen may rise.

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 33,-

for "ten years"

substitute "twelve years". (22)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 22 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूं।

<u>संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।</u>

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 4 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 5 Amendment of Section 16

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 15 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am moving amendment no. 15 in which it is proposed that a Director of the Central Cooperative Bank, elected to the State Cooperative Bank, should be a member for a maximum period of six months. it is a harmless amendment. Madam, it may be accepted. I beg to move:

Page 2, line 38,-

after "member"

insert "for a maximum period of six months". (15)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 5 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 15 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूं।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 5 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 5 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 6 Amendment of Section 18

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 2 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): I want to move the amendment. सर, मैं इस सिलसिले में केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट का अमेंडमेंट है। यह स्टेट बैंक है, जिसके चेयरमैन एक प्राइवेट कंपनी की कोल माइन खरीदने के लिए ऑस्ट्रेलिया गए थे। बैंक के बारे में ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? … (व्यवधान) I beg to move:

Page 3, line 2,-

for "the last day of the fortnight or if the last day of any such fortnight"

substitute "the last working day of the fortnight or if the last working day of any such fortnight". (2)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 2 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूं।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 6 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 6 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 7 Amendment of Section 24

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 16 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): No, I am not moving.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 7 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 7 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

<u>खंड 8 और 9 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए</u>।

Clause 10 Amendment of Section 45ZA

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 17 और 18 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, it is an important amendment which I would like to propose. Why should we restrict the number of nominees to four? If I want to nominate more than four persons, why should I be restricted? Proportionate allocation of the assets which are in the deposits or in the bank, has to be distributed among themselves. So, why should we restrict the number of nominees to four? Let it be unlimited. That is my amendment. Madam, kindly consider the amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 3, line 48,-

omit "not exceeding four". (17)

Page 4, *omit* lines 11 and 12. (18)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 10 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 17 और 18 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूं।

<u>संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए</u>।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 10 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

<u>प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ</u>।

<u>खंड 10 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया</u>।

Clause 11 Amendment of Section 45ZC

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के.प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 3 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, it is the same amendment "not exceeding four". It has already been negatived. So, I am not moving my Amendment No. 3.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 11 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

<u>प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।</u>

<u>खंड 11 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।</u>

Clause 12 Amendment of Section 45ZE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के.प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 4 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, it is the same amendment "not exceeding four". So, I am not moving my Amendment No. 4.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 12 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

<u>प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।</u>

<u>खंड 12 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।</u>

<u>खंड 13 और 14 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।</u>

Clause 15 Amendment of Section 38A

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 5, 6 और 7 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5, line 39,-

for “seven years”

substitute "five years". (5)

Page 5, line 42,-

for "seven consecutive years"

substitute "five consecutive years". (6)

Page 5, line 46,-

for "seven years"

substitute "five years". (7)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खंड 15 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 5, 6 और 7 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

<u>संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।</u>

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 8 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am not moving my Amendment No. 8.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 24 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, in this context, I want to say that I am not very happy with the Investor Education and Protection Fund. I do not think that it is performing any function to recover one’s hard-earned money.

I beg to move:

Page 6, line 3,-

for “shall be entitled”

substitute "shall not be entitled". (24)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खंड 15 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 24 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 15 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 15 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 16 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 17 Amendment of Section 10

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के.प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 9 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am moving the amendment. It is also very important that "corresponding new bank may fix". I would like to substitute it with "Reserve Bank may fix in consultation with Central Government or any higher remuneration the corresponding new bank may fix." This is also good for the legislation. Kindly accept it or give me an assurance that in future you the Government would accept it so that I can withdraw it.

I beg to move:

Page 6, line 26,-

for "corresponding new bank may fix"

substitute "Reserve Bank may fix in consultation with Central Government or any higher remuneration the corresponding new bank may fix". (9)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन.के.प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 17 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 9 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 17 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 17 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 18 Amendment of Section 10B

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के.प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 10 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am not moving my Amendment No. 10 to Clause 18, Amendment No. 11 to Clause 19, and Amendment No. 12 to Clause 20 because they have already been negatived.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री विशालदादा प्रकाश बापू पाटील जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 19 और 20 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी शंका का समाधान हो गया है, इसलिए I am not moving my Amendment Nos. 19 and 20.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आपकी भी किसी समस्या का समाधान हुआ? क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 26 और 27 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I want to keep the Ministers on their toes which is why, I give these amendments so that they are aware of the Parliamentary procedure and give due importance to the voice of the Opposition.

I beg to move:

Page 6, line 38,-

for “seven years”

substitute "ten years". (26)

Page 6, line 41,-

for “seven consecutive years”

substitute "ten consecutive years". (27)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खंड 18 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 26 और 27 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 18 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 18 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 19 Amendment of Section 10

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 11 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am not moving the amendment.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 19 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 19 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 20 Amendment of Section 10

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 12 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am not moving the amendment.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि खंड 20 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

<u>प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।</u>

<u>खंड 20 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।</u>

<u>खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।</u>

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

<u>प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।</u>

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही बुधवार, दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर, 2024 को प्रात: 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

<u>19.22 hrs</u>

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Wednesday, December 04, 2024/ Agrahayana 13, 1946 (Saka)

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