

Thursday, February 06, 2025
Magha 17, 1946 (Saka)



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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 06, 2025/ Magha 17, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

***Starred Question Nos. 41 and 42**

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 41, श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है ।... (व्यवधान) विदेश में हमारे लोगों का अपमान हुआ है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बारह बजे बोलना ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, आपकी चिंता सरकार के ध्यान में है । यह विदेश नीति का मामला है । यह दूसरे देश का विषय है और भारत सरकार के संज्ञान में है । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है और हम प्रश्न काल के महत्वपूर्ण समय में मतदाताओं की चिंताओं, कठिनाइयों और समस्याओं को उठाने का प्रयास करते हैं और सरकार जवाब देती है । प्रश्न बहुत कठिनाई से लगते हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप कीर्ति आज़ाद जी को बोलने दें ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप सहयोगी दल के लिए व्यवधान पैदा कर रहे हैं । आप उनको नियोजित तरीके से प्रश्न नहीं उठाने देना चाहते हैं? नियोजित तरीके से सदन में व्यवधान करना, संसद में गतिरोध पैदा

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

करना, संसदीय परंपराओं के अनुरूप नहीं है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप अपने विषय को समय से उठाएं। बारह बजे आपके विषय का समय आएगा, आप उस समय चर्चा करना।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: कीर्ति आज़ाद जी।

USE OF DRONES FOR SPRAYING OF FERTILIZERS

***41. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any information from the Department of Fertilizers regarding making the provision of ten drones per village to meet the requirement of over six lakh villages for developing entrepreneurs for drone-based spraying of liquid fertilizers such as nano-fertilizers;

(b) if so, the measures taken so far in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said initiative is expected to be completed?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) No such information has been received by this Ministry. However, the Government approved Namo Drone Didi - Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare for providing 15,000 drones to the women Self Help Groups (SHGs) during a period of three years 2023-24 to 2025-26 with a

view to provide sustainable business and livelihood support to them. 1094 drones have been distributed to Drone Didis of SHGs by Lead Fertilizers Companies (LFCs) in 2023-24 using their internal resources. Out of these 1094 drones, 500 drones have been distributed under the Namo Drone Didi scheme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. The role of Ministry of Civil Aviation is only to facilitate the manufacturing and registration of drones through a conducive regulatory environment.

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे आपके संरक्षण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।... (व्यवधान)

मैं जो प्रश्न पूछा रहा हूँ, पिछले सत्र में यह प्रश्न पूछा जा चुका है। वर्ष 2023 में सिविल एविएशन मंत्रालय ने जवाब दिया था और अभी-भी उन्होंने कहा है कि नमो ड्रोन दीदी स्कीम मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर एंड फार्मर्स की है। यह समझ में आता है। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि सिविल एविएशन और डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ फर्टीलाइजर्स और एग्रीकल्चर में आपसी विरोधाभास है। आप कैमिकल एंड फर्टीलाइजर्स कमेटी की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बिंदु 3.33 में देखें, उसमें जो लिखा है मैं उसे कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

“Distribution of 10 drones per village in more than 6 lakh villages is being dealt in the Ministry of Civil Aviation. This scheme is not related to the Department of Fertilizers.” ... (*Interruptions*)

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री, डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ फर्टीलाइजर्स और डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ सिविल एविएशन में नमो ड्रोन दीदी का तालमेल नहीं है? क्या यह केवल एक जुमले के रूप में रह गया है? माननीय मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Sir, the Namo Drone Didi Programme

is a flagship programme, which was envisioned by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji for financial inclusion, especially for empowerment of women. ... *(Interruptions)* I am very happy to share that the way we have done, this has really improved the earning of women. ... *(Interruptions)*

As regards the question, 'which Ministry does it come under', the parent Department is the Department of Fertilizers which is dealing with the distribution of drones. ... *(Interruptions)* This scheme actually comes under the Department of Fertilizers, which is trying to give 80 per cent subsidy to the women Self-Help Groups. ... *(Interruptions)* The number of drones that need to be distributed is up to 15,000 drones, and we have distributed up to 500 drones. ... *(Interruptions)* We are trying to see that the remaining 14,500 of them will be done through indigenisation. ... *(Interruptions)*

We want to promote more indigenisation of drones. ... *(Interruptions)* So, this is a collective effort. The Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Fertilizers collectively want to see and promote the utilization of drones in agriculture. ... *(Interruptions)*

11.04 hrs

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

It is because we see a direct impact, especially in the earnings that the usage of drones can give to the owner of the drone and also the impact it can

have on the agricultural production and the reduction of fertilizers and pesticides that get used in agriculture. ... (*Interruptions*)

The figure of distributing of drones has come up in a discussion between these Ministries. We are trying to promote and look at what the potential will be. ... (*Interruptions*) We have come with the aspirational figure that we can have ten drones per village. Initially, through the Namo Drone Didi Programme, we are distributing 15,000 drones out of which 500 drones have been distributed. In the stipulated time of three years, we will distribute the rest of the 14,500 drones. ... (*Interruptions*)

11.05 hrs

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

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद : सर, आप देखिए, विरोधाभास आ गया। मैंने कहा कि मुझे आपके संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। ... (व्यवधान) स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बिंदु 3.33 में लिखा हुआ है, “Distribution of ten drones per village in more than six lakh villages is there in the Ministry of Civil Aviation. This Scheme is not related to the Department of Fertilizers”. ... (*Interruptions*) अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह उर्वरक मंत्रालय का है, ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि यह नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्कीम यदि है तो किसकी है?

इस पर आगे बढ़ते हुए मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मंत्रालय ने माना है कि 6.6 लाख गांवों में ड्रोन देने हैं और यदि एक गांव में 10 ट्रेक्टर हैं, तो 10 ड्रोन, यानी 6.6 लाख गांवों में 66

लाख ड्रोन्स की आवश्यकता है, ... (व्यवधान) जो मंत्री जी ने माना है कि इनको प्रोवाइड करना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या 15 हजार देश के लिए पूरे हो जाएंगे, क्या ये पर्याप्त हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : धीरे-धीरे होंगे, माननीय मंत्री जी।

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद : सर, मुझे इसे कम्प्लीट कर लेने दीजिए।

श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू : सर, ड्रोन्स का इस्तेमाल हम देश में काफी ज्यादा कर सकते हैं।

There is a lot of potential for the utilisation of drones and not just in agriculture. I have 50 cases of drone usage in 12 departments. The cases of usage of drones are limitless and the possibilities are endless. ... (*Interruptions*) But when it comes to utilisation of drones in agriculture, one is the Namo Drone Didi Programme under which we are distributing 15,000 drones. Regarding giving ten drones per village in six lakh villages, this is an aspirational figure that we have. How do we see the future implications? ... (*Interruptions*) We are ensuring we have something in mind so that we have a direction in which we can move forward and there is no special scheme for the distribution of drones but we have a figure in mind of what the potential can be there. ... (*Interruptions*) We are trying to encourage the industry to ensure more use cases of drones come under drone application. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन न.- 42, श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे।
श्री सुधीर गुप्ता।

QUALITY OF WATER UNDER JJM

***42. † SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued new protocols to the States regarding regular check and improvement measures for ensuring quality of water to be supplied under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the expert committee formed under the chairmanship of Shri V.K. Madhavan for ensuring the quality of water under the set standards of the Government have submitted its report to the Union Government;
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure supply of quality water to the households under JJM in the country?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग ने 30 दिसंबर, 2024 को "ग्रामीण परिवारों को पाइपगत पेयजल आपूर्ति की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी के लिए संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका" जारी की है, जिसे अपर सचिव और मिशन निदेशक (एनजेजेएम) की अध्यक्षता वाली विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा तैयार किया गया था, जिसमें वाटर एड के श्री वी.के. माधवन समिति के सदस्यों में से एक थे। इस हैंडबुक को सभी

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) में साझा किया गया है और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉपी विभाग की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड की गई है:

<https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/sites/default/files/handbook-for-monitoring-wq-of-piped-drinking-water.pdf>

(घ) जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली स्कीमों सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, प्रचालन और रखरखाव का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है। जल जीवन मिशन के तहत, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, पाइप जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए जा रहे जल गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के प्रकाशन बीआईएस: 10500 को बेंचमार्क के रूप में अपनाया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रचालनात्मक दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जल गुणवत्ता अनुवीक्षण एवं निगरानी (डब्ल्यूक्यूएम एंड एस) गतिविधियों के लिए जेजेएम के अंतर्गत निधियों के अपने वार्षिक आबंटन के 2% तक का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना और सुदृढ़ीकरण, उपकरणों, उपकरणों, रसायनों, कांच के बने पदार्थों, उपभोज्य वस्तुओं की खरीद, कुशल जनशक्ति को किराए पर लेना, क्षेत्र परीक्षण किटों (एफटीके) का उपयोग करके समुदाय द्वारा निगरानी करना शामिल है। जागरूकता सृजन, जल गुणवत्ता संबंधी शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम, प्रयोगशालाओं का प्रत्यायन/मान्यता आदि भी विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में किए जा रहे हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जल गुणवत्ता के लिए पानी के नमूनों का परीक्षण करने और पेयजल स्रोतों के नमूना संग्रह, रिपोर्टिंग, निगरानी और निगरानी के लिए सक्षम बनाने हेतु, एक ऑनलाइन जेजेएम - जल गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस) पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है।

राज्य पीएचईडी 2,162 जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं (1,580 एनएबीएल मान्यता प्राप्त/मान्यता प्राप्त) का नेटवर्क संचालित करते हैं। मिशन ने सभी प्रयोगशालाओं की एनएबीएल मान्यता/मान्यता पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है, क्योंकि इससे परीक्षण डेटा, कार्य करने वाले कर्मियों और प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा जारी परीक्षण रिपोर्ट में विश्वास बढ़ेगा। डब्ल्यूक्यू परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं और एफटीके के माध्यम से किए गए वर्ष-वार परीक्षण का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	परीक्षण किए गए नमूनों की संख्या (लाखों में)		कुल योग
	प्रयोगशालाओं में	एफटीके का उपयोग करना	
2019-20	39.00	8.49	50.66
2020-21	49.01	38.18	87.19
2021-22	41.72	25.34	67.06
2022-23	62.20	96.24	158.44
2023-24	75.00	108.54	183.54
2024-25 (02.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	66.56	85.65	152.21
कुल	333.49	362.44	699.10

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने प्रश्न क्रमांक-42 पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि जल गुणवत्ता और निगरानी के लिए देश में एक मैकेनिज्म विकसित किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसके लिए जो गाइडलाइन जारी की गई, उसे संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका के रूप में प्रकाशित भी किया गया है, साथ ही इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद कि जेजेएम के माध्यम से आपने 2 प्रतिशत फंड पानी की गुणवत्ता को मेनटेन करने के लिए, प्रशिक्षण व प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना के लिए भी जारी किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ये प्रयोगशालाएं पूरे देश में जिला स्तर पर या संसदीय क्षेत्रों में स्थापित होंगी ? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, सदन में आपका यह तरीका उचित नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है । आपके सारे विषय गंभीर हैं और सरकार ने उन्हें संज्ञान में लिया है । चूंकि विदेश नीति का मामला है, दूसरे देश का विषय है, उनकी अपनी नीतियां होती हैं । भारत सरकार इस पर गंभीर है । ... (व्यवधान)

मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि आप सदन को चलने दें, व्यवधान पैदा न करने दें । हर रोज प्रश्नकाल में गतिरोध उत्पन्न करके आप भारत के मतदाताओं का अपमान कर रहे हैं । यह उचित नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान)

मैं आपसे पुनः आग्रह करता हूं । क्या आप सदन चलाना चाहते हैं? क्या आप प्रश्न काल चलाना चाहते हैं? आप नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं, आप प्रश्न काल नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 43 to 60****REGIONAL DRIVING TRAINING CENTRES*****43. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the progress/achievements of Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) functioning in the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has formed any society for overseeing the construction and operation of the RDTC, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up RDTCs and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of RDTCs currently functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and the funds allocated for the same; and
- (e) whether the Government has issued any "In-principle" approval to set up RDTCs in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

- (a) State-wise details of Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) sanctioned by the Government during the last five years are as under:

Sl. No.	State	No. of RDTC(s) sanctioned.
1.	Chhattisgarh	1
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3
3.	Maharashtra	3
4.	Nagaland	1
5.	Rajasthan	3

Out of these RDTCs, construction of RDTC in Amaravati district of Maharashtra and RDTC in Ajmer district of Rajasthan have been completed and training commenced.

(b) The scheme guidelines for setting up of RDTCs provide for formation of a society for each RDTC comprising of the representatives of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India; State Government and Private Partner to oversee the construction and operation of the RDTC. As per the scheme guidelines, formation of society is ensured before issue of formal sanction order.

(c) and (d) No proposal for setting up of RDTC has been received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, three Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs) have been sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(e) As per scheme guidelines, private agencies are required to hypothecate the land in the name of the Central Government, till the submission of Utilization Certificate of Funds. Further, a society is to be formed to oversee the construction and operation of the RDTC. After approval of the proposal by the Competent

Authority, the Central Government issues 'in-principle' approval, subject to submission of Land Hypothecation and Society Registration Documents. As on date, proposal for setting up of one RDTC in Ramanagara district of Karnataka State is at 'in-principle' approved stage.

DEMAND OF MILLET-BASED PRODUCTS

***44. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost consumer awareness and demand for millet-based products domestically and internationally;
- (b) the manner in which the Government address the cases where beneficiaries fail to meet the requirement of 10% annual sales growth;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to expand the Production Linked Incentive Schemes for Millet-based Products (PLISMBP) initiative beyond its current tenure of Financial Year 2022-27; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHIRAG PASWAN):

(a) The steps taken to enhance consumer awareness and demand for millet-based products at both domestic and international levels are as under:

(i) Following a proposal by India, backed by more than 70 countries, the United Nations General Assembly, at its 75th session in March 2021, declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets. The year-long celebration successfully raised awareness about the nutritional and health benefits of millet consumption, the suitability of millets for cultivation under adverse and changing climatic conditions, and the benefits of creating sustainable market opportunities for producers and consumers.

(ii) During its Presidency, India organised the two-day Global Millets Conference in March 2023 in New Delhi bringing together participants from more than 102 countries. The global conference, dedicated to the IYM 2023, facilitated discourse on important issues related to millets which included its production and consumption, nutritional benefits, value chain development, market linkages, and research and development.

(iii) During India's G20 presidency millet-based products were promoted by including millet recipes in the menu that was served to the global leaders during meetings of various working groups and gala dinner in September 2023.

(iv) During the 100th G20 meeting under India's presidency, the meeting of agricultural chief scientists (MACS), reached the unanimous decision to launch an initiative named MAHARISHI. This stands for "Millets and Other Ancient Grains

International Research Initiative."This initiative is aimed to bolster research and awareness concerning agro-biodiversity, food security, and nutrition, aligning with the International Year of Millets 2023 (IYoM 2023) programme initiated by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

(v) One component of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) focuses on Millet-Based Products (MBP), with an outlay of Rs. 800 crores. The objectives of the PLI Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP) are to increase the use of millets in food products and promote their value addition by incentivizing the manufacturing and sale of selected millet-based products in both domestic and export markets. As on date, out of total allocation of Rs. 800 crores for PLISMBP, an amount of Rs.793.27 crore has been approved to incentivise 29 applicants, which includes 8 large and 21 Small and Medium entities.

(vi) "Millet Mahotsav" were organised in 30 districts of various States/UTs as a part of International Year of Millet (IYOM 2023) to provide support for micro food processing entrepreneurs, particularly those engaged in the processing of millet products. It aimed to foster start-ups, entrepreneurs and boost the micro sector of the food industry.

(vii) Further, Department of Commerce (DoC) through Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) organised

Trade Fairs, exhibitions and Millet conclave for awareness, usage and export promotion of millets. Under IYOM 2023, a host of activities were conducted by DoC through APEDA in close association with Indian Embassies/Missions and Government departments, which included millet themed participation in international trade fairs, sampling events, millet galleries, international buyer seller meets etc. The campaign in print/electronic media for promotion and branding of Indian Millets- Shree Anna in key international markets during prominent trade fairs was also initiated in collaboration with India Brand Equity Foundation.

(viii) National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management, Thanjavur (NIFTEM-T) organised “National Millet Summit” on the theme “Millets: Science, Technology and Innovation” on 6th& 7th May 2023 at SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.

(ix) National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management, Kundli (NIFTEM-K) organised “International Conference on Millets for Achieving Nutritional and Economic Security” during 24-26 August, 2023 at Kundli, Haryana.

(x) NIFTEM-T and ICAR – National Rice Research Institute (NRRI), Cuttak organized “National Millet Expo-2023” on 6th October 2023 at MKCG Platinum Jubilee Auditorium, NRRI, Cuttak.

(xi) Ministry also organized six (6) Promotional Events, focused on Millets through Industry Associations. The details of the events is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(xii) Global Food Event “World Food India 2023” during 3rd - 5th November, 2023 in New Delhi with Millets as one of its key focus areas was organized. The event was intended to provide Indian producers/ processors/ institutions a platform to collaborate and partner with global stakeholders.

(xiii) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of Food Processing Industries including processing of millet-based products through its Central Sector Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme across the country.

(b) The Scheme guidelines of Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet Based Products (PLISMBP) provides that applicant shall be required to achieve minimum Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10% on sales of the eligible products from the base year for grant of incentive. If the applicant is not able to achieve the prescribed minimum growth in sales for a particular year, no incentive will be payable for that year. However, the applicant can claim incentive for the subsequent year subject to achieving 10% CAGR as per the scheme guidelines.

(c)and (d) Presently, there is no such proposal.

STATEMENT

Ministry supported Promotional Events, focused on Millets through Industry Associations

S. No	Organizer	Details of event	Date	Place
1	Knowledge Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI)	Conclave on Emerging opportunities in Food Processing Schemes and Incentives	21.06.2023	Nagpur, Maharashtra
2	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI)	Ensuring Food Security through Processing and Export	21.08.2023	New Delhi
3	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)	Conference on Strengthening Food Processing	26.06.2023	Mehsana, Gujarat
4	ASSOCHAM	Conference on Strengthening Food Processing in Saurashtra region	26.05.2023	Rajkot, Gujarat
5	Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI)	Food Processor's Round Table: Finance, Technology and Market	06.12.2023	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
6	KCCI	Conclave on Emerging Opportunities in Food Processing- Schemes and Incentives Exports- Food Safety, quality and Certification	25.11.2023	Surat, Gujarat

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विनिर्माण उद्योग

*45. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विनिर्माण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कोई विशेष जागरूकता अभियान शुरू किया है, यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से झारखंड के गिरिडीह संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, राजस्थान के टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर जिलों और हरियाणा के सोनीपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसे क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां अब तक विनिर्माण उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं और इन उद्योगों के माध्यम से राज्यवार कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला है; और

(ग) झारखंड, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) की स्थापना के लिए उद्यमियों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सरकार प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), उद्यमिता एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) तथा ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना (जीवीवाई) के अंतर्गत नए उद्यमों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जागरूकता सह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करती है। इन पहलों के अंतर्गत पिछले 3 वर्षों (दिनांक 31.01.25 तक) में 23,770 जागरूकता सह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए।

पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के माध्यम से देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विनिर्माण उद्योगों सहित गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए उद्यमों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं। पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत विगत 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.25 तक) तक 2349 जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए।

उद्यमिता एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) के अंतर्गत, नए उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देने और नए उद्यमों की स्थापना हेतु भावी उद्यमियों को पर्याप्त उद्यमशीलता ज्ञान प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा देश भर में कई जागरूकता सह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। ईएसडीपी के अंतर्गत, विगत 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.25 तक) में 19,346 जागरूकता सह कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए।

जीवीवाई के अंतर्गत, विनिर्माण उद्यमों सहित ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्धन एवं विकास के लिए खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के माध्यम से जागरूकता सह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। जीवीवाई के अंतर्गत विगत 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.25 तक) में 2075 जागरूकता सह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए।

विगत 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक) के लिए पीएमईजीपी, ईएसडीपी और जीवीवाई के अंतर्गत आयोजित जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण - I, II और III** में दिया गया है। विगत 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.25 तक) के लिए झारखंड के गिरिडीह संसदीय क्षेत्र, राजस्थान के टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर जिलों और हरियाणा के सोनीपत संसदीय क्षेत्र में पीएमईजीपी, ईएसडीपी और जीवीवाई के अंतर्गत आयोजित जागरूकता सह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण - I(क), II(क) और III(क)** में दिया गया है।

(ख) उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल और उद्यम सहायता मंच (यूएपी) पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों का राज्य-वार विवरण तथा इन उद्यमों के माध्यम से नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण -IV** में दी गई है।

(ग) सरकार पीएमईजीपी, सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएसएमएसई) और प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) स्कीम के माध्यम से नए उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

- i. पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत, क्षेत्र और सामाजिक श्रेणी के आधार पर कुल परियोजना लागत का 15% से 35% तक की सीमा में स्कीम मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत झारखंड, हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्य को प्रदान की गई सहायता का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -V** में दिया गया है।
- ii. सीजीएसएमएसई के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न श्रेणियों के ऋणों के लिए 85% तक के गारंटी कवरेज के साथ एमएसई को 500 लाख रुपये (दिनांक 01.04.2023 से प्रभावी) की सीमा तक गारंटी कवर प्रदान किया जाता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से झारखंड, हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्य को प्रदान की गई सहायता का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -VI** में दिया गया है।
- iii. पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत, सदस्य ऋणदाता संस्थाओं (एमएलआई) अर्थात् अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी), क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी), गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (एनबीएफसी) और सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थानों (एमएफआई) द्वारा 20 लाख रुपये तक का संपार्श्विक मुक्त संस्थागत ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है। कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो अन्यथा ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र है और उसके पास लघु व्यवसाय उद्यम के लिए व्यवसाय स्कीम है, वह कृषि से जुड़े कार्यकलापों सहित विनिर्माण, व्यापार या सेवा क्षेत्र में आय सृजन कार्यकलापों के लिए स्कीम के अंतर्गत ऋण प्राप्त कर सकता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत झारखंड, हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्य को प्रदान की गई सहायता का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण - VII** में दिया गया है।

विवरण – I

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक) के दौरान पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत आयोजित जागरूकता शिविरों की राज्य-वार संख्या:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अंडमान निकोबार	2	2	11	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	20	39	13	4
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11	29	13	11
4	असम	41	20	16	13
5	बिहार	36	22	6	3
6	चंडीगढ़-यूटी	5	0	1	1
7	छत्तीसगढ़	12	5	8	5
8	दिल्ली	10	12	10	3
9	गोवा	2	9	2	7
10	गुजरात	13	36	1	22
11	हरियाणा	7	17	6	10
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	1	10	10
13	जम्मू कश्मीर	4	4	5	3
14	झारखंड	18	25	2	7
15	कर्नाटक	42	45	23	14
16	केरल	28	36	13	7
17	मध्य प्रदेश	74	48	32	0
18	महाराष्ट्र	29	46	7	1
19	मणिपुर	28	0	1	0
20	मेघालय	24	29	11	3
21	मिजोरम	8	9	8	3
22	नागालैंड	24	24	16	0
23	ओडिशा	12	12	0	4
24	पुदुचेरी	0	2	0	0
25	पंजाब	37	25	22	4
26	राजस्थान	147	50	20	11
27	सिक्किम	7	6	4	4
28	तमिलनाडु	68	75	39	5

29	तेलंगाना	16	14	9	10
30	त्रिपुरा	26	6	35	3
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	155	72	24	2
32	उत्तराखंड	16	26	21	2
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	48	41	26	4
	कुल	971	787	415	176
सकल योग				2349	

विवरण - I(क)

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 के दौरान (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक) झारखंड, हरियाणा के गिरिडीह, सोनीपत संसदीय क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान के टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर जिलों में पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत जागरूकता अभियान आयोजित किए गए:

वित्तीय वर्ष	झारखंड	राजस्थान		हरियाणा
	गिरिडीह	टोंक	सवाई माधोपुर	सोनीपत
2021-22	1	3	2	1
2022-23	1	1	1	-
2023-24	-	1	-	2
2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक)	-	-	-	-
कुल	2	5	3	3

विवरण -II

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक) ईएसडीपी के अंतर्गत जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों और प्रशिक्षण पर राज्य-वार आंकड़े:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की सं.	आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की सं.	आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की सं.	आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की सं.
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2	59	56	2
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	27	26	113	89
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	27	97	75
4	असम	17	379	426	303
5	बिहार	49	132	232	175
6	चंडीगढ़		1	8	4
7	छत्तीसगढ़	27	105	133	102
8	दादर और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	3	8	12	11
9	दिल्ली	15	23	84	86
10	गोवा	2	7	36	23
11	गुजरात	24	196	343	371
12	हरियाणा	23	65	143	101
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15	31	112	79
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	7	101	714	385
15	झारखंड	27	110	141	91
16	कर्नाटक	42	141	244	167
17	केरल	27	145	150	79
18	लद्दाख		1	2	9
19	लक्षद्वीप			11	3
20	मध्य प्रदेश	27	959	975	1534
21	महाराष्ट्र	47	379	386	356
22	मणिपुर	7	35	41	75

23	मेघालय	3	20	57	71
24	मिजोरम	2	7	30	18
25	नागालैंड	8	206	556	35
26	ओडिशा	32	196	222	369
27	पुदुचेरी	1	5	19	66
28	पंजाब	22	126	194	241
29	राजस्थान	27	148	276	396
30	सिक्किम	20	16	39	34
31	तमिलनाडु	31	235	319	174
32	तेलंगाना	32	103	275	177
33	त्रिपुरा	20	11	80	98
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	87	413	483	331
35	उत्तराखंड	14	135	214	150
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	25	181	274	123
	कुल	714	4732	7497	6403
सकल योग					19,346

विवरण -II(क)

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 के दौरान (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक) झारखंड, हरियाणा के गिरिडीह, सोनीपत संसदीय क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान के टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर जिलों में ईएसडीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत आयोजित किए गए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

वित्तीय वर्ष	झारखंड	राजस्थान		हरियाणा
	गिरिडीह	टोंक	सवाई माधोपुर	सोनीपत
2021-22	4	1	0	3
2022-23	16	2	2	2
2023-24	20	4	4	13
2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक)	17	1	11	3

कुल	57	8	17	21

विवरण -III

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (31.01.2025 तक) के दौरान जीवीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत आयोजित जागरूकता और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की राज्यवार संख्या :

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	3	3	6	6
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9	4	9	0
3	असम	13	20	21	5
4	बिहार	23	9	28	21
5	छत्तीसगढ़	15	20	24	17
6	दिल्ली यू.टी	5	3	3	0
7	गोवा	0	1	5	7
8	गुजरात **	17	16	58	36
9	हरियाणा	0	19	27	42
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7	9	6	10
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर यू.टी @	20	15	20	6
12	झारखंड	33	11	36	0
13	कर्नाटक	14	23	35	18
14	केरल ####	8	8	8	15
15	मध्य प्रदेश	13	12	15	18
16	महाराष्ट्र ***	34	39	46	28
17	मणिपुर	2	2	5	5
18	मेघालय	2	5	8	0

19	मिजोरम	2	5	3	2
20	नागालैंड	1	5	3	10
21	ओडिशा	42	18	43	2
22	पंजाब*	8	6	6	1
23	राजस्थान	96	31	37	47
24	सिक्किम	0	0	0	3
25	तमिलनाडु ##	7	7	16	20
26	तेलंगाना	23	37	29	17
27	त्रिपुरा	10	16	7	2
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	143	46	84	115
29	उत्तराखंड	2	2	6	10
30	पश्चिम बंगाल #	19	17	34	4
	कुल	571	409	628	467
सकल योग					2075

*चंडीगढ़ के आंकड़े सहित

** दमन और दीव के आंकड़े सहित

***दादीरा और नगर हवेली के आंकड़े सहित

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के आंकड़े सहित

पुडुचेरी का डेटा शामिल है

लक्षद्वीप के आंकड़े सहित

@लद्दाख के आंकड़े सहित

विवरण - III(क)

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 के दौरान (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक) झारखंड, हरियाणा के गिरिडीह, सोनीपत संसदीय क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान के टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर जिलों में जीवीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत जागरूकता एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए:

वित्तीय वर्ष	झारखंड	राजस्थान		हरियाणा
	गिरीडीह	टोंक	सवाई माधोपुर	सोनीपत
2021-22	-	3	-	-
2022-23	-	2	1	-
2023-24	1	1	1	-
2024-25 (31.01.2025 तक)	-	-	-	04
कुल	1	6	2	4

विवरण - IV

दिनांक 01/07/2020 से 27/01/2025 तक उद्यम और यूएपी के अंतर्गत रिपोर्ट किए गए राज्य-वार कुल विनिर्माण उद्यम और रोजगार

क्र. सं.	राज्य	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम	कुल	रोजगार
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3,091	52	2	3,145	34,068
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,61,064	7,941	944	5,69,949	35,29,765
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8,438	119	16	8,573	57,962
4	असम	2,81,097	2,381	234	2,83,712	20,11,808
5	बिहार	5,23,285	3,296	283	5,26,864	32,75,349
6	चंडीगढ़	8,310	508	73	8,891	82,286
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1,79,892	3,881	597	1,84,370	8,01,117
8	दिल्ली	2,23,954	16,077	1,948	2,41,979	26,87,148
9	गोवा	21,277	518	66	21,861	86,159
10	गुजरात	8,79,505	44,704	5,503	9,29,712	52,36,906
11	हरियाणा	2,89,774	15,348	1,938	3,07,060	22,62,335
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	49,220	1,474	309	51,003	3,84,753
13	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	2,32,010	1,288	139	2,33,437	11,03,482
14	झारखंड	1,69,216	2,053	280	1,71,549	9,56,532

15	कर्नाटक	8,47,200	15,231	1,895	8,64,326	52,87,319
16	केरल	3,68,863	5,716	609	3,75,188	14,58,585
17	लद्दाख	5,948	38	1	5,987	19,379
18	लक्षद्वीप	681	-	-	681	1,884
19	मध्य प्रदेश	5,72,538	10,297	1,203	5,84,038	28,86,920
20	महाराष्ट्र	14,30,425	40,866	5,920	14,77,211	73,12,689
21	मणिपुर	51,445	157	5	51,607	3,14,334
22	मेघालय	6,208	130	22	6,360	39,794
23	मिजोरम	8,426	44	2	8,472	67,672
24	नागालैंड	13,676	72	4	13,752	92,447
25	ओडिशा	3,52,739	3,341	344	3,56,424	24,81,902
26	पुदुचेरी	16,628	339	57	17,024	76,166
27	पंजाब	3,45,204	11,916	1,415	3,58,535	22,12,779
28	राजस्थान	8,89,225	17,946	1,853	9,09,024	50,01,306
29	सिक्किम	5,100	44	4	5,148	32,212
30	तमिलनाडु	11,82,225	26,515	2,919	12,11,659	84,88,120
31	तेलंगाना	3,39,120	9,934	1,570	3,50,624	30,92,691
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	5,483	893	207	6,583	1,00,769
33	त्रिपुरा	40,251	237	37	40,525	3,12,029
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	10,65,834	20,026	2,247	10,88,107	72,06,496
35	उत्तराखंड	80,036	2,468	343	82,847	5,75,583
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,37,894	11,012	1,383	6,50,289	62,78,664
	कुल	1,16,95,282	2,76,862	34,372	1,20,06,516	7,58,49,410

विवरण -V

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक) के दौरान पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत झारखंड, राजस्थान और हरियाणा में जिला-वार कार्य-निष्पादन

क्र.सं.	राज्य/जिला	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सं..	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)
झारखंड									
1	बोकारो	77	2.89	108	3.59	96	3.41	22	0.31
2	चतरा	34	0.81	55	1.13	39	0.93	8	0.16
3	देवघर	82	1.92	72	2.34	120	3.27	29	0.58
4	धनबाद	122	3.25	102	3.29	91	2.43	35	0.30
5	दुमका	107	2.66	58	1.20	154	2.63	23	0.37
6	गढ़वा	40	0.90	37	0.89	35	0.99	7	0.26
7	गिरिडीह	103	2.49	90	2.56	170	3.36	24	0.39
8	गोड्डा	101	2.57	68	1.64	136	3.89	23	0.41
9	गुमला	34	1.02	49	1.35	43	0.91	17	0.28
10	हज़ारीबाग	115	3.64	155	5.06	162	5.50	24	0.33
11	जामताड़ा	57	1.00	73	1.22	38	0.63	11	0.25
12	खूंटी	56	0.87	51	0.92	35	0.56	14	0.18
13	कोडरमा	43	0.94	62	1.22	57	1.06	10	0.14
14	लातेहार	40	0.59	42	0.80	27	0.70	15	0.41
15	लोहरदगा	69	1.01	76	1.46	67	1.13	19	0.70
16	पाकुर	44	0.98	75	1.11	51	0.67	11	0.13
17	पलामू	56	1.53	77	2.14	79	1.87	14	0.34
18	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	62	1.25	76	2.04	64	1.51	17	0.56
19	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	118	2.81	108	2.73	117	3.83	19	0.71
20	रामगढ़	51	1.68	77	3.26	56	2.32	9	0.34
21	रांची	108	3.11	121	4.32	232	5.64	44	1.62
22	साहिबगंज	93	2.04	99	1.62	111	1.37	25	0.26
23	सरायकेला खरसवां	61	1.21	73	1.42	72	1.79	9	0.34
24	सिमडेगा	41	0.75	47	1.07	49	0.84	11	0.36
कुल		1714	41.88	1851	48.38	2101	51.23	440	9.72
हरियाणा									
1	करनाल	152	4.06	121	3.28	71	2.38	31	1.04

2	भिवानी	120	5.04	117	5.06	84	5.02	35	2.20
3	कैथल	77	1.69	59	1.94	53	1.75	37	1.02
4	कुरुक्षेत्र	91	2.70	104	2.96	46	1.81	37	2.63
5	जींद	130	4.84	107	3.86	109	4.94	38	2.54
6	पंचकुला	31	1.07	28	1.51	20	0.76	5	0.40
7	गुडगाँव	48	1.28	22	0.65	17	0.62	7	0.26
8	हिसार	148	5.46	157	6.76	156	7.77	67	4.03
9	यमुनानगर	91	3.40	91	3.63	77	4.00	41	1.59
10	पानीपत	120	6.22	89	5.33	62	5.34	31	2.85
11	अम्बाला	146	5.21	91	5.33	68	5.48	42	4.25
12	रोहतक	57	1.57	45	1.33	47	3.42	14	0.85
13	सिरसा	96	4.42	110	4.98	122	7.92	58	3.43
14	फतेहाबाद	79	2.75	73	3.33	77	4.36	44	2.62
15	महेंद्रगढ़	57	1.94	66	2.16	97	3.82	32	1.21
16	सोनीपत	55	1.68	37	1.40	45	2.31	14	0.74
17	झज्जर	56	1.90	60	1.83	73	2.84	20	0.92
18	पलवल	20	0.57	18	0.70	24	0.51	3	0.04
19	रेवाड़ी	28	1.12	45	1.80	51	2.38	14	0.91
20	फरीदाबाद	46	1.81	49	2.64	38	2.33	10	0.60
21	मेवात	36	0.93	17	0.32	8	0.21	3	0.06
22	चरखी दादरी	42	1.30	53	2.39	53	3.24	11	0.63
कुल		1726	60.93	1559	63.20	1398	73.25	594	34.82
राजस्थान									
1	अजमेर	62	2.71	83	6.39	63	6.39	28	3.59
2	अलवर	67	2.39	41	1.68	40	2.94	16	1.26
3	बांसवाड़ा	64	1.49	50	1.11	28	1.03	12	0.66
4	बारां	44	0.56	35	1.19	25	1.04	10	0.16
5	बाड़मेर	65	1.87	17	0.60	19	1.69	5	0.18
6	भरतपुर	90	3.23	100	3.71	106	4.57	35	1.52
7	भीलवाड़ा	62	3.54	72	6.47	53	6.88	32	4.09
8	बीकानेर	90	2.08	51	3.17	39	3.51	11	1.18
9	बूंदी	78	1.81	48	1.26	23	0.74	15	0.50
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	38	1.72	36	1.78	28	2.16	11	0.78
11	चुरू	122	3.18	65	2.02	32	1.65	9	0.63
12	दौसा	97	2.87	80	3.03	62	2.38	38	1.54
13	धौलपुर	34	0.73	49	1.18	46	1.15	10	0.33
14	डूंगरपुर	46	1.41	43	1.43	14	0.45	8	0.36
15	हनुमानगढ़	55	1.59	34	1.37	17	0.92	9	0.57

16	जयपुर	130	6.32	120	7.87	185	18.84	100	9.73
17	जैसलमेर	29	0.76	25	1.46	14	0.82	6	0.28
18	जालोर	64	1.54	42	2.25	13	1.61	4	0.19
19	झालावाड़	70	1.40	10	0.18	26	1.55	17	1.08
20	झुंझुनूं	138	3.45	83	2.98	101	3.82	27	1.83
21	जोधपुर	208	14.25	238	25.79	182	21.19	95	13.20
22	करोली	117	3.31	90	2.55	47	1.45	28	1.56
23	कोटा	61	2.16	49	3.44	34	2.56	18	1.75
24	नागौर	67	3.04	68	4.99	61	6.22	25	2.51
25	पाली	41	1.59	18	0.84	22	1.85	7	0.84
26	प्रतापगढ़	53	1.36	26	0.94	22	0.75	9	0.64
27	राजसमंद	33	1.54	56	6.05	52	6.94	33	3.68
28	सवाई माधोपुर	142	3.74	110	3.09	95	3.21	60	2.53
29	सीकर	63	2.46	81	3.18	53	3.94	14	1.25
30	सिरोही	58	2.49	40	4.26	11	1.13	16	1.95
31	टोंक	87	3.66	67	3.27	50	2.63	23	1.25
32	गंगानगर	109	2.76	51	2.72	52	3.85	23	1.87
33	उदयपुर	115	3.24	59	1.95	63	4.17	7	0.45
कुल		2599	90.26	2037	114.18	1678	124.06	761	63.94

विवरण - VI

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.12.2024 तक) के दौरान झारखंड, राजस्थान और हरियाणा में सीजीएसएमएसई का जिला-वार कार्य-निष्पादन

सीजीटीएमएसई - गारंटी स्वीकृत - झारखंड									
[राशि करोड़ रुपए में]									
क्र.सं.	राज्य	वि.व. 2021-22		वि.व. 2022-23		वि.व. 2023-24		वि.व. 2024-25 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक	
		सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि
1	बोकारो	2015	222	3037	491	5410	556	4744	417
2	चतरा	198	16	258	29	584	48	450	56
3	देवघर	517	34	681	62	1432	160	950	137

4	धनबाद	1211	89	1527	213	2790	409	3155	340
5	दुमका	394	15	559	55	749	86	683	85
6	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	1285	182	2441	367	3245	682	3320	612
7	गढ़वा	102	9	161	13	1073	48	508	50
8	गिरिडीह	661	34	879	58	1975	140	1254	117
9	गोड्डा	357	27	581	52	702	76	698	99
10	गुमला	120	6	225	21	471	56	575	71
11	हजारीबाग	864	64	1126	131	2415	279	1887	217
12	जामताड़ा	166	10	201	18	430	41	292	39
13	खूंटी	113	4	283	14	381	28	275	26
14	कोडरमा	326	18	380	32	721	71	501	58
15	लातेहार	82	8	219	21	387	36	287	37
16	लोहरदगा	120	5	346	19	618	48	477	52
17	पाकुर	151	26	328	48	435	61	273	53
18	पलामू	267	25	431	48	1490	83	752	99
19	रामगढ़	452	47	867	90	1150	171	1130	147
20	रांची	2370	272	4653	539	6083	1105	5080	1110
21	साहिबगंज	226	43	448	39	409	39	414	44
22	सरायकेला	381	49	637	61	809	112	843	125
23	सिमडेगा	182	8	238	15	255	15	271	22
24	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	393	35	584	53	786	85	600	74
	कुल	12953	1247	21090	2488	34800	4432	29419	4087

सीजीटीएमएसई - गारंटी स्वीकृत - हरियाणा

[राशि करोड़ रुपए में]

		वि.व. 2021-22		वि.व. 2022-23		वि.व. 2023-24		वि.व. 2024-25 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक	
क्र.सं.	जिला	सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि
1	अम्बाला	2449	253	3,773	559	5,692	666	3,122	404
2	भिवानी	836	54	779	110	1,679	240	1,482	221
3	चरखी दादरी	152	9	220	17	310	45	209	35
4	फरीदाबाद	2169	499	2,950	837	5,112	1,256	4,732	1,164

5	फतेहाबाद	645	31	613	74	1,464	177	1,186	158
6	गुडगाँव	2444	588	3,270	947	5,580	1,686	5,604	1,674
7	हिसार	1662	109	1,699	174	2,373	326	1,963	267
8	झज्जर	541	87	882	159	1,508	283	1,306	262
9	जींद	703	34	1,087	83	2,137	182	1,326	152
10	कैथल	401	27	721	68	1,382	156	978	113
11	करनाल	1851	152	1,645	251	2,647	478	2,588	438
12	कुरुक्षेत्र	1005	56	1,221	99	1,765	173	1,610	129
13	महेंद्रगढ़	521	32	1,008	61	1,242	115	998	92
14	मेवात	187	34	313	54	183	36	154	21
15	पलवल	294	28	444	58	540	90	379	66
16	पंचकुला	719	102	1,070	185	1,459	343	1,004	237
17	पानीपत	1374	187	2,140	445	2,978	678	2,510	454
18	रेवाड़ी	543	69	1,105	136	1,427	234	1,151	205
19	रोहतक	719	65	1,170	134	1,856	261	1,582	233
20	सिरसा	1029	48	1,486	93	1,939	226	1,700	231
21	सोनीपत	1047	156	1,452	276	2,445	495	1,896	372
22	यमुनानगर	994	89	1,295	206	2,737	406	3,217	302
	कुल	22,285	2,707	30,343	5,025	48,455	8,553	40,697	7,229

सीजीटीएमएसई - राजस्थान - गारंटी स्वीकृत									
[राशि करोड़ रुपए में]									
		वि.व. 2021-22		वि.व. 2022-23		वि.व. 2023-24		वि.व. 2024-25 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक	
क्र.सं.	जिला	सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि	सं.	राशि
1	अजमेर	3341	248	4692	830.83	8445	922.38	5286	604.33
2	अलवर	2255	172	3322	313.59	4606	518.63	3400	511.52
3	बांसवाड़ा	633	20	1012	29.64	701	46.28	384	31.86
4	बारां	380	16	750	25.93	597	57.42	420	52.27
5	बाड़मेर	625	32	768	76.74	1535	193.60	1016	176.50
6	भरतपुर	1025	50	2306	88.05	2518	190.86	1713	159.03

7	भीलवाड़ा	1358	80	2206	210.69	3035	371.10	1805	324.40
8	बीकानेर	1524	84	4071	257.53	3262	376.46	2103	301.32
9	बूंदी	468	13	925	47.87	1012	72.30	576	67.04
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	1025	35	1992	58.78	1795	162.34	1166	145.26
11	चुरू	1254	46	2220	105.34	2539	197.17	979	109.96
12	दौसा	532	25	874	35.63	1226	87.27	997	78.52
13	धौलपुर	247	19	948	34.43	1398	82.98	768	51.53
14	डूंगरपुर	460	16	851	21.21	725	39.30	418	30.96
15	गंगानगर	1774	68	2337	89.30	2950	200.91	1724	168.46
16	हनुमानगढ़	1124	57	1833	92.89	1661	183.54	1057	110.47
17	जयपुर	6915	816	14746	1613.59	18470	2775.99	12726	2523.91
18	जैसलमेर	284	11	721	19.94	643	43.64	286	37.94
19	जालोर	543	22	859	40.82	630	62.25	347	42.43
20	झालावाड़	407	23	581	37.79	747	71.09	632	72.06
21	झुंझुनूं	1281	45	1976	82.04	2553	174.01	1076	98.29
22	जोधपुर	2470	225	4509	391.75	6556	770.74	3960	703.53
23	करौली	293	12	742	25.70	874	48.62	607	35.61
24	कोटा	1276	59	3465	132.45	3539	285.93	1957	260.41
25	नागौर	1239	47	1472	97.71	1774	191.52	1479	160.94
26	पाली	706	35	1746	102.62	1435	198.30	869	123.88
27	प्रतापगढ़	234	10	617	17.13	412	20.78	252	15.25
28	राजसमंद	424	24	935	50.18	780	93.80	746	90.79
29	सवाई माधोपुर	557	23	1568	45.12	1426	78.26	630	55.97
30	सीकर	1692	57	2449	120.71	2480	173.81	1558	149.98
31	सिरोही	317	26	895	27.27	622	46.93	460	41.96
32	टोंक	637	26	1127	45.70	1438	102.52	851	64.89
33	उदयपुर	1322	111	2876	197.53	3464	339.66	2644	374.49
	कुल	38622	2552.89	72391	5366.49	85848	9180.39	54892	7775.75

विवरण -VII

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत झारखंड, हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्य को प्रदान की गई सहायता का जिलावार- ब्यौरा

रुपए करोड़ में

क्र. सं.	राज्यजिला / का नाम	वि .व.2021-22			वि .व.2022-23			वि .व.2023-24			वि .व.2024-25 (दिनांक 24.01.2025 तक)*		
		ऋण खातों की संख्या	संस्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि	ऋण खातों की संख्या	संस्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि	ऋण खातों की संख्या	संस्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि	ऋण खातों की संख्या	संस्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि
हरियाणा													
1	अम्बाला	59,609	440.38	423.75	75,774	597.05	584.11	62,249	603.64	588.59	30,177	351.06	341.40
2	भिवानी	61,051	350.49	339.97	61,961	464.38	448.88	54,906	511.61	483.25	26,403	314.72	307.97
3	चरखी दादरी	27,635	146.97	143.90	8,701	91.49	87.45	9,948	138.52	125.21	5,063	85.75	83.89
4	फरीदाबाद	23,769	353.41	346.29	39,580	446.02	439.72	49,692	609.19	597.96	22,378	423.88	419.24
5	फतेहाबाद	49,866	267.74	259.19	49,793	339.53	330.92	49,157	417.22	401.59	23,234	237.83	231.84
6	गुडगाँव	50,124	509.00	498.32	51,488	565.51	555.37	54,602	719.74	699.01	28,055	544.31	533.84
7	हिसार	77,651	590.06	579.27	85,659	676.07	663.26	72,480	712.68	686.20	36,376	437.28	428.91
8	झज्जर	23,737	199.29	190.80	23,272	235.51	229.38	28,884	304.52	293.94	15,044	202.61	197.98
9	जींद	63,909	401.22	391.04	68,809	525.32	516.26	61,649	575.36	559.27	25,090	277.85	273.75
10	कैथल	36,776	234.54	227.12	45,359	356.41	347.24	35,171	374.58	363.64	19,272	227.89	224.10
11	करनाल	88,895	625.26	606.97	1,07,285	850.41	831.20	83,059	808.73	792.18	33,872	473.10	463.16
12	कुरुक्षेत्र	50,727	321.81	312.00	57,638	426.85	413.49	49,704	439.19	425.18	25,468	273.94	267.23
13	महेन्द्रगढ़	40,013	269.82	262.54	49,096	375.10	366.76	44,464	464.27	448.02	20,133	261.77	256.43
14	मेवात	1,892	37.53	35.66	3,707	70.17	65.88	7,987	84.61	75.99	2,952	60.15	57.75
15	पलवल	26,427	148.01	145.70	35,188	221.50	216.11	32,325	280.17	269.84	13,614	155.76	152.99

16	पंचकुला	5,482	136.58	127.87	7,512	177.15	170.88	13,154	237.44	226.25	7,247	178.78	173.47
17	पानीपत	47,817	401.27	393.90	56,977	537.14	527.34	59,822	631.85	622.53	29,000	368.19	363.69
18	रेवाड़ी	47,450	309.97	303.27	52,654	383.70	374.69	43,451	430.64	418.80	22,946	276.74	272.00
19	रोहतक	30,685	283.96	274.25	33,274	335.67	328.72	33,824	391.79	380.15	17,200	267.39	262.61
20	सिरसा	81,590	456.83	445.50	88,454	568.70	554.39	73,898	613.82	593.85	34,994	341.78	334.51
21	सोनीपत	38,083	293.76	285.81	46,125	386.99	381.66	48,755	468.76	457.59	21,472	278.60	271.35
22	यमुनानगर	46,504	340.61	331.24	60,381	496.37	483.27	58,158	537.17	520.09	23,241	304.34	294.70
23	अन्य #	78,271	649.82	649.82	1,10,121	1,027.90	1,027.81	68,633	691.54	690.43	46,664	266.04	265.19
	कुल	10,57,963	7,768.34	7,574.18	12,18,808	10,154.93	9,944.79	10,95,972	11,047.06	10,719.55	5,29,895	6,609.77	6,477.99
झारखंड													
1	बोकारो	1,10,917	582.21	565.38	1,19,335	657.86	645.25	1,09,185	680.55	668.36	58,712	500.91	472.16
2	चतरा	40,079	168.55	165.10	66,731	306.92	301.75	59,710	341.59	336.50	36,586	271.80	251.67
3	देवघर	41,435	262.53	251.52	58,338	413.50	406.71	71,344	492.51	486.77	40,034	355.77	350.67
4	धनबाद	1,18,749	609.15	589.67	1,32,791	807.51	793.34	1,45,154	933.35	921.04	78,607	692.96	665.05
5	दुमका	65,501	287.86	283.01	61,109	326.08	319.87	67,913	385.22	379.96	45,332	292.03	288.18
6	गढ़वा	1,24,432	484.36	479.13	1,42,764	616.40	609.91	1,27,386	668.43	661.86	72,089	411.40	406.88
7	गिरिडीह	1,99,138	846.65	836.08	2,44,480	1,066.64	1,055.66	2,80,002	1,413.46	1,401.73	1,49,364	925.71	896.64
8	गोड्डा	77,300	347.17	343.39	93,464	443.53	436.42	94,508	568.27	565.48	57,303	399.58	395.61
9	गुमला	20,496	90.00	86.43	39,020	156.21	153.28	39,591	192.56	190.00	29,829	203.14	187.38
10	हजारीबाग	97,572	519.47	502.90	1,09,703	630.41	618.53	1,10,235	760.24	745.99	66,755	558.49	531.97
11	जामताड़ा	10,657	67.91	65.73	13,537	96.40	93.57	14,955	113.72	111.84	12,523	108.08	103.69

12	खूँटी	10,223	60.18	57.13	13,390	84.26	82.20	13,883	92.96	90.76	10,562	80.52	77.58
13	कोडरमा	50,300	233.17	223.50	69,896	360.11	351.81	70,241	441.14	433.65	40,146	334.96	316.60
14	लातेहार	40,801	154.62	152.22	44,095	200.10	197.56	45,288	251.89	249.64	29,088	189.81	187.16
15	लोहरदगा	8,819	54.78	51.09	13,420	86.80	84.88	13,920	97.39	94.17	9,205	107.95	93.74
16	पाकुर	95,955	413.59	409.89	94,192	394.92	391.68	97,581	503.65	501.27	66,698	369.29	363.68
17	पलामू	1,57,274	661.84	656.98	1,91,580	955.46	949.49	1,82,295	980.98	975.34	98,534	589.06	586.00
18	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	1,10,581	662.68	639.55	1,35,593	855.93	840.10	1,47,233	995.24	978.28	88,090	773.44	737.48
19	रामगढ़	58,333	297.35	290.66	71,989	390.37	382.87	75,437	468.90	462.17	39,402	327.78	314.96
20	रांची	1,38,325	1,022.49	991.65	1,74,088	1,284.98	1,262.80	1,85,837	1,451.44	1,429.85	1,05,887	1,071.81	1,034.89
21	साहेबगंज	79,193	345.75	343.06	94,090	423.01	419.30	91,498	510.84	508.10	51,556	323.65	320.55
22	सरायकेला- खरसावां	18,974	125.92	121.44	23,042	175.36	172.84	27,275	201.51	197.72	18,436	166.86	155.84
23	सिमडेगा	2,347	27.84	24.92	4,105	47.92	45.99	5,117	47.48	45.42	4,106	62.72	55.56
24	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	38,169	193.69	187.77	36,697	238.87	234.67	48,317	305.48	300.40	31,305	244.20	223.89
25	अन्य #	62,312	297.23	297.23	8,710	246.61	246.61	5,288	151.25	151.25	8,158	33.59	33.59
	कुल	17,77,882	8,817.00	8,615.43	20,56,159	11,266.17	11,097.08	21,29,193	13,050.05	12,887.57	12,48,307	9,395.54	9,051.42
राजस्थान													
1	अजमेर	1,66,606	1,079.33	1,067.64	1,26,368	1,040.50	1,031.67	1,35,925	1,271.47	1,265.52	63,725	711.80	708.10
2	अलवर	1,02,831	807.29	792.54	1,36,449	1,083.46	1,075.78	1,39,703	1,333.87	1,323.69	74,706	745.15	739.67
3	अनूपगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,423	60.52	60.04
4	बालोतरा	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,213	51.79	51.51

5	बांसवाड़ा	1,85,020	667.10	662.03	1,28,349	647.35	643.11	1,16,076	650.17	647.33	58,421	431.81	429.11
6	बारां	57,389	323.55	319.84	61,993	430.59	427.23	46,334	409.86	406.98	28,226	295.39	293.06
7	बाड़मेर	33,057	306.45	304.90	51,438	419.24	416.71	68,820	592.50	590.90	37,100	324.61	323.60
8	ब्यावर	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,172	75.09	74.85
9	भरतपुर	18,880	201.21	194.95	25,355	267.27	263.50	35,150	367.52	362.53	22,126	254.72	245.70
10	भीलवाड़ा	80,647	625.23	616.81	98,934	856.11	849.67	78,567	835.70	831.31	40,402	493.50	489.81
11	बीकानेर	86,060	729.54	722.13	92,849	878.53	873.68	75,122	896.30	891.83	42,560	569.32	565.90
12	बूंदी	31,570	217.06	213.85	33,518	304.20	301.00	35,026	351.36	349.07	26,315	316.93	313.86
13	चित्तौड़गढ़	61,099	411.93	405.26	71,204	540.16	535.75	54,493	535.30	530.73	32,297	363.47	360.83
14	चुरू	70,191	511.66	504.80	79,932	689.70	683.97	67,175	721.88	716.42	37,081	458.33	452.36
15	दौसा	27,147	316.69	307.13	27,449	384.79	381.80	35,046	461.53	459.12	22,179	299.34	293.88
16	डीग	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,415	40.65	39.86
17	धौलपुर	33,362	141.84	139.15	51,483	225.08	223.08	69,405	372.09	369.61	54,957	384.54	381.47
18	डीडवाना- कुचामन	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,062	92.00	91.90
19	डूंगर	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	20.78	19.71
20	डूंगरपुर	1,14,596	458.76	454.93	1,19,413	600.18	596.89	1,05,999	571.88	569.37	45,871	314.63	313.43
21	गंगानगर	1,11,533	680.80	673.08	1,18,514	903.26	897.22	1,07,735	1,018.13	1,011.83	49,721	522.35	516.82
22	गंगापुरसिटी	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,580	44.88	43.66
23	हनुमानगढ़	64,953	461.57	454.78	70,362	610.81	604.02	60,193	677.77	670.07	32,913	439.48	436.59
24	जयपुर	1,52,892	2,148.29	2,090.26	1,88,812	2,811.16	2,777.88	2,00,161	3,698.16	3,652.20	99,446	1,775.71	1,714.90
25	जयपुर (ग्रामीण)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,453	159.02	152.02

26	जैसलमेर	4,165	79.31	78.29	8,704	134.35	133.20	12,757	198.40	197.57	8,507	171.49	170.73
27	जालौर	29,617	229.01	227.19	42,696	317.42	315.56	42,600	370.87	369.28	18,457	200.13	198.81
28	झालावाड़	63,324	317.71	314.81	62,658	383.39	380.07	52,126	412.27	407.97	27,525	271.85	269.24
29	झुंझुनूं	90,675	623.76	611.01	1,00,624	832.73	825.56	91,888	962.09	952.49	42,332	539.21	531.74
30	जोधपुर	1,01,585	849.03	833.53	1,32,643	1,129.90	1,120.33	1,20,785	1,200.32	1,193.74	59,104	737.18	732.94
31	जोधपुर (ग्रामीण)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,563	61.58	61.47
32	करौली	5,778	100.99	95.87	5,237	114.54	110.59	6,842	120.55	115.57	5,000	114.82	107.28
33	केकड़ी	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	37.60	37.52
34	खैरथल- तिजारा	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,710	85.09	84.26
35	कोटा	1,11,199	792.69	781.63	1,10,838	835.93	824.38	96,091	835.27	826.81	51,495	580.62	573.51
36	कोटपूतली- बहरोड़	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,546	103.87	102.46
37	नागौर	1,32,601	783.61	776.03	1,48,388	980.04	974.83	1,20,814	1,135.80	1,131.40	57,505	621.91	617.48
38	नीम का थाना	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,147	91.99	88.94
39	पाली	61,748	419.74	417.16	85,868	642.79	639.50	82,307	761.58	760.15	40,126	479.71	478.16
40	फलौदी	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,770	55.82	55.74
41	प्रतापगढ़	56,530	225.91	224.28	38,971	214.20	212.26	39,199	354.64	353.04	25,443	314.17	313.03
42	राजसमंद	54,719	326.61	322.78	58,133	432.44	429.12	50,518	487.38	485.43	29,525	362.90	361.93
43	सलूंबर	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	7.61	7.60
44	सांचोर	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	36.03	36.02

NH IN WEST BENGAL***46. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:**

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

- (a) whether only West Bengal has completed the targeted length of 362 kilometers between Kolkata-Siliguri under the NH corridor project as compared with other major NH projects of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of all major NH projects, including the total length and sanctioned length awarded since 2016 towards corridor projects therein;
- (c) the amount sanctioned and length completed till December 2024 towards major NH projects of the country; and
- (d) the present expansion, strengthening and widening status, along with budgetary provision made for all 16 major NHs in West Bengal, including NH-2, NH-6, NH-31A, NH-34, NH-35, NH41, NH-60, NH-117 and others, especially for National Expressways?

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

- (a) to (c) Kolkata-Siliguri is connected through National Highway (NH)-12 and NH-27. Out of about 523 km of length, about 495 km of length has been completed and 28 km is under progress. The balance 28 km stretch which is under construction was originally awarded in 2011-12 for construction. However, due to delay in land acquisition and other pre-construction activities, the work/section was

terminated/de-scoped from the original work and has been re-awarded and work started in 2024.

After year 2016, and as on 31.12.2024, major projects of length of 26,425 km has been awarded at a cost of Rs 8.91 lakh crore and 19,201 km has been constructed. The state-wise length sanctioned and completed till 31.12.2024 is given at the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d) The details of present expansion, strengthening and widening projects on all 16 major NHs in West Bengal, including NH-2, NH-6, NH-31A, NH-34, NH-35, NH-41, NH-60, NH-117 and others are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise length sanctioned and completed till 31.12.2024

S. No.	State wise projects under Bharatmala Priyojana	Project Length (km) Awarded	Latest Completed Length (km) till Dec' 24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,936	1,032
2.	Gujarat	1,194	952
3.	Haryana	1,058	900
4.	Karnataka	1,603	1,073
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2,017	1,486
6.	Maharashtra	2,174	1,856
7.	Punjab	1,553	628
8.	Rajasthan	2,360	2,248
9.	Tamil Nadu	1,476	1,212
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	251	126
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2,496	1,899

12.	Delhi	203	179
13.	Odisha	967	890
14.	Bihar	1,159	658
15.	Jharkhand	801	450
16.	West Bengal	385	320
17.	Kerala	708	414
18.	Assam	431	378
19.	Chhattisgarh	471	261
20.	Telangana	1,026	769
21.	Uttarakhand	264	155
22.	Himachal Pradesh	167	114
23.	Tripura	94	68
24.	Manipur	635	396
25.	Nagaland	208	156
26.	Meghalaya	170	107
27.	Mizoram	593	451
28.	Goa	26	26
	Grand Total	26,425	19,201

STATEMENT-II**Details of Sanctioned (Ongoing and awarded) Projects in West Bengal**

Sr. No.	Name of Work	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Total Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in cr)	Expenditure Made till 31.12.2024	Length Completed till 31.12.2024
1	6-laning of Barwa Adda – Panagarh section of NH-2 from Km 398.240 to Km 521.120 including Panagarh Bypass in the state of Jharkhand and West Bengal under NHDP Phase-V on BOT (Toll)	New NH-19 (Old NH-2)	122.88	4938.74	4938.74	114.55
2	Construction of 4-laning road for Purulia Bypass Section from Km 84.030 to Km 94.345 of NH-32 (Length 10.315 km) in the state of West Bengal under NHDP-IV-B on EPC Mode	New NH-18 (Old NH-32)	10.315	735.07	472.8	8.893
3	6-laning from Panagarh to Palsit section of NH-19 (Old- NH-2) from Km 521.120 to Km 588.870 in the state of West Bengal under Bharatmala Pariyojana on BOT (Toll) Basis.	New NH-19 (Old NH-2)	67.75	3772.14	2614.68	57.55
4	Construction of new 4-lane bridge over river Ganga at downstream of Farakka Barrage including approaches connecting Farakka – Raiganj section of NH-12 (Old NH-34) in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode	New NH-12 (Old NH-34)	5.468	622.04	521.47	0
5	Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing road to 2-lane with paved	New NH-	73.281	1670.38	1670.38	72.266

	shoulder configuration of NH-32 (from Km. 70.524 to Km. 84.400 and from Km. 94.300 to Km. 153.705) in Purulia (JHR Border) Balarampur - Chandil (Junction with NH-33) section in the state of West Bengal and Jharkhand under NHDP IV-B on EPC Mode	18 (Old NH-32)				
6	6L of Palsit - Dankuni from Km 588.870 to Km 652.700 of NH-19	New NH-19 (Old NH-2)	63.83	2193.23	2193.23	53.96
7	4-laning of the de-scoped stretches from Km. 115.342 to Km. 191.700 of NH-34 in Nadia district (3.962) & Murshidabad district (5.538) pertaining to Krishnagar-Baharampore Section of NH-34 (New NH-12) in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode under NH(O))	New NH-12 (Old NH-34)	10.554	201.11	0	0
8	4-laning of Barasat-Barajaguli Section of NH-34 (New NH-12) from Km. 31.000 to Km. 48.679 in the district of North 24-Parganas in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode under NH(O)	New NH-12 (Old NH-34)	17.679	352.01	0	0
9	Rehabilitation and up-gradation to Four laning of NH-31D from km 113.200 to km 154.854 (Pkg-IIA) Ghoshpukur-Salsalabari Section in the State of West Bengal on EPC Basis	New NH-27 (Old NH-31D)	41.65	2154.96	0	0
10	6L Elevated Kona Expressway from Km. 0.145 to Km. 7.337 of NH-117	117	7.192	1212.56	117	0
11	Construction of new road at the missing link portion of NH-81 along approved alignment between Harishchandrapur and Eastern	81	13.15	291.20	185.01	5.70

	approach of Kalindri Bridge from Km 46.550 to Km 59.697 in the district of Malda.					
12	Upgradation of NH-81 with a minimum of 2-Lane with paved shoulder configuration starting from km 19.205 to km 46.550 in the District of Malda including cost of Land Acquisition, on EPC mode in the State of West Bengal under Annual Plan 2017-2018.	81	26.75	414.86	364.91	23.87
13	Construction of 4-lane ROB (Twins 2-lanes) and its approaches in replacement of level crossing at km 3.950 of NH-2B (Railway km 226/0) at Talit.	114	RoB	218.49	3.00	-
14	Construction of 4 Lane ROB and its approaches in replacement of existing RUB (Rly Km 31/22-24) between Bhedia&Bolpur in Bhedia at Km 41.76 of NH 2B in the state of West Bengal.	114	RoB	174.24	154.68	-
15	Construction of twins 2-lane ROB and its approaches in replacement of existing level crossing Gate No. -38 (Rly km 165/21-165/23) between Chandrakona Road &Garbeta Stations in Kadamadiha at km 159.448 of NH-60	14	RoB	97.54	27.88	-
16	Construction of ROB and its appraoches in lieu of LC no.21/SPL/E at Km 338.000 on NH-60	14	RoB	114.79	83.35	-
17	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of LC No. 10/B/T at Km 307.050 of NH-60.	14	RoB	138.57	15.35	-
18	Construction of proposed ROB and its approaches on NH-60 at 193+800 in lieu of LC Gate No. 39/A/3E in the state of West Bengal.	14	RoB	62.10	17.52	-

19	Development to 4/6-Lanning of NH-31 (New NH-10) with both side service roads from 569.258 km to 581.030 km (End of AH-02 on NH- 31 near Shivmandir to Sevoke Army Cantonment) in districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in the state of West Bengal on EPC mode	10	11.772	995.04	277.14	0.71
20	Construction of a bridge over river Shali at km 247.00 of NH-60 (new NH-14) in Bankura district in the state of West Bengal on EPC mode.	14	-	30.68	21.06	-
21	Construction or 4 lane Raniganj Bypass of length 5.261 km on NH-60 (new NH-14) from km 273.00 of NH to km 478.18 of NH-2 (New NH 16) in Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal in EPC Mode	14	5.26	410.83	102.60	0
22	Widening Carriageway width along with construction of footpath from km 69.00 to km 71.40, Permanent Restoration of depressed road bench at km 60.480 and Restoration of Valley side protection wall at km 60.950 in between km 60 to km 61 and Repair and Rehabilitation of Panchanai bridge at km 75.030 of NH-110 (Old NH- 55) in the district of Darjeeling West Bengal	110	2.40	18.45	13.70	0
23	Rehabilitation and up-gradation 4-laning of Dhupguri - Falakata section of NH-31D from km 83+340 to km 113+200 in West Bengal (Pkg-2B)	New NH-27 (Old NH-31D)	29.86	1606.06	13.61	0
24	Development of 4 lane Economic Corridor from Bowai chandi to Guskara – Katwa Road Section Km 89.814 to Km 133 of NH 116A (Pkg-III) in the state of West Bengal under HAM Mode	NH-116A	43.19	1737.36	0	0

25	Development of 4 lane Economic Corridor from Guskara – Katwa Road to Mayurakshi Bridge Section Km 133 to Km 180 of NH 116A (Pkg-IV) in the state of West Bengal under HAM Mode	NH-116A	47	1722.35	1.53	0
26	Development of 4 lane Economic Corridor from Mayurakshi Bridge to Moregram section Km 180 to Km 230.957 of NH 116A (Pkg-V) in the state of West Bengal under HAM Mode	NH-116A	50.96	2048.70	6.29	0
27	Development of 4 lane Economic Corridor from Chandrakona Ghatal Road Crossing to Bowaichandi section Km 41 to Km 89.814 of NH 116 A (Pkg-II)	NH-116A	48.81	2458.52	31.64	0
28	Construction of Dubrajpur Bypass with 4-lane configuration of length 5.676 km on NH-60 (new NH-14) from design chainage 0.00 (existing km 316.135 on NH-60) to design chainage 5.676 (existing km 320.980 on NH-60) in the district of Birbhum, West Bengal on EPC Mode	14	5.676	560.79	16.33	0
29	Construction of 6lane elevated flyover including reconstruction/rehabilitation of existing pavement from Km 426.230 to Km 430.500 at Nirsa in the Barwa Adda Panagarh section of NH-19 Km.398.240 to Km.521.120 including Panagarh Bypass in the State of Jharkhand on EPC Mode under NH(O).	New NH-19 (Old NH-2)	4.27	476.43	0	0
30	Construction of 6-lane elevated flyover including reconstruction/ rehabilitation of existing pavement Km 406.100 to Km 411.150 at Gobindpur area in the Barwa Adda Panagarh section of NH-19 from	New NH-19 (Old NH-2)	5.05	688.55	0	0

	Km.398.240 to Km.521.120 including Panagarh Bypass in the State of Jharkhand on EPC Mode					
31	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing No. 1/T/SPL (at Barasat Kazipara) at km 3.25 on NH-35.	35	RoB	123.62	0	-
32	Construction of ROB and its approached in lieu of Level Crossing No. 23/SPL/T at km 52.712 of NH-35 (Bangaon).	35	RoB	81.84	0	-
33	Widening/strengthening of existing alignment from km 64.70 to Km 72.119 and from km 78.600 to Km 81.800 to 2L+PS and construction of 2L+PS Ramnagar By-Pass from km 72.119 to km 78.600 of NH-116B in the District of Purba Medinipur in the State of West Bengal under Annual Plan 2022-23 in EPC Mode	116B	17.10	812.50	53.38	0
34	Construction of additional major Bridge with 4- lane configuration of length 1.48 km on NH-60 (NH-14) over River Kangshabati from Km. 117.770 to Km 119.250 and additional major Bridge with 4- lane configuration of length 0.900 km on NH-60 (NH-14) over River Shilabati from Km. 173.220 to Km 174.120 in the district of Paschim Medinipur of West Bengal under Annual Plan for FY 2023-24 on EPC mode.	14	2.38	304.82	0	0
35	Widening and Strengthening to 2-lane with paved shoulder from Km 25.50 to 41.00 of NH-116B including bypass/realignment in Km 32.400 to 33.733 and Km 39.281 to 40.780 on EPC mode.	116B	15.50	469.35	0	0
36	Re- sanctioning from Km 0.00 to Km 0.500, strengthening from km	327	15.5	49.96	0	0

	0.00 to km 8.20 and km 15.00 to km 15.50 and Widening and strengthening from km 8.20 to km 15.00 of NH-327 (old NH-31C) in the district of Darjeeling					

अमृत 2.0

*47. श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

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

(क) अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत 2.0) का ब्यौरा और उद्देश्य क्या है; और
(ख) इस मिशन के तहत परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा कितनी परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी है, कितनी परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं और कितनी परियोजनाओं के संबंध में निविदा जारी की जा चुकी है?

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

(क) और (ख) अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) 2.0 योजना को दिनांक 01 अक्तूबर, 2021 को सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरों में शुरू किया गया है, जिससे शहर 'आत्म-निर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बन पाएं। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य सभी सांविधिक कस्बों में परिवारों को जल नल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराना है। 500 अमृत शहरों में सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन की सर्वव्यापी कवरेज उपलब्ध कराना अमृत 2.0 के प्रमुख फोकस क्षेत्रों में से एक है। जल निकायों का नवीकरण, हरित स्थानों एवं पार्कों का विकास इत्यादि इस मिशन के अन्य घटक हैं। इस मिशन में सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी), स्टार्ट-अप के माध्यम से अद्यतन प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने और शहरों के लिए भूजल जल-स्तर प्रबंधन योजनाएं तैयार करने पर जोर दिया गया है। इस मिशन के सुधार एजेंडा में शहर की कुल जल मांग के कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति रीसाइकल किए गए शोधित प्रयुक्त जल से करने; 'नल से जल' (डीएफटी) सुविधा से चौबीसों घंटे और सातों दिन जलापूर्ति सुविधा; शहरों की भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) आधारित योजनाएं तैयार करने और नगरपालिका बांड जारी करके निधियों जुटाने के प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी में नागरिकों को शामिल किया है, जल क्षेत्र में महिला एसएचजी समूहों को सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करने के लिए अमृत मित्र पहल शुरू की गई है। "जल ही अमृत" अमृत 2.0 सुधारों के तहत एक उप-योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य पर्यावरण मानकों को पूरा करने वाले रीसाइकल किए जाने योग्य शोधित जल के लिए सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों का कुशलतापूर्वक प्रबंधन करने के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहित करना है। अमृत 2.0 के लिए कुल सांकेतिक परिव्यय 2,77,000 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें पांच वर्षों के लिए 76,760 करोड़ रुपये की कुल केंद्रीय सहायता शामिल है।

अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मिशन दिशा-निर्देशों के व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप परियोजनाओं का चयन, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन, प्राथमिकता, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य उच्चाधिकार-प्राप्त संचालन समिति (एसएचपीएससी) की सिफारिश के अनुसार अमृत 2.0 के तहत राज्य जल कार्य योजनाओं (एसडब्ल्यूएपी) को अनुमोदित करता है। परियोजना कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है। अमृत 2.0 के तहत शुरू की गई प्रमुख परियोजनाएँ जल और सीवेज क्षेत्र में लंबी अवधि की बड़ी बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाएँ हैं।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत परियोजनाओं के लिए 66,750 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता आवंटित की गई है, जिसमें से 64,071.09 करोड़ रुपये पहले ही राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुमोदित किए जा चुके हैं। अमृत 2.0 के तहत, 1,89,188 करोड़ रुपये (संचालन और रखरखाव लागत सहित) की कुल 8,887 परियोजनाओं को आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा पहले ही अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है। अमृत 2.0 पोर्टल पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा दी गई

जानकारी के अनुसार (27.01.2025 तक), 5,383 परियोजनाओं के लिए 92,284.01 के मूल्य के ठेके दिए गए हैं। जमीनी स्तर पर कुल 27,183.78 करोड़ रुपए के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं और 20,834.92 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जा चुके हैं।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं में 408 लाख नए/सर्विस किए गए नल कनेक्शन और 154 लाख नए/सर्विस किए गए सीवर कनेक्शन शामिल हैं तथा इसमें संवर्धन और निर्माण के माध्यम से 10,647 मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन (एमएलडी) क्षमता का जल शोधन संयंत्र और 6,739 एमएलडी क्षमता का सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र शामिल है। इन अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के परिणामों में 1.24 लाख किलोमीटर (केएम) जल नेटवर्क और 35,332 किलोमीटर सीवर नेटवर्क का निर्माण भी शामिल है।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए कार्यान्वित योजनाएं

***48. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:**

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश भर में विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र के उस्मानाबाद और परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के आकांक्षी जिलों में सरकार द्वारा स्थापित उद्योगों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) स्थानीय उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के उक्त जिलों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या उक्त जिलों में सोयाबीन की अच्छी पैदावार को देखते हुए महाराष्ट्र में सोयाबीन खाद्य तेल, खली (डी-ऑयल केक) और अन्य उत्पादों के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किसी विशेष योजना पर विचार किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के तहत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान धाराशिव और परभणी जिलों में आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान):

(क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) महाराष्ट्र के उस्मानाबाद और परभणी जिलों सहित पूरे देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) को वर्ष 2016-17 से और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) को वर्ष 2021-22 से और केंद्र प्रायोजित प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना को वर्ष 2020-21 से लागू कर रहा है। ये योजनाएं क्षेत्र या राज्य विशेष नहीं हैं, बल्कि मांग आधारित हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत, खेत से लेकर खुदरा दुकान तक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन के साथ आधुनिक अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए उद्यमियों को ऋण से जुड़ी वित्तीय सहायता (पूँजी सब्सिडी) प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे 15वें वित्त आयोग चक्र के लिए कुल परिव्यय 5520 करोड़ रुपये के साथ देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के विकास को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की स्थापना/उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह योजना 10,000 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ 2025-26 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू है।

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई का उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वैश्विक खाद्य विनिर्माण चैंपियनों के निर्माण में सहायता करना तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में खाद्य उत्पादों के भारतीय ब्रांडों को सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह योजना 10,900 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ 2021-22 से 2026-27 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू है।

(ख) से (घ) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय अपने आप कोई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित नहीं करता है। हालाँकि, यह महाराष्ट्र के आकांक्षी जिलों सहित देश भर में अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करता है। वर्ष 2019-20 से महाराष्ट्र के आकांक्षी जिलों (गढ़चिरौली, नंदुरबार, उस्मानाबाद और वाशिम) में इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

स्थानीय उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है ताकि इनपुटआदानों की खरीद, सामान्य सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने और उत्पादों के विपणन के मामले में पैमाने का लाभ उठाया जा सके। यह मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास और सहायक अवसंरचना के संरेखण के लिए रूपरेखा प्रदान करता है। ओडीओपी की पहचान राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन, कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, उत्पाद के विकारी होने की क्षमता आदि के आधार पर की जाती है।

(ड) मंत्रालय संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सोयाबीन खाद्य तेल, डी-आयल्ड केक सहित विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भावी उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(च) सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई) द्वारा खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के माध्यम से कृषीतर क्षेत्र में नए उद्यम स्थापित करने में उद्यमियों की सहायता के लिए प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। उक्त योजना का उद्देश्य पारंपरिक कारीगरों/ग्रामीण एवं शहरी बेरोजगार युवाओं को उनके घर के दरवाजे पर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना है। पिछले पांच वर्षों (2019-20 से 2023-24) के दौरान वितरित सूक्ष्म इकाई सहायता प्राप्त मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी के संदर्भ में महाराष्ट्र के उस्मानाबाद / धाराशिव और परभणी जिलों में पीएमईजीपी का प्रदर्शन निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला	2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	वितरित एमएम (लाखों रुपए में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	वितरित एमएम (लाखों रुपए में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	वितरित एमएम (लाखों रुपए में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	वितरित एमएम (लाखों रुपए में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	वितरित एमएम (लाखों रुपए में)
धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद)	117	292.16	64	153.30	103	186.21	94	182.34	53	146.15
परभणी	87	119.88	41	66.39	73	88.14	50	68.45	43	81.60

*एमएम- मार्जिन मनी

इसके अतिरिक्त इस मंत्रालय द्वारा गत पाँच वर्षों (2019-2020 से 2023-2024) के दौरान कार्यान्वित पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव और परभणी जिलों में अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:-

क्र.सं.	जिले	ऋण से जुड़ी सब्सिडी के साथ अनुमोदित सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की संख्या	प्रारंभिक पूंजी के लिए सहायता प्राप्त स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) की संख्या	
			एसएचजी सदस्यों को मंजूरी दी गई	एसएचजी स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु .)
1	धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद)	406	999	3.77
2	परभणी	270	1102	4.02

विवरण

क. वर्ष 2019-20 से महाराष्ट्र के आकांक्षी जिलों (गढ़चिरौली, नंदुरबार, उस्मानाबाद और वाशिम) में पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	ज़िला	अनुमोदन का दिनांक	परियोजना लागत (रु . करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत सहायता अनुदान (करोड़ रुपए में)
घटक योजना-कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर योजना के लिए अवसंरचना					
1	मेसर्स रेवा तापी वैली औद्योगिक विकास	नंदुरबार	01.08.2019	27.06	10.00
2	मेसर्स बाहेती कृषी समुहा एलएलपी	वाशिम	16.03.2021	12.54	2.85
घटक योजना- खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार योजना					
2	मेसर्स बाहेती फूड प्रोसेसर्स	वाशिम	05.12.2022	11.1053	1.64
4	मेसर्स सुपर स्पाइसेज	नंदुरबार	24.01.2023	4.1283	1.73
5	मेसर्स रेवा तापी औद्योगिक विकास	नंदुरबार	24.01.2023	8.9349	3.70
6	मेसर्स रेवा तापी वैली औद्योगिक विकास (यूनिट-2)	नंदुरबार	24.01.2023	2.7881	1.15
7	मेसर्स सनराइज रोलर फ्लोर मिल	नंदुरबार	24.01.2023	11.989	5.00
8	मेसर्स बाहेती सॉल्वेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	वाशिम	24.01.2023	45.5286	5.00
9	मेसर्स सनशाइन राइस मिल	नंदुरबार	24.01.2023	9.4869	4.10

ख. पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2019-20 से महाराष्ट्र के आकांक्षी जिलों (गढ़चिरौली, नंदुरबार, उस्मानाबाद और वाशिम) में अनुमोदित सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग आधारित प्रस्ताव

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	ऋण से जुड़ी सब्सिडी के साथ अनुमोदित सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की संख्या	प्रारंभिक पूंजी के लिए सहायता प्राप्त स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) की संख्या	
			एसएचजी सदस्यों को मंजूरी दी गई	एसएचजी स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु . में)
1	धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद)	406	999	3.77
2	गडचिरौली	268	387	1.40
3	नंदुरबार	488	526	1.80
5	वाशिम	401	1028	3.76

HOUSING FOR ALL MISSION

49. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- whether the Government has any recent data regarding homeless people in urban areas in the country;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- if not, the basis of formulating PMAY 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission w.e.f. 1st September, 2024; and
- the number of houses targeted to be constructed for urban homeless people during the years 2024-25 and 2025-26 along with the achievements made thereon during the current financial year till 31st January, 2025, State and year-wise?

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

(a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and data of homeless people living in cities are to be maintained by the concerned States/Union Territories (UTs). Cities conduct their own third party survey of homeless under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) Scheme. Census of India conducts enumeration of population in the country on decadal basis including homeless people. As per Census of India 2011, a total of 9,38,348 people were homeless in urban areas of the country.

(c) and (d) Based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

PMAY-U 2.0 is a demand driven scheme. Therefore, no specific target has been fixed for the years 2024-25 and 2025-2026. As per the scheme guidelines, selection of beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution is done by States/UTs. After demand assessment and verification, States/UTs prepare project

proposals and after approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC), these are submitted to the Ministry for sanctioning of admissible Central Assistance by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC). Moreover, in-principle approval of more than 6 lakh houses have been provided to 29 States/UTs which have signed MoA to implement PMAY-U 2.0 for eligible beneficiaries including homeless.

Additionally, the Government also supported Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) under DAY-NULM to ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security.

IMPLEMENTATION OF JAL SHAKTI ABHIYAN IN TAMIL NADU

***50. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S. :**

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

- (a) the salient features of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan;
- (b) the details of the focused intervention for the Jal Shakti Abhiyan;
- (c) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under the said Abhiyan in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the details of the water stressed districts identified in Tamil Nadu under the said Abhiyan so far;

(e) whether the Government has focused on efforts to control groundwater depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation under the said Abhiyan across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the targets set and achievements made so far under the Abhiyan along with response thereto across the country including Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b) Water is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through technical and financial support. The Jal Shakti Abhiyan, with the tagline "Catch the Rain, Where It Falls, When It Falls," is an annual campaign focused on water conservation and recharge, including rainwater harvesting. It leverages convergent financing and emphasizes active community participation. The initiative is implemented nationwide from March to November each year.

Focused interventions of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign include (1) water conservation and rainwater harvesting, (2) enumerating, geo-tagging and making inventory of all water bodies; preparation of District Water Conservation Plans, (3) Setting up of Jal Shakti Kendras in all districts, (4) intensive afforestation and (5) awareness generation. The details of these focused interventions are given at the enclosed **Statement-I**. The Ministry implements various programmes/schemes from time to time for awareness generation.

(c) Funds spent under the JSA: CTR Campaign is through convergent financing from various schemes of the Central, State and local bodies like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants etc.

As reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu, during the last three years (2022-2025), funds of Rs 15792.24 crore have been utilised under Jal Shakti Abhiyan within the State consisting of Rs 9331.49 crore for Water Conservation and Rainwater Harvesting, Rs 1461.51 crore for Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies, Rs 85.88 crore for Reuse and Recharge structures, Rs 4202.95 crore for Watershed Development activities and Rs 710.38 crore for Intensive Afforestation.

Apart from above, financial assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been released under the Abhiyan to each district for Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of water bodies and preparation of district water conservation plans under JSA: CTR. An amount of Rs 34 lakh has been released in 2021-22, Rs 31 lakh in 2022-23 and Rs 1.00 lakh in 2023-24 to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(d) 42 focus districts from Tamil Nadu were identified under the Abhiyan in 2019, 2023 and 2024, as detailed in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e) Ground water depletion is dependent on a number of factors like over extraction, deforestation, soil conditions, topography etc. Various policies and schemes of the Central, State, Local Bodies such as Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain, Atal Bhujal Yojana, National Aquifer Mapping programme (NAQUIM), Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater in India, Mission Amrit Sarovar, District Water Body Atlas, Water Bodies Census etc are designed to implement measures to arrest ground water depletion. The Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign also promotes water conservation through many interventions which include rain water harvesting; renovation of traditional water bodies; reuse and recharge structures; watershed development etc to help in ground water recharge and to enhance storage capacities as well. As per CGWB's National Compilation on Ground Water Resources Assessment 2024, in Tamil Nadu, over-exploited assessment units have decreased from 39.6% to 33.87%, critical assessment units have decreased from 6.77% to 6.4%, semi-critical units have increased from 13.97% to 17.6% whereas safe units have increased from 36.62% to 40.3% as compared from 2017. The increase in percentage of semi-critical units is an indicator of shifting of units from critical to semi-critical category. Groundwater recharge through the Tank and Pond Water Conservation System (WCS) has exhibited an improvement over the years. In 2017, the recharge volume was 2.37 billion cubic meters, which increased significantly to 2.70 billion cubic meters in 2024. This overall growth reflects the effectiveness of water

conservation initiatives and the role of tanks, ponds and water conservation structures in sustaining groundwater levels.

(f) There are no defined targets under this campaign and the State Governments are encouraged to undertake as many works as possible aimed at water conservation. As per the information available on JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in), till 31.01.2025, more than 1.66 crore water-related works have been taken up across the country under the JSA: CTR campaign. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that overall 18.80 lakh works have been undertaken in the state under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan over the past three years, focusing on the five key intervention areas. Further, 705 Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have also been set up across the country and JSKs are established in all the 38 districts of Tamil Nadu. Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), district water conservation plans have been prepared by 619 districts across the country. All 38 districts in Tamil Nadu have also prepared their water conservation plans.

STATEMENT- I**Focused interventions of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan**

S.No.	Year	*Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting	*Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	*Reuse and Recharge Structures	*Watershed Development	Total water related works	Intensive Afforestation	Expenditure - Including Water related works and Afforestation (In Rs Crores)*
1	2019	273,256	44,497	142,740	159,354	619,847	12,35,99,566	NA
2	2021	1,627,677	297,666	832,596	1,918,913	4,676,852	36,76,60,580	65,666
3	2022	1,228,553	267,472	874,680	1,628,726	3,999,431	78,38,36,035	23,863
4	2023	1,240,827	283,627	679,863	1,483,539	3,687,856	5,50,26,292	18,915
5	2024	1,135,280	276,923	446,917	1,788,735	3,647,855	6,32,64,896	8,137
Total		5,505,593	1,170,185	2,976,796	6,979,267	1,66,31,841	139,33,87,369	116,581
Grand Total		1,66,31,841						
Total Jal Shakti Kendras established		705						
Total District Water Conservation Plans prepared		619						

STATEMENT-II**Details of focus districts of Tamil Nadu under Jal Shakti Abhiyan:
Catch The Rain - 2024**

S No	JSA: CTR Year	Name of Focus Districts in Tamil Nadu
1	2024	Coimbatore
2	2024	Vellore
3	2024	Tirupathur
4	2024	Mayiladuthurai
5	2024	Salem
6	2024	Chennai
7	2024	Namakkal
8	2024	Dindigul
9	2024	Perambalur
10	2024	Thanjavur
11	2023	Ramanathapuram
12	2023	Virudhunagar
13	2023	Pudukottai
14	2023	Dharmapuri
15	2023	Cuddalore
16	2019	Chennai
17	2019	Coimbatore
18	2019	Cuddalore
19	2019	Dharmapuri
20	2019	Dindigul
21	2019	Erode
22	2019	Kanchipuram
23	2019	Karur
24	2019	Krishnagiri
25	2019	Madurai

26	2019	Nagapattinam
27	2019	Namakkal
28	2019	Perambalur
29	2019	Pudukkottai
30	2019	Salem
31	2019	Thanjavur
32	2019	Theni
33	2019	Thoothukudi
34	2019	Tiruchirappalli
35	2019	Tirunelveli
36	2019	Tiruppur
37	2019	Tiruvallur
38	2019	Tiruvannamalai
39	2019	Tiruvaur
40	2019	Vellore
41	2019	Villupuram
42	2019	Virudhunagar

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN TAMIL NADU

***51. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:**

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

(a) the total length of National Highways constructed in the country during the last two years, and under construction at present;

- (b) the progress of major National Highway projects in the State of Tamil Nadu, including the timelines for completion and delays faced during their execution;
- (c) the financial allocation made for the construction and upgradation of National Highways in Tamil Nadu during the last two years;
- (d) whether the pace of construction of National Highways has increased and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has earmarked any action plan to connect every district headquarters of the country with National Highways and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The total length of National Highways constructed in the country during the last two years is 22,689 km and under construction during current financial year (2024-25) till 31.12.2024 is 5,852 km.
- (b) Details regarding the progress of major National Highway projects in the State of Tamil Nadu, including the timelines for completion and delays faced during their execution is given at the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (c) The financial allocation made for the construction and upgradation of National Highways in Tamil Nadu during the last two years is Rs 18,155.00 crores.

(d) The pace of construction of National Highways increased from about 28 km/day in 2019-20 to about 34 km/day in 2023-24. The details regarding pace of construction from 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given at the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e) At present, there is no specific scheme for connecting district headquarters with National Highways. However, all district headquarters in the State of Tamil Nadu are connected within a distance of 10 km of National Highways.

STATEMENT-I

Details regarding the progress of major National Highway projects in the State of Tamil Nadu, including the timelines for completion and delays faced during their execution

Sr. No.	Name of Stretch	Sanction Date/ Amount (Rs in Cr)	Start Date	Schedule Completion Date	Likely/ Expected Completion Date	Physical Progress (in %)	Reasons for Delay in the project (if any)
NHAI Projects:							
1	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal on EPC mode in Tamil Nadu (P-1)	06.03.2023/ 1388.59	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	20.02.2027	2.95	WRD allowed piling works in 30th May, 2024 only. NGT ordered for no work during monsoon period (Oct 2024 - Jan 2025)
2	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal in on EPC mode in Tamil	06.03.2023/ 1616.97	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	20.02.2027	1.14	WRD allowed piling works in 30th May, 2024 only. NGT ordered for no work during monsoon period (Oct 2024 - Jan 2025)

	Nadu (P-2)						
3	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-3)	06.03.2023/ 1299.36	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	20.02.2027	2.43	WRD allowed piling works in 30th May, 2024 only. NGT ordered for no work during monsoon period (Oct 2024 - Jan 2025)
4	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal on EPC mode in Tamil Nadu (P-4)	06.03.2023/ 1205.40	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	20.02.2027	1.60	Delay in obtaining permission from Traffic Police for barricading to restrict the movement of traffic on existing road. Delay in strength assessment of existing Piers (constructed by the terminated Concessionaire).
5	Balance works of 4-Lane from km 43+950(Thiruvallur Bypass) - km 61+470 (Veppampattu Bypass) passing through Thannerkulam, Thozur and Sevapet Bypass (17+520 Kms) of Tirupati-Tiruttani-Chennai Section of NH 205 on EPC Mode	17.01.2022/ 482.83	21.09.2022	20.09.2024	30.06.2025	62.15	Due to delay in utility shifting, abnormal rainfalls, Delay in issuance of NOC for construction of Bridge across Krishna Canal, Delay due to cyclone and adverse climatic conditions and Slow progress by the Contractor

6	Completion of Balance works pending in bit and pieces (incomplete stretch at 7 locations) and listed balance works from km. 274.800 to 338.030 in AP portion and other listed balance works from km. 0.000 to km. 43.950 in TN portion of 4/2 laning of Tirupathi - Tiruttani - Chennai section of NH-205	05.09.2022/1 66.51	03.07.2023	04.01.2025	31.03.2025	75.16	(i) Delay in issuance of approval of by Railways for launching of girders and casting of deck slabs.(ii) Delay due to shifting Religious structures at location (3)(iii) Delay due to cyclone and adverse climatic conditions
7	4-laning of Mamallapuram - Mugaiyur section of NH-332A (PKG-1 of Mahabalipuram - Pondicherry)	05.02.2019/ 1008.99	12.05.2022	10.05.2024	31.03.2026	40.61	(i) Delay in Handing over of Land and Poor Progress . (ii) Delay in Achieving Project Milestone - II. (iii) Insufficient Resources. (iv) Inordinate delay in attending workable stretches, etc.
8	4-laning of Mugaiyur to Marakkanam section of NH-332A from Km 31+000 to Km 62+000	05.02.2019/ 825.94	07.12.2023	05.12.2025	05.12.2025	28.41	Delay due to Land acquisition process

9	6-laning of Maduravoyal (Km 13+800) to Sriperumbudur (Km 37+000) Section of NH-4	29.10.2021/ 463.44	14.02.2022	13.02.2023	28.02.2025	98.50	Delay due to utility shifting
10	6-Laning of Karaipettai - Walajahpet section of NH-4	30.05.2018/ 776.70	11.02.2019	09.02.2021	30.04.2025	84.15	(i) Delay in Procurement of borrow earth by the contractor (ii) Delay due to Force Majeure because of COVID-19 Pandemic. (iii) Improper mobilisation of Men and Machinery and improper planning.
11	4L Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package I (Gudipala to Walajahpet) from Km 156+000 to Km 180+000	14.10.2020/ 1028.46	30.05.2022	28.05.2024	30.06.2025	76.02	(i) Delays on account unprecedented rain fall. (ii) Delay in fabrication of BOW String girder for ROB by the concessionaire. (iii) Delay in utility shifting by the concessionaire (iv) Delay in the Borrow area approvals from district administration due to NGT and Supreme Court orders. (v) Project involves Hard rock cutting (controlled blasting) for 5 Km. Depth varies from 3m to 15m.
12	4L Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package II (Walajahpet to Arakkonam) from Km 180+000 to Km 204+500	29.12.2020/ 43.48	16.07.2022	14.07.2024	31.07.2025	90	(i) Delay Due to Unseasonal Rainfall/Cyclones(ii) Delay in determination of compensation for Land and crop in EHT utility shifting by the District Administration.(iii) Delay in S.P Shifting of Railway(iv) Delay in construction of ROB due to

							non-finalization of soldier pile Methodology for the construction of foundation of piers.(v) Delay in the Borrow area approvals from district administration due to NGT and Supreme Court orders
13	4L Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package III (Arakkonam to Kancheepuram) from Km 204+500 to Km 230+000	23.10.2020/ 1155.49	08.08.2022	29.07.2024	31.12.2025	52.41	(i) Financial constraints of the concessionaire (ii) Delay in the Borrow area approvals from district administration due to NGT and Supreme Court orders. (iii) Delay in determination of compensation for Land and crop in EHT utility shifting by the District Administration. (iv) Unseasonal Rains/Cyclones
14	4L Bangalore- Chennai Expressway from Km. 230+000 to Km. 261+705 of Kanchepuram to Sriperumbudur Section (Phase-III/Package-IV)	08.02.2021/ 2948.31	11.07.2022	09.07.2024	30.09.2025	67.75	(i) Unseasonal and intermittent rain hampers the earthwork progress. (ii) Delay in determination of compensation for Land and crop in EHT utility shifting by the District Administration. (iii) Delay in the Borrow area approvals from district administration due to NGT and Supreme Court orders. (iv) Improper planning by the concessionaire.

15	Strengthening and Widening the existing 2 lane carriageway to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km 0+000 to Km 85+000 of NH-544H (NH(O) Project (Thoppur – Mettur – Bhavani –Erode section)	14.07.2022/ 192.00	Package I = 04.08.2022 Package II = 25.07.2022, Package III = 04.08.2022 Package IV = 08.08.2022	Package I = 03.08.2023 Package II = 24.07.2023, Package III = 03.08.2023 Package IV = 07.08.2023	Package I = 28.02.2025 Package II = 24.07.2023, Package III = 28.02.2025 Package IV = 28.02.2025	95	(i) Due to delay in shifting of Water pipe line by TWAD board in toll plaza location at Km 06+350 (ii) Due to non shifting of Electrical utility (iii) Slow progress of work in Package 4 by the Contractor (iv) Due to additional LA proposed at toll plaza location at Km 06+350 for providing additional facilities like traffic aid post, medical aid post, etc., (v) Due to delay in commencement of Construction of toll plaza work at Km 06+350 by Contractor of Package 1.
16	4- laning of Puducherry to Poondiyankuppam Section of NH-45A (New NH 32)	03.06.2022/ 1588.40	15.11.2021	14.11.2023	15.02.2025	98.50	Poor planning and performance of the Concessionaire.
17	4- laning of Sattanathapuram to Nagapattinam Section of NH-45A (New NH-32)	07.08.2024/ 2899.77	05.10.2020	04.10.2022	31.10.2025	57.96	(i) Non availability of fly ash for the construction of embankment layer from M/s. NLC. (ii) Poor planning /resources of the Concessionaire.

18	4- laning of Neraluru - ThorapalliAgraharam section of NH-844 from Km 0+000 to Km 23+350 (Package-I of NH-844)	18.07.2023/1757.27	26.10.2022	24.10.2024	31.08.2025	60.45	(i) Land Acquisition(ii) Financial constraints of Concessionaire
19	4- laning of ThorapalliAgraharam - Jittandahalli section of NH-844 from Km 23+350 to Km 60+100 (Package-II of NH-844)	14.02.2019/1243.57	07.12.2021	06.12.2023	30.06.2025	75.02	(i) Delay in Forest Clearances (ii) Delay in Land Acquisition (iii) Delay in ROB Clearance (iv) Financial constraints of Concessionaire
20	Bangalore Ring Road (STRR)- section of NH-948A- Package-I of Phase-III from Belagondapalli (TN) to TN/KNT border from km 144+480 to 179+969	31.07.2024/1260.74	18.05.2023	16.05.2025	31.12.2025	45.81	(i) Land Acquisition. (ii) Stoppage of works by Farmers for 4 months for demanding service road.
21	Construction of Trumpet Interchange connecting Bangalore-Chennai Expressway (Km 261+705 to Km 262+800) with Maduravoyal to Walajahpet section of NH-48 near Sriperumbudur Toll Plaza at km. 35+700	22.03.2023/156.51	26.02.2024	23.08.2025	31.12.2025	15.26	(i) Slow mobilisation by Contractor. (ii) Unseasonal rains.

22	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from Tiruvallur (Design Chainage Km 17+56) to TN/AP Broder (Design Chainage Km 61+51) of NH-716 (Chennai-Tirupati Package-1)	07.03.2024/ 1376.10	28.12.2024	28.12.2026	28.12.2026	Work commenced recently. (Physical Progress: 0.00%)	-
23	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from TN/AP Border (Design Chainage Km 61+51) to Puttur (Design Chainage Km 81+540) of NH-716 and 6 Lane with Paved Shoulders from Mallavaram to Renigunta (Chennai-Tirupati Package-2)	11.03.2024/ 1346.81	14.12.2024	14.12.2026	14.12.2026	Work commenced recently. (Physical Progress: 0.00%)	-
24	Balance Works for six laning of Sriperumbudur to karaipettai section of NH-4 (New NH-48) from 37+000 (Existing Km 37+000) to Km 71+015	07.06.2024/ 456.00	27.01.2025	26.10.2026	26.10.2026	Work commenced recently. (Physical Progress: 0.00%)	-

25	4L of Kamalapuram to Oddanchatram from km. 0+00 to km. 35+822 section of NH-83	07.02.2019/ 1038.51	21.01.2021	20.01.2023	30.06.2025	79.82	(i) Delay in physical possession of land. (ii) Financial Constraints of Concessionaire. (iii) Insufficient mobilization of manpower for execution of RE wall approaches by HAM Concessionaire. (iv) COVID-19 pandemic. (v) Excessive rainfall.
26	4L of Madathukulam - Pollachi from km. 74+38 to km. 116+95 section of NH-83	08.02.2019/ 1342.62	04.12.2020	03.12.2022	15.03.2025	90.23	(i) Poor planning and resource of Concessionaire. (ii) Financial Constraints of Concessionaire. (iii) Insufficient mobilization of manpower for execution of RE wall approaches by HAM Concessionaire. (iv) COVID-19 pandemic. (v) Excessive rainfall. (vi) Delay in physical possession of land.
27	4L of Madurai Ring Road (Phase 1) [Vadipatti-Thamrapatti] from km 0+00 - km 29+960	28.03.2018/ 833.16	16.03.2020	15.03.2022	31.07.2025	68.25	(i) Delay in land acquisition (ii) Delay in getting forest clearance (iii) Poor planning and resource mobilization of Contractor (iv) COVID-19 Pandemic (v) Excess rainfall (vi) Early release of water in Vaigai-Periyar Canal
28	4L of Melur - Pilayarpatti - Karaikudi from km 99+920 of NH 38 to km 12+9 of NH 383	04.06.2018/ 1103.86	16.03.2020	15.03.2022	31.05.2025	71.40	(i) EPC contractor poor planning and resource mobilization (ii) Delay in land acquisition (iii) COVID-19 Pandemic

	Ext.						(iv) State Assembly elections
29	4L of Thirumangalam to Vadugapatti section from km 0+000 to km 36+000 of NH-744	04.03.2022/ 1076.97	23.02.2023	21.02.2025	31.03.2025	76.50	Delay in land acquisition due to courtcase, disbursement of compensation and passing of award.
30	4L of Vadugapatti to Therkuvenganallur (Rajapalyam) section from km 36+000 to km 71+600 of NH-744	21.02.2022/ 1564.23	12.04.2023	10.04.2025	11.10.2025	93.12	Delay in approval of ROB Drawings by Southern Railway
31	4L of left-over works including additional structures from Kerala/Tamil Nadu border to Kanyakumari Section from Km 43+0 to Km 96+174 of NH66	06.03.2023/1 317.06	03.08.2023	01.08.2025	02.02.2026	31.32	(i) 1.3 Km kunnathur village blocked by local public.(ii) Restriction on entry of mineral-laden heavy vehicles with more than 10 wheels in to Kanyakumari by Tamil Nadu Government.(iii) Collector, Tirunelveli imposed ban on movement of mineral laden vehicles above 10 wheels in Tirunelveli District.(iv) Unprecedented rainfall.

32	4L of Sethiyathope - Chalapuram section from Km. 65+960 to Km. 116+440 section of NH-45 C (Pkg-II)	23.03.2017/1227.87	16.08.2018	14.08.2020	31.03.2025	93.10	(i) Obtaining Borrow area permission (ii) Non Supply of Flyash/Pondash from M/s.NLCIL (iii) Delay in land acquisition, removal of structures from the acquired land. (iv) Delay in getting NOC from PWD/WRD (v) Shifting of Devar Statue (vi) Due to GAJAandBUREVI Cyclone (vii) COVID-19 pandemic and excessive rains.
33	6L of Tuticorin Port Road section of NH-7A (New NH-138) from Km 0+000 to Km 6+140	20.03.2023/200.30	05.07.2023	04.07.2024	31.03.2025	71.04	(i) Poor planning and resources of Contractor. (ii) Quality issues (iii) Unprecedented floods in Tuticorin District (iv) Delay in due to non allowing utility shifting by owning department.
	Total(NHAI)(33 No.s)	Total Project Cost=Rs. 37,192.22 crores					
State PWD:							
1	"Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 81/800 (Near Kannamangalam) in Lieu of Existing LC No.109A/3T at			19.02.2025		33	Delay due to modification of RDSO Drawing by Railway.

	Railway Km 130/23-25 of NH-234 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) including Land Acquisition on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Basis Contract in the State of Tamil Nadu. (Job No.NH-234-NH-2020-21-944)"	12.01.2021 /118.94	03.03.2023		17.06.2026		
2	Construction of 4 lane with paved shoulders Thiruvayaru Bypass in between existing Km.55/926 to 62/680 in NH 226 Extn. (New NH 136) on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Basis Contract under NH(O) Annual Plan 2021-22 in the state of Tamil Nadu.	10.02.2022/191.34	12.10.2022	11.10.2024	31.03.2025	94	Farmer agitation during start of project , 5 months delayed due to water flow in Cauvery and kudamuruti river in 2023
3	"Construction of Bypass to Madurai - Achambathu - Viratipathu in between km 6/850 - 10/382 of NH 49 Extn (New NH 85) including Land Acquisition on Engineering,	16.03.2022/238.97	02.09.2024	23.08.2026	23.8.2026	14	Work as per schedule

	Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis Contract under NH (O) Annual Plan 2021-22 in the state of Tamil Nadu (job No.NH-49 Extn (New NH 85) - TN-2021-22-997)"						
4	Widening from Two lane with paved shoulder to four lane with paved shoulder and Strengthening in Km 0/8 - 17/6, 18/0 - 25/0, 25/500 - 27/900, 29/6 - 34/0 and Km 39/0-50/570 and strengthening in km 17/6-18/0, 25/0-25/5, 27/9-29/6 and widening from Four lane to four lane with paved shoulder and strengthening in km 34/0-39/0 including centre median in selected stretches, Construction of Storm water drain including Widening and Reconstruction of CD works and Additional Bridge at Km 39/8 of NH 532 (Cuddalore)	16.03.2022/257.14	22.01.2024	14.07.2025	14.07.2025	56	Work as per schedule

5	"Construction of Bypass to Gudiyatham Town in Km 23/100 - 29/250 including Land Acquisition and Shifting of NH-234 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) (New NH-75) on Engineering Procurement and construction EPC basis contract in the state of Tamilnadu (GudiyathamByepas s)."	27.01.2023/ 221.02	19.05.2023	18.11.2024	30.04.2025	75	Delay due to tree cutting utility shifting
6	Widening from Two Lane Paved Shoulder to Four Lane with Paved Shoulder Km 81/300 - 86/630, Km 88/600 - 90/550, Km 90/550 - 90/850 (RHS) Km 90/850 - 96/300and97/600-110/700 of NH-81 (Old NH-67 - Km 221/600-234/700, Km 236/000 - 241/450,Km 241/450-241/750(LHS), Km 241/750 - 243/700andKm 245/670 - 251/000) and Strengthening from Km 81/300 - 86/500 and Km	06.03.2023/ 137.25	07.03.2024	29.08.2025	29.08.2025	55	Work as per schedule

	87/600 - 96/300 of NH-81 (old NH-67 Km 236/000 - 244/700 and Km 245/800 - 251/000) of NH-81 (Coimbatore - Chidambaram Section) (Old NH-67) (Nagpattinam)						
7	Strengthening of two lane with paved shoulder from Km 17/8- 18/2, construction of two lane with paved shoulder from Km 18/2 to Km 20/0 and construction of four lane with paved shoulder from Km 20/0 to Km 35/6 of Salem - Thirupathur-Vaniyambadi road (NH-179A) on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23 in the state of Tamil Nadu (Job.No.NH-179A-TN-2022-23-1025)	20.03.2023/ 169.68	01.02.2024	01.08.2025	01.08.2025	47	Work as per schedule
8	Widening from two lane with paved Shoulder to four lane with paved shoulder and improvements from Km 26/5 - 34/2, km 35/6 - 40/2, km 42/2 - 53/2, km 55/8 -	03.03.2023/ 274.84	07.11.2023	06.11.2025	06.11.2025	86	Work as per schedule

	56/2,km 58/7 - 61/2,km 76/6 - 81/3 and widening from two lane with paved shoulder to four lane with paved shoulder from Km 40/2-42/2, Km 53/2-55/8,Km 61/2-66/7,Km 67/2-72/4 and improvements from km 34/2 - 35/6 including CD works of NH 81 (Coimbatore - Chidambaram)(Old NH-67) (Nagapattinam-Trichy-Coimbatore-Gudalur)						
9	Four laning of Ottanchatram to Palani section from Km 30/700 to Km 55/000 of NH 209(New NH-83) including footpath for pedestrian and way side amenities except from Km 37/870 to 38/130,Km 39/2 to Km 41/0, from Km 43/4 to Km 44/100, From Km 47/4 to Km 51/0 and from Km 52/2 to 52/965 on EPC Mode under Annual Plan 2022-23 in the state of	03.10.2022/ 172.15	18.05.2023	08.11.2024	28.03.2025	91	Delay in LA for construction for wayside amenities due to Thaipooosam and MuthamizhMurugan conference held at Palani.

	Tamilnadu						
	Total(State PWD) (9 Numbers of NH Works)	Total Project Cost = Rs. 1,781.33 crores					
	Total (NHAI + State PWD) (42 Numbers of NH Works)	Total Project Cost = Rs. 38,973.55 crores					

STATEMENT-II

Financial Year	Construction	
Year	Length (km)	Km per day
2019-20	10237	27.97
2020-21	13327	36.51
2021-22	10457	28.65
2022-23	10331	28.30
2023-24	12349	33.83
Total	56701	31.07 (avg)

नल से जल और स्वच्छता संबंधी लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए नवीन कार्यनीतियां

***52. श्री विजय बघेल:**

श्रीमती कृति देवी देबबर्मन:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों और कुशल जल प्रबंधन प्रणालियों के माध्यम से सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में पानी की अत्यधिक कमी की समस्या का समाधान करने सहित नल से जल और स्वच्छता संबंधी

लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई/अपनाई जा रही नवीन कार्यनीतियों का छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं:

(ख) पानी के अत्यधिक दोहन वाले क्षेत्रों में सतत भूजल पुनर्भरण और पारंपरिक जल निकायों के पुनरुद्धार को सुनिश्चित करते हुए सरकार की जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध कराए जाने वाले पेयजल की गुणवत्ता में किस प्रकार सुधार करने की योजना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का जल और स्वच्छता परियोजनाओं के मूल्यांकन में स्वतंत्र निकायों को शामिल करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो निगरानी और प्रगति का आंकलन करने में उनकी भूमिका और योगदान सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सरकार छत्तीसगढ़ और दिल्ली सहित देश में नल से जल और स्वच्छता संबंधी परियोजनाओं की प्रगति और प्रभावशीलता की निगरानी किस प्रकार कर रही है तथा दिल्ली में पानी के गुणवत्ता संबंधी मानकों के अनुपालन के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ङ) दीर्घकालिक सततता और सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विशेष रूप से जल संकट से ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में, जल संरक्षण के प्रयासों में स्थानीय समुदायों को शामिल करने और शिक्षित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार के पास जल स्रोतों पर औद्योगिक कचरे के प्रभाव की निगरानी करने, सख्त प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मानदंडों को लागू करने और पर्यावरण मानकों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क) भारत सरकार देश के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में, निर्धारित गुणवत्ता की और नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर सुरक्षित और पीने योग्य नल जल आपूर्ति के लिए प्रावधान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में, भारत सरकार ने अगस्त 2019 में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ भागीदारी में

लागू होने वाले जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की शुरुआत की। भारत सरकार जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए, 25.06.2015 को शुरू किया गया कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन के लिए अटल मिशन (अमृत), पानी के लिए सार्वभौमिक घरेलू पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने और सीवेज उपचार बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार करने पर केंद्रित है। जल जीवन मिशन (शहरी) को बाद में 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए 01.10.2021 को अमृत 2.0 के रूप में पेश किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य शहरों को आत्मनिर्भर और जल-सुरक्षित बनाना था। स्वच्छता के लिए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (शहरी) के अंतर्गत शौचालयों, ठोस तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, सेप्टिक टैंक आदि जैसी अनिवार्य स्वच्छता सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता पहल की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीन कार्यनीतियों और उन्नत तकनीकों को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। भूजल स्रोतों के चिह्नित करने के लिए एचजीएम मानचित्रों के उपयोग, मौजूदा जल स्रोतों का पता लगाने के लिए जीआईएस प्रौद्योगिकी और जल वितरण के अनुकूलन के लिए आईओटी-आधारित निगरानी प्रणाली सहित कई उपायों को लागू किया गया है। ये तकनीकी प्रगति वास्तविक समय आधार पर निगरानी, रिसाव का पता लगाने और कुशल जल आपूर्ति प्रबंधन को संभव बनाती है। छत्तीसगढ़ सहित गंभीर जल संकट का सामना करने वाले क्षेत्रों में, सरकार ने जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन अभियान और अटल भूजल योजना जैसे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम भूजल पुनर्भरण को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि में पानी की बचत करने वाली प्रौद्योगिकियों, जैसे ड्रिप सिंचाई और स्प्रिंकलर सिस्टम को प्रोत्साहित करने के प्रयास किए गए हैं, ताकि पानी का स्थायी उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। अमृत 2.0 का एक प्रमुख घटक प्रौद्योगिकी उप-मिशन है, जो स्टार्ट-अप और निजी उद्यमियों को जल उपचार, वितरण और

जल निकाय कायाकल्प के लिए अभिनव, पर्यावरण के अनुकूल समाधान विकसित करने और कार्यान्वित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करता है।

(ख) जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियों का आबंटन करते समय रासायनिक संदूषकों से प्रभावित बसावटों में रहने वाली आबादी को 10% भारांश दिया जाता है और ग्रामीण घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने की स्कीमें शुरू करते समय गुणवत्ता प्रभावित बसावटों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जल गुणवत्ता के लिए पानी के नमूनों का परीक्षण करने और पेयजल स्रोतों के नमूना संग्रह, रिपोर्टिंग, निगरानी और निगरानी के लिए सक्षम बनाने हेतु, एक ऑनलाइन जेजेएम - जल गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस) पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है। जैसा कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, 04.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में विभिन्न स्तरों अर्थात् राज्य, जिला, उप-मंडल और/या ब्लॉक स्तर पर 2,165 पेयजल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं हैं। पेयजल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने आम जनता के लिए नाममात्र दर पर जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं खोली हैं। जल की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे आवधिक आधार पर अर्थात् रासायनिक और भौतिक मापदंडों हेतु वर्ष में एक बार और जीवाणु संबंधी मानदंडों के लिए वर्ष में दो बार जल गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण करें और जहां आवश्यक हो, वहां उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करें ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि घरों को आपूर्ति किया गया जल निर्धारित गुणवत्ता का है। डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस के माध्यम से सूचित जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्राम स्तर पर एफटीके/बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल वायल का उपयोग करके जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण करने के लिए प्रत्येक गांव से 5 व्यक्तियों, विशेषकर महिलाओं को

प्राथमिकता देकर 5 व्यक्तियों का चिह्नित करें और प्रशिक्षित करें तथा डब्लूक्यूएमआईएस पोर्टल पर इसकी सूचना दें।

जल शक्ति अभियान – कैच द रेन अभियान, इसके विभिन्न संस्करणों में, जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं, पारंपरिक जल निकायों के नवीनीकरण, पुनः उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं, वाटरशेड विकास आदि पर केंद्रित है। इसके अलावा, जेएसए के तहत एक विशेष पहल जल संचय जन भागीदारी (जेएसजेबी): सीटीआर 6 सितंबर, 2024 को शुरू की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य सहयोगी समुदाय-संचालित जल संरक्षण प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देना है और कम लागत, वैज्ञानिक रूप से डिज़ाइन की गई कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के माध्यम से जल प्रबंधन को बढ़ाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, जिससे स्थानीय समुदायों, उद्योगों और अन्य हितधारकों की सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बोरवेल पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं को जेजेएम प्रचालनात्मक दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहित/सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार 7 राज्यों अर्थात् हरियाणा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के 80 जिलों में 8,213 जल की कमी वाली ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) में अटल भूजल योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि खेतों में जल की वास्तविक उपलब्धता बढ़ाई जा सके और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत खेती योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जा सके, कृषि जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार किया जा सके, स्थायी जल संरक्षण प्रथाओं आदि को शुरू करना आदि।

(ग) और (घ) जेजेएम के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देश डीडीडब्ल्यूएस को नियमित कार्यक्षमता मूल्यांकन, मूल्यांकन और प्रभाव मूल्यांकन करने के लिए अनिवार्य करते हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, डीडीडब्ल्यूएस खुली निविदा प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से तीसरे पक्ष को शॉर्टलिस्ट करता है। ऐसे आंकलन में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ग्रामीण परिवारों को जलापूर्ति की मात्रा, गुणवत्ता और नियमितता के संबंध में नमूनों की कार्यक्षमता के आधार पर कार्यक्षमता अंक दिए जाते हैं। इन रिपोर्टों को राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ

साझा किया जाता है ताकि नल कनेक्शनों की कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए मध्यावधि सुधार हेतु उपाय किए जा सकें। राज्यों में अमृत के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्यों के मूल्यांकन और निगरानी के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्वतंत्र समीक्षा एवं निगरानी एजेंसियों (आईआरएमए) की स्थापना का प्रावधान है। स्वच्छता के लिए, स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण (एसएसजी), एक तृतीय-पक्ष सर्वेक्षण एजेंसी के माध्यम से, मल कीचड़ प्रबंधन (एफएसएम), जैवक्षरणीय और गैर-जैवक्षरणीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, और ग्रे वाटर मैनेजमेंट (जीडब्ल्यूएम) सहित घरेलू स्वच्छता मापदंडों का आंकलन करने के लिए किया जाता है।

इन कार्यक्रमों जैसे जेजेएम के लिए जेजेएम-एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) और जेजेएम-डैशबोर्ड और छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश भर में कार्यक्रम के तहत प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए एसबीएम (जी) के लिए अलग डैशबोर्ड जैसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए ऑनलाइन निगरानी का तंत्र भी मौजूद है। इसी तरह, अमृत और एसबीएम (यू) के तहत क्रमशः छत्तीसगढ़ और दिल्ली सहित शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल और स्वच्छता परियोजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए डैशबोर्ड मौजूद हैं। साथ ही, इन स्कीमों की प्रगति की नियमित बैठकों, कार्यशालाओं, स्थल दौरों आदि के माध्यम से समीक्षा और निगरानी की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आवास एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, अमृत के अंतर्गत दिल्ली में जल शोधन संयंत्र के सृजन सहित जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। इसके अलावा, अमृत 2.0 के तहत जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं को आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ड) जेजेएम प्रचालन दिशानिर्देश अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नियोजन, प्रचालन और रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) और गांव में जल आपूर्ति बुनियादी ढांचे की स्थिरता में समुदाय की भूमिका पर जोर देते हैं। ग्राम पंचायत अथवा इसकी उप-समिति अर्थात् ग्राम जल और स्वच्छता समिति (वीडब्ल्यूएससी)/पानी समिति/उपयोगकर्ता समूह आदि को कम से कम 50% महिला सदस्यों के साथ गांव में जल आपूर्ति का संचालन और रखरखाव करना आवश्यक है। ग्राम पंचायत और/अथवा इसकी उप-समिति, अर्थात्

वीडब्ल्यूएससी/पानी समिति/उपयोगकर्ता समूह, आदि को भी 15वें वित्त आयोग से जुड़े अनुदान, संग्रह शुल्क आदि सहित विभिन्न स्रोतों से ओ एंड एम के लिए धन प्राप्त करने के लिए खाता खोलने का अधिकार है। विभिन्न क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत समुदाय स्तर के कार्यकर्ताओं को भी प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (एमओजेएस) ने देश के 256 जल-संकट वाले जिलों के 2,836 ब्लॉकों में से 1,592 ब्लॉकों में जुलाई-नवंबर 2019 की अवधि में कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक समयबद्ध, मिशन मोड जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) शुरू किया। कोविड महामारी द्वारा लगाए गए प्रतिबंधों के कारण 2020 में जल शक्ति अभियान शुरू नहीं किया जा सका। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने 2021 में "जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन" (जेएसए: सीटीआर) को कैच द रेन अभियान में शामिल किया, जिसमें देश के सभी जिलों (सभी ब्लॉक और नगर पालिकाओं) के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया था। जेएसए: सीटीआर अभियान में पांच केंद्रित हस्तक्षेप हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण शामिल हैं। जेएसए: सीटीआर 2021 से एक वार्षिक विशेषता बन गई है और जेएसए का 5वां संस्करण: सीटीआर देश के सभी जिलों (सभी ब्लॉक और नगर पालिकाओं) के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 09.03.2024 से 30.11.2024 की अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए 09.03.2024 को लॉन्च किया गया था।

नेहरू युवा केंद्र संगठन (एनवाईकेएस) की भागीदारी: लॉक-डाउन में ढील के बाद, एनवाईकेएस (नेहरू युवा केंद्र संगठन) के सहयोग से "जेएसए-कैच द रेन" जागरूकता सृजन अभियान 21 दिसंबर, 2020 को संयुक्त रूप से जल शक्ति मंत्री और युवा मामले और खेल मंत्री द्वारा नई दिल्ली में शुरू किया गया था। एनवाईकेएस तब से देश के 623 जिलों में जागरूकता सृजन अभियान कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस विज्ञान को विस्तार देते हुए, **जल संचय जन भागीदारी (जेएसएजेबी)** पहल 6 सितंबर, 2024 को सूरत, गुजरात में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री की वर्चुअल उपस्थिति में शुरू की गई थी। जेएसए: सीटीआर के

तहत इस विशेष पहल का उद्देश्य देश भर में गुजरात के **जल संचय** कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देना है, जो सहयोगी समुदाय-संचालित जल संरक्षण प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देता है। जेएसजेबी का लक्ष्य **वैज्ञानिक प्रौद्योगिकी और पारंपरिक तरीकों** के संयोजन का उपयोग करके शहरी और ग्रामीण भारत में **दस लाख कम लागत वाली रिचार्ज संरचनाएं** बनाना है। यह पहल स्थानीय समुदायों, उद्योगों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों और सरकारी निकायों को शामिल करके सक्रिय भागीदारी और स्थायी जल प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देती है। यह एक सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल है जो न केवल मनरेगा, अमृत, पीएमकेएसवाई आदि जैसी सरकारी योजनाओं से धन प्राप्त करता है, बल्कि लोगों की भागीदारी, स्वामित्व और स्थिरता के लिए उद्योग - सीएसआर, परोपकार, व्यक्तिगत दाताओं, क्राउडफंडिंग आदि जैसे निजी वित्त को जुटाने से भी धन प्राप्त करता है।

राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन (एनडब्ल्यूएम) ने तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एफएक्यू के रूप में भूजल संवर्धन के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण की सरल और व्यावहारिक पद्धतियां शीर्षक से एक मार्गदर्शन दस्तावेज विकसित किया है। इस पहल के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) कार्यक्रमलाप भी शुरू किए गए हैं।

जल संचय डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से एक निगरानी और मूल्यांकन ढांचा भी स्थापित किया गया है, जो पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के भू-टैग किए गए स्थानों के साथ प्रगति को ट्रैक करता है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड भूजल संवर्धन प्रयासों में सुधार करने के लिए पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के सृजन और नवीकरण के लिए तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान करते हैं।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, भारत सरकार 01.04.2020 से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 7 राज्यों, हरियाणा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के 80 जिलों में 8,213 जल संकट ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) में अटल भूजल योजना लागू कर रही है। यह योजना भूजल विकास से भूजल प्रबंधन की ओर एक व्यापक परिवर्तन का प्रतीक है। "प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना

(पीएमकेएसवाई)" खेत पर पानी की वास्तविक उपलब्धता बढ़ाने और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत खेती योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने, कृषि जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार, स्थायी जल संरक्षण प्रथाओं आदि को शुरू करने के उद्देश्य से लागू की गई है। पीएमकेएसवाई के तीन घटक/योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी), जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीकरण और बहाली (आरआरआर) योजना और सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) योजना शामिल हैं।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने देश में सिंचाई, पेयजल आपूर्ति, बिजली उत्पादन, उद्योग आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक सुविधादाता के रूप में कार्य करने हेतु 20.10.2022 को राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन के तहत जल उपयोग दक्षता ब्यूरो (बीडब्ल्यूयूई) की स्थापना की है। ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों, कपड़ा, लुगदी एवं कागज और इस्पात उद्योग जैसे कुछ जल विशिष्ट उद्योगों में जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए, एनडब्ल्यूएम ने जून, 2016 में **टेरी** को "भारत में औद्योगिक जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए सहायक नीति के लिए बेंचमार्किंग औद्योगिक जल उपयोग" के **संबंध में एक बेंचमार्किंग अध्ययन** प्रदान किया है। यह अध्ययन चुनिंदा जल विशिष्ट उद्योगों (अर्थात् तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र, वस्त्र उद्योग, इस्पात उद्योग और पल्प एंड पेपर) में पानी की खपत को कम करने के अवसरों की पहचान करने और संबंधित बेंचमार्क में जल उपयोग प्रथाओं पर दृष्टि डालता है। टेरी ने अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है और विभाग को रिपोर्ट सौंप दी है।

केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) ने विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से सिंचाई दक्षता और फसल जल उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से देश में वृहद/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सिंचाई आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम हेतु सहायता (एसआईएमपी) शुरू की है। केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) ने सूचित किया है कि वह वर्षा जल संचयन (आरडब्ल्यूएच) और जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न जागरूकता और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।

(च) पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, जल निकायों के प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों में, *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ*, उद्योगों से भू-द्रव्यमानों/जल निकायों, प्रचालनों अथवा प्रक्रियाओं में बहिस्त्रावों के लिए मानकों का निरूपण और अधिसूचना शामिल है; सहमति तंत्र के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी)/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) द्वारा इन मानकों को लागू करना स्थापित/प्रचालित और नियमित निगरानी के लिए; जल गुणवत्ता के आंकलन के लिए निगरानी नेटवर्क की स्थापना/राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनडब्ल्यूएमपी); जल निकायों में अपशिष्ट के प्रत्यक्ष रिसाव की जांच के लिए ऑनलाइन सतत प्रवाह निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) की स्थापना; स्वच्छ उत्पादन प्रक्रियाओं को बढ़ावा देना; शहरों में सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) की स्थापना; लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों आदि के क्लस्टर के लिए साझा बहिस्त्राव शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना। इसके अलावा, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अनुसार, अपशिष्ट उत्पादकों को उनके द्वारा उत्पन्न कचरे को तीन अलग-अलग धाराओं में अलग करना और भंडारण करना अनिवार्य है, अर्थात् बायो-जैवक्षरणीय, गैर-जैवक्षरणीय और घरेलू खतरनाक कचरे को उपयुक्त डिब्बे में और अलग-अलग कचरे को अधिकृत कचरा बीनने वालों या कचरा संग्रहकर्ताओं को स्थानीय अधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्देश या अधिसूचना के अनुसार सौंपना। इसके अलावा, अपशिष्ट उत्पादकों को उनके द्वारा सड़कों, अपने परिसर के बाहर खुले सार्वजनिक स्थानों या नाली या जल निकायों में ठोस अपशिष्ट फेंकने, जलाने या दफनाने से प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है।

सीपीसीबी समय-समय पर राज्यों में सभी संबंधित विभागों को पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के तहत अधिसूचित प्रावधानों के अनुसार सीवेज और अपशिष्ट जल के प्रबंधन के लिए और जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 18 (1) (बी) के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत मौजूदा एसटीपी, सामान्य अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्रों

(सीईटीपी) और औद्योगिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के उचित प्रचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्देश जारी कर रहा है। सीपीसीबी ने सिंचाई में शोधित बहिस्त्राव के उपयोग के लिए दिशानिर्देशों के साथ-साथ व्यवहार्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में संरक्षण और शून्य तरल निर्वहन (जेडएलडी) के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं। मीठे पानी पर निर्भरता कम करने, स्थिरता बढ़ाने और प्रभावी जल संसाधन प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल का पुनः उपयोग किया जा सकता है। जल निकायों की बहाली/कायाकल्प सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हितधारकों को मार्गदर्शन के रूप में जून, 2019 में सीपीसीबी द्वारा "जल निकायों की बहाली के लिए सांकेतिक दिशानिर्देश" जारी किए गए हैं और इसे सभी एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को दिनांक 18.06.2019 और 26.07.2019 के पत्रों के माध्यम से परिचालित किया गया है और इसे सीपीसीबी की वेबसाइट <https://cpcb.nic.in/NGTMC/Ind-Guidelines-RestWaterBodies-10062019.pdf> में भी अपलोड किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र में जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए योजनाएं

*53. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में सुधार के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त राज्य में जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए रोजगार और स्वरोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उक्त राज्य में जनजातीय समुदायों की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को संरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने जनजातीय महिलाओं और बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू की है; और

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

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम):

(क) वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, सरकार ने 18 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में रहने वाले 75 पीवीटीजी समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) शुरू किया। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, सड़क और दूरसंचार सम्पर्क, अविद्युतीकृत घरों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों तक बेहतर पहुँच जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना है। इन उद्देश्यों को 9-लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित छात्रावासों और सचल चिकित्सा इकाइयों (एमएमयू) सहित 11 उपायों के माध्यम से पूरा करने की योजना है। पीएम जनमन का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 24,104 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹15336 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹8768 करोड़) है। एकत्रित आंकड़ों (31.01.2025 तक) के आधार पर, महाराष्ट्र के 17 जिलों में 3909 पीवीटीजी बस्तियों की 6,21,046 पीवीटीजी आबादी को पीएम जनमन के तहत कवर किया जा रहा है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का शुभारंभ किया। इस अभियान में 17 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतरों को भरना, छात्रावास, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाएं और सचल चिकित्सा इकाइयां जैसी सामाजिक बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक आदिवासियों को आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए वन धन विकास केंद्र स्थापित करना है। अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹56,333 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹22,823 करोड़) है।

अभियान के तहत 46,94,682 अनुसूचित जनजातियों को शामिल करते हुए महाराष्ट्र के 32 जिलों के लगभग 4975 गांवों को कवर किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, आदिवासी विकास विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उसने 2023 में 250 आश्रम स्कूलों को आदर्श आश्रम स्कूल घोषित किया है। पहले चरण में, 250 आदर्श आश्रम स्कूलों में से 121 आश्रम स्कूलों में अत्याधुनिक डिजिटल शैक्षिक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए “डिजिटल वातावरण की स्थापना करते हुए” परियोजना शुरू की गई है। शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, दूसरे चरण में शेष 129 आश्रम स्कूलों को कवर करने के लिए परियोजना का विस्तार किया जाएगा।

(ख) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने अपनी दो एजेंसियों अर्थात् भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) के माध्यम से जनजातीय समुदायों के बीच उद्यमशीलता सहित आर्थिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

मंत्रालय ट्राइफेड के माध्यम से ‘प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)’ योजना को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य आदिवासी उद्यमिता पहल को मजबूत करना और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, कृषि/लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी)/गैर-कृषि उपज के अधिक कुशल, न्यायसंगत, स्व-प्रबंधित, इष्टतम उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर आजीविका के अवसरों को सुविधाजनक बनाना है। इस योजना के तहत, प्रत्येक वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 15.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिन्हें एमएफपी/गैर-एमएफपी के मूल्य संवर्धन गतिविधियों के केंद्र के रूप में परिकल्पित किया जाता है। पीएमजेवीएम योजना के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 3,975 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृत राशि के साथ कुल 265 वीडीवीके को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिससे

79,650 सदस्य लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, पीएम जनमन योजना के तहत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 181.2 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृत राशि के साथ 3624 सदस्यों वाले 40 वीडियो के को स्वीकृति दी गई है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम (सीपीएसई) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) पात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को आय सृजन गतिविधियों/स्वरोजगार के लिए रियायती ऋण प्रदान करके ऋण लिंकेज प्रदान करता है, जिससे उनमें उद्यमशीलता की भावना पैदा होती है। एनएसटीएफडीसी की प्रमुख योजनाएं सावधि ऋण योजना, आदिवासी महिला सशक्तिकरण योजना (एएमएसवाई), स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए लघु ऋण योजना (एमसीएफ) और आदिवासी शिक्षा ऋण योजना (एसआरवाई) हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, एनएसटीएफडीसी की योजनाओं के तहत महाराष्ट्र में 45.96 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण वितरित किया गया और 11649 लाभार्थियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई।

इसके अलावा, आदिवासी विकास विभाग, महाराष्ट्र ने सूचित किया है कि वह महाराष्ट्र में आदिवासी समुदायों के लिए रोजगार और स्वरोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए शबरी वित्त और विकास सहयोग लिमिटेड, नासिक के माध्यम से आदिवासी छात्रों के लिए कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रहा है।

(ग) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के सभी राज्यों में जनजातीय संस्कृति, विरासत, परंपरा और रीति-रिवाजों के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। मंत्रालय “जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता” और “जनजातीय अनुसंधान, सूचना, शिक्षा, संचार और कार्यक्रम” की योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके तहत जनजातीय समुदायों की जनजातीय संस्कृति, विरासत, अभिलेखागार, कलाकृतियों, रीति-रिवाजों और परंपराओं के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ की जाती हैं। महाराष्ट्र के पुणे में एक और दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 29 जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान हैं। टीआरआई, पुणे

जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक संग्रहालय, जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव का आयोजन, विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं के आयोजन आदि के माध्यम से जनजातीय संस्कृति, परंपरा और रीति-रिवाजों के संरक्षण के लिए लगातार काम कर रहा है। सरकार ने नागपुर में गोंडवाना संग्रहालय की स्थापना के लिए 132.10 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी है।

(घ) और (ड.) महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय (एमओडब्ल्यूसीडी) ने सूचित किया है कि वह आदिवासी महिलाओं और बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0 (आंगनवाड़ी सेवाएं, पोषण अभियान, किशोरियों के लिए योजना) और मिशन शक्ति जैसी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) के तहत, महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय को आदिवासी महिलाओं और बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए कुल योजना आवंटन का 8.6% निर्धारित करना अनिवार्य है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने आदिवासी महिलाओं और बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए 2380 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों और अजजा छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रमों सहित विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान के तहत अनुदान, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता और प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) जैसी योजनाएं महिलाओं और बच्चों सहित सभी को लाभान्वित करती हैं।

इसके अलावा, कुपोषण, शिशु मृत्यु दर, मातृ मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिए, आदिवासी विकास विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य ने भारत रत्न डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम अमृत आहार योजना शुरू की है जिसका उद्देश्य गर्भवती महिलाओं और स्तनपान कराने वाली माताओं को दिन में एक बार संतुलित भोजन उपलब्ध कराना है।

झारखंड में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत पानी के कनेक्शन

*54. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) झारखंड में चल रहे जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत अब तक कितने घरों को पानी का कनेक्शन प्रदान किया गया है;

(ख) झारखंड में उक्त मिशन के तहत बजट आवंटन सहित कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों में कितने घरों को पीने योग्य पानी उपलब्ध कराया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार का हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों के शेष घरों में नल से जल का कनेक्शन कब तक उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार देश के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में, निर्धारित गुणवत्ता की और नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर सुरक्षित और पीने योग्य नल जल आपूर्ति के लिए प्रावधान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में, भारत सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) शुरू किया, जिसे अगस्त, 2019 में राज्यों के साथ भागीदारी में लागू किया जाएगा।

पेयजल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली स्कीमों सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, प्रचालन और रखरखाव का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करती है।

अगस्त, 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा के समय, झारखंड में केवल 3.45 लाख (5.52%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। तब से, राज्य में 30.73 लाख अतिरिक्त

ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए। 24.1.2025 तक राज्य में 34.18 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति से कवर किए जाने की सूचना है।

झारखंड में, जेजेएम आईएमआईएस के अनुसार राज्य के 29,398 गांवों में से 6259 गांवों को शत-प्रतिशत कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शनों (एफएचटीसी) के माध्यम से कवर किया गया है।

आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, बजट आवंटन और झारखंड द्वारा आहरित निधि की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

वर्ष	केंद्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य के हिस्से के तहत व्यय
	अथ शेष	आवंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
2019-20	75.79	267.69	291.19	382.97*	114.89	104.76
2020-21	268.08	572.24	143.06	411.14	286.62	177.53
2021-22	124.51	2,479.88	512.22	636.73	437.21	510.99
2022-23	199.52	2,825.52	2,119.14	2,318.66	1,789.85	1,593.00
2023-24	528.81	4,722.76	2,875.35	3,404.16	3,140.70	3,291.53
2024-25*	263.46	2,114.22	0.0	263.46	114.51	282.82
कुल		12,982.31	5,940.96		5,883.78	5,960.63

*आरडब्ल्यूएसएसपी-एलआईएस निधि और बैंक ब्याज सहित [स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस]

(ग) और (घ) जैसा कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, दिनांक 24.01.2025 तक, हजारीबाग जिले में 3.48 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 2.07 लाख (59.45%) ग्रामीण परिवारों और रामगढ़ जिले में 1.44 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 1.00 लाख (69.54%) ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

पेयजल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली स्कीमों सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, प्रचालन और रखरखाव का उत्तरदायित्व झारखंड राज्य सरकार का है। झारखंड की राज्य सरकार ने 2027 तक हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ दोनों जिलों को एफएचटीसी से परिपूर्ण करने का निर्णय लिया है।

AMENDMENT IN THE POWER EXPORT RULES

***55. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has recently amended the power export rules and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons and justifications with the Government for amending the rules in haste and the manner in which the urgency was assessed;
- (c) the details of power plants currently operational in the country that are selling their entire power output to neighbouring countries; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government justify that power plants in the country would get benefit from these amendments?

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

- (a) and (b) Government of India has issued *Guidelines for Import/Export (Cross Border) of Electricity* in December 2018, *inter-alia*, to facilitate import/export of electricity with neighbouring countries, evolve robust electricity infrastructure and

promote transparent, consistent, and predictable regulatory mechanism. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, allow Indian Generating Stations to build dedicated transmission lines for connecting to the transmission system of neighbouring countries.

India is strengthening cross-border electricity interconnections with its neighbouring countries under the One Sun One World One Grid (OSOWOG) initiative, aimed at reducing reserve requirements, lowering electricity costs, and supporting energy transition. Starting in July 2023, the Government noted instances of defaults, including delayed payments to Indian generating stations supplying power to neighbouring countries, which, if unresolved, could potentially impact lenders.

Consequently, after careful consideration of the matter, the Government in August 2024, made the following amendments to the aforementioned Guidelines:

- (i) In case of sustained non-scheduling of full/part capacity or defaults, including delayed payments, the Government may permit such generating stations to be connected to the Indian Grid.
- (ii) Electricity generated from coal, gas, hydro, or renewable energy can be exported to neighbouring countries. The source of fuel may now also be specified. Additionally, electricity from collective transactions through power exchanges can now be exported.

(c) Power is being exported to neighbouring countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal under the aforementioned Guidelines. These exports include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (i) Bangladesh is supplied entire power from Godda Ultra Super Critical Thermal Power Plant Jharkhand (1496 MW).
- (ii) Sembcorp Energy India Limited Project Andhra Pradesh (450 MW), Damodar Valley Corporation (300 MW) and NTPC stations (250 MW) supply power to Bangladesh.
- (iii) Power is also regularly exported to Nepal (up to 1004 MW), Bhutan (up to 1150 MW) and Myanmar (3 MW).

(d) These amendments aim to enhance transparency, consistency, and predictability in the regulatory framework, and provide greater flexibility for generating companies seeking to trade electricity with neighbouring countries. In addition to strengthening cross-border interconnectivity, they will help meet domestic demand during periods of low demand in neighbouring countries, benefiting domestic consumers and optimising resource utilisation.

ALMATTI DAM

***56. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether various States have raised objections to the height of the Almatti dam and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether an inter-State technical team has been constituted to study the same and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to reduce the height of the Almatti dam to avoid inter-State submersions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) The height of the Almatti dam, as originally envisaged was with the Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of 524.256 m. However, under the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Government of India conditionally cleared the Upper Krishna Project Stage-II (which consists of Almatti Dam) on 31.05.2000 for FRL of 519.6 m for utilization of 173 TMC of water. State of Karnataka had installed the radial gates to store water in the Almatti Dam up to FRL 524.256 m which was cut to lower its height i.e. FRL 519.6 m, at which the Almatti Dam is presently operating.

Further, during the hearing of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal-II (KWDT-II) constituted under section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the State Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh refused to agree to the raising of the height of Almatti Dam from 519.6 m to 524.256 m as proposed and planned by the State of Karnataka. State of

Maharashtra pleaded before the KWDT-II that increase in FRL of Almatti Dam would cause submergence in the territory of Maharashtra. Additionally, the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh has also pleaded that raising the height of Almatti Dam would adversely affect the interest of the lower riparian areas of the State by denying the dependable flows.

The Tribunal after hearing the objections of both the States, considering the facts and circumstances and based on the report of hydrological survey conducted regarding actual sedimentation in Almatti Dam and Hippargi Barrage; has concluded in its Report 2010 (u/s 5(2) of ISRWD Act), that the apprehensions raised by both the States are not true and valid. Accordingly, the Tribunal allowed the FRL of Almatti Dam to be kept at 524.256 m. However, the final report of KWDT-II under section 5(3) of ISRWD Act has not been published so far, due to the stay order of Hon'ble SCI in a related matter.

Since the submission of the report under section 5(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956, by the KWDT-II, no reference from any Krishna basin States has been received to the Central Government, regarding objection(s) on raising the height of Almatti Dam. Therefore, question of constituting any technical team or steps to be taken to reduce the height of the Almatti Dam does not arise.

दमन और दीव में आदिवासियों के लिए भवन का निर्माण

***57. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:**

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

- (क) क्या दमन और दीव में जनजातियों के लिए किसी भवन का निर्माण किया गया था;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो वह निर्णय किस तारीख को लिया गया था और ऐसी धनराशि का स्रोत/खाता क्या है जिसके तहत उक्त भवन का निर्माण किया जाना था और इस संबंध में कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई थी;
- (ग) क्या उक्त भवन जनजातीय समुदाय को समर्पित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उक्त भवन किस तारीख को किस प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया था;
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) क्या उक्त भवन को 'शिक्षा सदन' के नाम से शिक्षा विभाग को सौंप दिया गया है;
- (च) यदि हां, तो इसके कारणों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) क्या उक्त भवन भविष्य में जनजातीय समुदाय को वापस सौंपे जाने की संभावना है; और
- (ज) यदि हां, तो इसकी समयावधि क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम):

(क) से (ज) दादरा नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव के संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, दमन में आदिवासी भवन के निर्माण के लिए संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा दिनांक 17.01.2014 को अपने कोष से अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया था। लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी) के प्रमुख कार्यों के तहत भवन निर्माण के लिए निधियों का उपयोग किया गया। कार्य आदेश दिनांक 04.03.2016 को जारी किया गया था और भवन 30.09.2018 को पूरा हुआ। भवन का निर्माण पीडब्ल्यूडी विभाग द्वारा 4,42,17,841.81 रुपये की राशि से किया गया है। शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के जनजातीय लोगों सहित छात्र समुदाय के कल्याण के लिए भवन का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

DATA ON ROAD ACCIDENTS

***58. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

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

- (a) the total number of road accidents reported in the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the total number of deaths caused due to such road accidents, State-wise; and
- (c) the break-up of the data on deaths caused due to such accidents, age group-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Government publishes annual report “Road Accidents in India”, based on data received from States/UTs. Based on the reports for the previous years, State/UT-wise details of total number of road accidents and fatalities on all category of roads in the country from calendar year 2018 to 2022 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mandated with the task of constructing and maintaining National Highways in the Country while the State/UT Governments are responsible for State Highways and other roads.

(c) The age group-wise number of fatalities due to road crashes from calendar year 2021 to 2022 is as under:

Age Group	Year 2021	Year 2022
Less than 18 years	7,764	9,528
18 - 25 years	31,750	33,350
25 - 35 years	39,646	42,671
35-45 years	32,741	36,051
45- 60 years	26,085	28,407
60 Years and above	11,739	13,636
Age not known	4,247	4,848
Total	1,53,972	1,68,491

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of Road Accidents for the Calendar Year 2018-2022

S. No.	States/UTs	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	24,475	21,992	19,509	21,556	21,249
2	Arunachal Pradesh	277	237	134	283	227
3	Assam	8,248	8,350	6,595	7,411	7,023
4	Bihar	9,600	10,007	8,639	9,553	10,801
5	Chhattisgarh	13,864	13,899	11,656	12,375	13,279
6	Goa	3,709	3,440	2,375	2,849	3,011
7	Gujarat	18,769	17,046	13,398	15,186	15,751
8	Haryana	11,238	10,944	9,431	9,933	10,429
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,110	2,873	2,239	2,404	2,597
10	Jharkhand	5,394	5,217	4,405	4,728	5,175
11	Karnataka	41,707	40,658	34,178	34,647	39,762
12	Kerala	40,181	41,111	27,877	33,296	43,910
13	Madhya Pradesh	51,397	50,669	45,266	48,877	54,432
14	Maharashtra	35,717	32,925	24,971	29,477	33,383
15	Manipur	601	672	432	366	508
16	Meghalaya	399	482	214	245	246

17	Mizoram	53	62	53	69	133
18	Nagaland	430	358	500	746	489
19	Odisha	11,262	11,064	9,817	10,983	11,663
20	Punjab	6,428	6,348	5,203	5,871	6,138
21	Rajasthan	21,743	23,480	19,114	20,951	23,614
22	Sikkim	180	162	138	155	211
23	Tamil Nadu	67,279	62,685	49,844	55,682	64,105
24	Telangana	22,230	21,570	19,172	21,315	21,619
25	Tripura	552	655	466	479	575
26	Uttarakhand	1,468	1,352	1,041	1,405	1,674
27	Uttar Pradesh	42,568	42,572	34,243	37,729	41,746
28	West Bengal	12,705	12,658	10,863	11,937	13,686
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	254	230	141	115	141
30	Chandigarh	316	305	159	208	237
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli *	80	68	100	140	196
32	Daman and Diu	76	69			
33	Delhi	6,515	5,610	4,178	4,720	5,652
34	Jammu and Kashmir \$	5,978	5,796	4,860	5,452	6,092
35	Ladakh				236	374
36	Lakshadweep	3	1	1	4	3
37	Puducherry	1,597	1,392	969	1,049	1,181
Total (All India)		4,70,403	4,56,959	3,72,181	4,12,432	4,61,312

Note: * Includes data of Daman and Diu for the Year 2020 to 2022.

\$ Includes data of Ladakh for the Year 2018 to 2020.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of fatalities for the Calendar Year 2018-2022

S. No.	States/UTs	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,556	7,984	7,039	8,186	8,293
2	Arunachal Pradesh	175	127	73	157	148

3	Assam	2,966	3,208	2,629	3,036	2,994
4	Bihar	6,729	7,205	6,699	7,660	8,898
5	Chhattisgarh	4,592	5,003	4,606	5,371	5,834
6	Goa	262	297	223	226	271
7	Gujarat	7,996	7,390	6,170	7,452	7,618
8	Haryana	5,118	5,057	4,507	4,706	4,915
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,208	1,146	893	1,052	1,032
10	Jharkhand	3,542	3,801	3,044	3,513	3,898
11	Karnataka	10,990	10,958	9,760	10,038	11,702
12	Kerala	4,303	4,440	2,979	3,429	4,317
13	Madhya Pradesh	10,706	11,249	11,141	12,057	13,427
14	Maharashtra	13,261	12,788	11,569	13,528	15,224
15	Manipur	134	156	127	110	127
16	Meghalaya	182	179	144	187	162
17	Mizoram	45	48	42	56	113
18	Nagaland	39	26	53	55	73
19	Odisha	5,315	5,333	4,738	5,081	5,467
20	Punjab	4,740	4,525	3,898	4,589	4,756
21	Rajasthan	10,320	10,563	9,250	10,043	11,104
22	Sikkim	85	73	47	56	92
23	Tamil Nadu	18,392	18,129	14,527	15,384	17,884
24	Telangana	6,603	6,964	6,882	7,557	7,559
25	Tripura	213	239	192	194	241
26	Uttarakhand	1,047	867	674	820	1,042
27	Uttar Pradesh	22,256	22,655	19,149	21,227	22,595
28	West Bengal	5,711	5,767	5,128	5,800	6,002
29	AndamanandNicobar Islands	19	20	14	20	19
30	Chandigarh	98	104	53	96	83
31	DadraandNagar Haveli *	54	49	64	76	90
32	DamanandDiu	35	28			
33	Delhi	1,690	1,463	1,196	1,239	1,461
34	JammuandKashmir \$	984	996	728	774	805
35	Ladakh				56	62
36	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	2

37	Puducherry	226	147	145	140	181
Total (all India)		1,57,593	1,58,984	1,38,383	1,53,972	1,68,491

Note: * Includes data of Daman and Diu for the Year 2020 to 2022.

\$ Includes data of Ladakh for the Year 2018 to 2020.

प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत लाभार्थी

***59. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:**

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) के तहत लाभार्थियों को राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार कितनी राजसहायता प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र सहित विभिन्न राज्यों को जारी किए गए एलपीजी कनेक्शनों का राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश भर में पीएमयूवाई के तहत अगले दो वर्षों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या एलपीजी कनेक्शन के कवरेज में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड.) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले में पीएमयूवाई के लिए बजटीय आवंटन कितना है; और

(च) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों का प्रतिशत कितना है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी):

(क) से (च) पूरे देश में गरीब परिवारों की वयस्क महिलाओं को जमानत-मुक्त एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के प्रयोजन से प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) का आरम्भ मई, 2016 में किया गया। पीएमयूवाई के अन्तर्गत 8 करोड़ कनेक्शन निर्गत करने का लक्ष्य सितम्बर, 2019 में प्राप्त कर लिया गया। शेष गरीब परिवारों को आच्छादित करने के निमित्त उज्ज्वला 2.0 को अगस्त, 2021 में आरम्भ किया गया, जिसमें 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन दिए जाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया, जिसका लक्ष्य जनवरी, 2022 में प्राप्त कर लिया गया। तत्पश्चात्, सरकार ने उज्ज्वला 2.0 के अन्तर्गत 60 लाख एलपीजी कनेक्शन और जारी करने का निर्णय लिया तथा दिसम्बर, 2022 के दौरान उज्ज्वला 2.0 के अन्तर्गत 1.60 करोड़ कनेक्शन देने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि में पीएमयूवाई योजना के अन्तर्गत 75 लाख अतिरिक्त कनेक्शन निर्गत करने को संस्वीकृति दी और यह जुलाई, 2024 के दौरान पहले ही प्राप्त कर लिया गया। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, देश में एलपीजी आच्छादन अप्रैल, 2016 में 62% से बढ़कर अब संतृप्ति के निकट पहुँच गया है। पीएमयूवाई के अन्तर्गत नए कनेक्शन के लिए किसी लक्ष्य का निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है।

पीएमयूवाई के शुभारम्भ से लेकर वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 तक, सरकार सिलेंडर, प्रेशर रेगुलेटर, सुरक्षा नली, डीजीसीसी बुकलेट और प्रतिष्ठापन शुल्क के निमित्त प्रति पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन पर 1600 रुपए तक का खर्च वहन कर रही है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से, यह सहायता 14.2 किलोग्राम के सिंगल बॉटल कनेक्शन/5 किलोग्राम के डबल बॉटल कनेक्शन के लिए 2,200 रुपए प्रति कनेक्शन एवं 5 किलोग्राम के सिंगल बॉटल कनेक्शन के लिए 1,300 रुपए प्रति कनेक्शन तक बढ़ा दी गई है। दिनांक 01.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश भर में 10.33 करोड़ प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) लाभार्थी हैं। पीएमयूवाई के अन्तर्गत जारी निर्गत एलपीजी कनेक्शनों का राज्य/संघ राज्य

क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है। पिछले तीन वित्त वर्ष और चालू वित्त वर्ष (दिसंबर 2024 तक) में महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य एवं दादरा और नागर हवेली और छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले में निर्गत पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शनों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं के लिए एलपीजी को और अधिक वहनीय बनाने तथा उनके द्वारा एलपीजी का निर्बाध उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के निमित्त, सरकार ने मई 2022 में पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं को प्रति वर्ष 12 रिफिल तक (और 5 किलोग्राम कनेक्शन के लिए यथा-आनुपातिक) 200 रुपए प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर की निर्धारित राजसहायता आरम्भ की। अक्टूबर 2023 में, सरकार ने प्रति वर्ष 12 रिफिल तक (और 5 किलोग्राम कनेक्शन के लिए यथा-आनुपातिक) 300 रुपए प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर की निर्धारित राजसहायता बढ़ा दी। पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं को 300 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर की निर्धारित राजसहायता के पश्चात्, भारत सरकार 503 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर (दिल्ली में) के प्रभावी मूल्य पर 14.2 किलोग्राम का एलपीजी सिलेंडर उपलब्ध करा रही है। यह देश भर में 10.33 करोड़ से अधिक उज्ज्वला लाभार्थियों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

पीएमयूवाई के अन्तर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिलावार निधियों का आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। बजट आवंटन का विवरण - पिछले तीन वर्षों के लिए पीएमयूवाई के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमान (आरई) निम्नानुसार हैं:

(करोड़ रुपए में)			
विवरण	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई)*	1618	8010	8500

स्रोत- पेट्रोलियम योजना और विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी)

*- इसमें मई, 2022 से प्रभावी पीएमयूवाई परिवारों के लिए निर्धारित राजसहायता सम्बन्धी व्यय शामिल है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान, निर्धन-जन-समर्थन के पहल के रूप में, सरकार ने उज्ज्वला लाभार्थियों को 3 (तीन) निःशुल्क एलपीजी रिफिल प्रदान करने की एक योजना की घोषणा की। प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण पैकेज (पीएमजीकेपी) के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 01.04.2020 को ओएमसीज ने एलपीजी रिफिल खरीदने के निमित्त पीएमयूवाई लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में 9670.41 करोड़ रुपए अंतरित किए और पीएमयूवाई लाभार्थियों ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 14.17 करोड़ रिफिल का लाभ उठाया।

दिनांक 01.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 10.33 करोड़ पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शनों में से 3.13 करोड़ पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के हैं।

विवरण - I

दिनांक 01.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार पीएमयूवाई योजना के तहत जारी कनेक्शनों का राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शनों की संख्या
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	13,824
आंध्र प्रदेश	9,73,377
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	53,797
असम	50,97,770
बिहार	1,16,30,069
चंडीगढ़	2,027
छत्तीसगढ़	38,01,853
दादर और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	17,797
दिल्ली	2,59,716
गोवा	1,955
गुजरात	43,08,874
हरियाणा	11,15,266
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,50,787
जम्मू और कश्मीर केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	12,69,853

झारखंड	38,95,672
कर्नाटक	41,47,264
केरल	3,87,838
केंद्रशासित प्रदेश लद्दाख	11,086
लक्षद्वीप	361
मध्य प्रदेश	88,47,268
महाराष्ट्र	52,18,129
मणिपुर	2,24,928
मेघालय	3,17,157
मिजोरम	36,006
नगालैंड	1,22,150
ओडिशा	55,50,071
पुदुच्चेरी	19,381
पंजाब	13,59,509
राजस्थान	73,81,916
सिक्किम	19,887
तमिलनाडु	41,00,333
तेलंगाना	11,84,145
त्रिपुरा	3,16,443
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,85,95,002
उत्तराखंड	5,30,222
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,23,75,962

स्रोत: उद्योग आधार पर इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

विवरण -II

पिछले तीन वित्त वर्ष और चालू वित्त वर्ष (दिसंबर 2024 तक) में निर्गत पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शनों का ब्यौरा

राज्य/जिला	कनेक्शनों की संख्या
मध्य प्रदेश	17,07,763

महाराष्ट्र	8,07,187
दादरा और नगर हवेली जिला	2,438
छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिला (औरंगाबाद)	26,238

स्रोत: उद्योग आधार पर इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING COMPLEXES SCHEME

***60. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the total number of urban workers, including street vendors, factory workers and domestic help, who have benefited from Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) scheme, along with their average rental savings as compared to market rates;
- (b) whether any success stories have emerged from existing ARHC projects showing improved living conditions and financial stability of beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted on the manner in which ARHCs have helped to reduce the time and cost of daily commute for urban workers by providing housing near workplaces and if so, the findings thereof; and

- (d) whether any innovations are planned in ARHC design to better serve diverse urban migrants, including single women workers and students and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) as a sub-scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) to provide dignified living to urban migrants/poor near their workplace. This scheme is implemented through two models:

- i. Model-1: Utilizing existing Government funded vacant houses constructed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) to convert into ARHCs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) or by Public Agencies,
- ii. Model-2: Construction, Operation and Maintenance of ARHCs by Public/Private Entities on their own available vacant land.

Beneficiaries of ARHCs are urban migrants/poor from Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). They include labour, urban poor (street vendors, rickshaw pullers, other service providers etc.), industrial workers, and migrants working with market/trade associations, educational/health institutions, hospitality sector, long term tourists/visitors, students or any other persons of such category.

Under Model-1, so far, 5,648 existing Government funded vacant houses have been converted into ARHCs in different States/Union Territories (UTs). Under Model-2, MoHUA has approved proposals for 82,273 new ARHC units in 7 States, of which 35,425 have been completed and remaining are under different stages of initiation/construction. These ARHCs provide dignified living with all civic amenities to the eligible beneficiaries at an affordable rate. The State/City-wise progress of ARHCs under both Models is given at the enclosed Statement.

As per scheme guidelines, the initial affordable rent of ARHCs is fixed by the local authority based on a local survey. Subsequently, rent is enhanced biennially by 8%, subject to a maximum increase of 20% in aggregate, over a period of 5 years, effective from the date of signing the contract. The same mechanism is followed over the entire concession period i.e. 25 years. The details of beneficiaries living in rental units and rent charged in ARHCs in different States/UTs/Cities are not maintained by this Ministry.

So far, the Ministry has not conducted any assessment on reduction of time and cost of daily commute for urban workers by providing housing near workplaces under ARHCs scheme.

Based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional

eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

ARH vertical of PMAY-U 2.0 aims to promote creation of rental housing for EWS/LIG beneficiaries including migrant workers and other poor who do not want to own a house but require housing for short term basis. ARH vertical is implemented through two models:

- i. Model-1: Converting existing Government funded vacant houses into ARH through PPP mode or by Public Agencies,
- ii. Model-2: Construct, Operate and Maintain rental housing by Private/Public Entities for urban poor, working women, employees of Industries, Industrial Estates, Institutions and other eligible EWS/LIG families.

ARH vertical aims to create a conducive environment by incentivizing Public/Private entities to leverage investment for creating affordable rental housing stock and prevent growth of slum clusters in cities.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of the existing Govt. funded vacant houses converted into ARHCs for the beneficiaries under Model-1 of the scheme:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	City	No. of vacant houses converted into ARHCs
1	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2,195

2	Gujarat	Surat	393
3		Ahmedabad	1,376
4		Rajkot	698
5	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	480
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	336
7	Uttarakhand	Lalkuan	100
8		Dehradun	70
Total			5,648

State/UT-wise details of ARHC units sanctioned and construction completed by Public/Private Entities under Model-2 of the scheme:

S. No.	Name of		Total Units	Construction completed
	State	City		
1	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	18,112	6,160
2		Sriperumbudur,	3,969	3,969
3		Hosur	13,500	6,576
4		Chennai	18,720	18,720
5		Chennai	1,040	-
6		Chennai	5,045	-
7	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2,222	-
8	Assam	Kampur Town	2,222	-
9	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	1,112	-
10	Gujarat	Surat	453	-
11	Telangana	Nizampet	14,490	-
12	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	736	-
13		Vizianagram	652	-
Total			82,273	35,425

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 461 to 690

NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN

461. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and utilized under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) during the last two years and the current year, month-wise;
- (b) the details of the rivers and stretches which are currently covered under the said plan along with the criteria adopted in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken under NRCP to control pollution caused by untreated sewage and industrial effluents in rivers particularly in the State of Bihar;
- (d) the measurable outcomes achieved under NRCP in terms of improved water quality and biodiversity restoration in key river stretches; and
- (e) whether the Government is infusing the new technologies and methodologies to improve the efficiency of river conservation under the NRCP and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) It is the primary responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies. The Govt. of India has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs, including the State of Bihar, by providing financial assistance for abatement of pollution in rivers/tributaries in Ganga basin through the Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange Program and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan for other rivers/tributaries in the country.

The State/UT Governments prepare the proposals for river pollution abatement projects and submit the same to this Ministry for financial assistance under NRCP. Proposals are considered subject to conformity with the scheme guidelines. Implementation/execution of projects is vested with the State Government departments and the Government of India disburses funds to the States against the sanctioned projects after reviewing the interim progress of the projects. The budget earmarked in the last 2 years, and the current financial year and the monthly disbursement to States are given at the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Proposals are considered based on the Scheme guidelines of NRCP that can be accessed at:

https://nrcd.nic.in/writereaddata/FileUpload/Guidelines_for_Report_Preparation_under_NRCP_NGR_A_Dec%202010.pdf

The Projects identified by the States for pollution abatement of various river stretches have been sanctioned under NRCP since its inception in 1995. These projects were located on 57 rivers across 100 towns in 17 States.

In case of industrial effluents, industrial units are required to treat their effluents to comply with stipulated environmental standards before discharging into rivers and water bodies. Accordingly, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take punitive action against non-complying industries under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

The State of Bihar lies entirely in the Ganga Basin. Under the Namami Gange Programme in the State of Bihar, 38 sewerage infrastructure projects with a treatment capacity of 803 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) have been sanctioned, and 18 sewerage infrastructure projects with a capacity of 341 MLD have been completed and made operational.

So far, inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2941 million litres per day (MLD) has been created, under NRCP resulting in reduction of direct discharge of untreated sewage into the rivers thereby improving their water quality and restoring their ecology. State-wise details of river stretches covered under NRCP is given at the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The identification of project and technology is done by the state government departments based on various parameters like land availability, Pollution level etc.

STATEMENT-I

Funds allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and utilized under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) during the last two years and the current year, month-wise

Month	Released/Disbursed/utilized/(Rs. in crore)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (December, 2024)
Funds Allocated/Sanctioned	449.02	432.01	591.12
April	-	-	-
May	-	-	-
June	1.07	-	-
July	-	-	-
August	10.00		-
September	63.00	76.91	77.33
October	27.99	27.14	66.25
November	92.25	23.74	22.50
December	24.67	29.17	10.00
January	-	-	-
February	-	142.78	-
March	213.95	91.49	-
Total:	432.93	391.23	176.08

STATEMENT-II**Details of the rivers and stretches which are currently covered under NRCP:**

S. No.	State	Rivers/Stretches covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari
2	Telangana	Godavari and Musi
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika, Tawi, Jhelum and Banganga
4	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha
5	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindola and Tapi
6	Goa	Mandovi and Zuari
7	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery and Pennar
8	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga and Mula-Mutha and Nag
9	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada and Tapti
10	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal-Manipur
11	Odisha	Brahmini, Mahanadi Coastal Area (Puri)
12	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas and Satluj
13	Rajasthan	JoHari
14	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery and Tamrabarani
15	Kerala	Pamba, Chitrapuzha and Periyar
16	Sikkim	Rani Chu, Tista, Rangit
17	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri, Chethe, Zungki, Garu, Melak, Tapi, Punyaonganmong, Keleureu, Sedzu and Tizu, DonyungShumang, Mutsum, Marachu and Tizu

OPERATIONALIZATION OF AIRSTRIPS**462. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:****SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government would hold suo motu meetings with various State Governments, including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, to discuss the operationalization of unused/underutilized airstrips within their jurisdiction, keeping in view of the potential for regional employment opportunities;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the activation of the said unused/underutilized airstrips would contribute to regional economic growth and create new employment opportunities in these areas;
- (c) if so, the details of action plan for the activation and operationalization of the said airstrips; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the timeline proposed in this regard?

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

- (a) to (d) Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) launched Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) on 21st October, 2016. RCS-UDAN is a market driven mechanism. A tentative list of unserved and underserved airstrips of the country, including the airstrips recommended by the State Governments/PSU/Private owners for inclusion in the Scheme are added to the

list. Bidding rounds are conducted from time to time to cover more destinations/stations and routes and based on their assessment of demand on particular routes, interested airlines submit their proposals at the time of bidding under UDAN. Once identified through a valid bid, consent of State Government/owner of the airstrip is sought for provision of land, free from encumbrances and development of the airport.

As of now, 619 routes have been operationalized connecting 88 airports including 53 unserved airstrips. In the State of Chhattisgarh, Jagdlapur, Bilaspur and Ambikapur have been identified, developed and operationalised under the UDAN Scheme. In the State of Jharkhand 06 airports namely, Bokaro, Dumka, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Deoghar and Daltonganj have been identified for development and operation of flights. Jamshedpur and Deoghar Airports have been operationalised. Development works at Bokaro and Dumka have been completed and licensing is in progress. State Government of Jharkhand is yet to provide the required land for development of Hazaribagh and Daltonganj Airport.

On operationalisation of an airport, numerous opportunities for economic growth and employment are created in the ecosystem. Trade, industry and tourism in the region are also likely to get a boost.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS UNDER PM JANMAN YOJANA

463. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether the Government has targeted constructing and running 500 hostels under PM-JANMAN Yojana;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the status of its implementation in Andhra Pradesh, year and district-wise;

(c) whether there is time and cost overrun of any of the projects under above schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the present status of delay, if any, and the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

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

(a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), one of the activities is construction of 500 hostels under Samagra Shiksha which is being implemented by Ministry of Education. As per information from Ministry of Education, 194 hostels have been approved during the year 2023-24 and 2024-25. 8 hostels have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh under PM JANMAN as detailed below:

S. N.	District	Block	Attached Name of School	UDISE NO.	Year	Capacity
1	Srikakulam	Pathapatnam	MPPS. Koduru	28112503401	2023-24	50
2		Hiramandalam	MPPS Seedhi	28111603601	2023-24	50
3	Nandyala	Nandyala	UPPS School	28211100206	2023-24	50
4		Velgede	GPS Tribal Welfare	28211300524	2023-24	100
5	Nandyal	Atmakur	Govt. PS.	28211101201	2024-25	50

			BairlutyGudem			
6	Srikakulam	Mandasa	MPUPS Killoyi	28113302003	2024-25	50
7	Manyam	Seethampeta	GPS	28111310603	2024-25	50
			Guddimeedaguda			
8			MPPS Jalubuguda	28111301101	2024-25	50

(c) to (e) The abhiyan is till the period ending on 31.3.2026. As on date, no delays or cost overrun in the implementation of PM JANMAN has been brought to the notice of this Ministry by concerned Ministry / Department.

URBAN FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

464. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has launched the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP) in coordination with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for selected cities in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Kolkata is one of the selected cities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated for Kolkata to undertake structural and non-structural stormwater management projects till date?

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

(a) to (c) The Fifteenth Finance Commission in its report recommended an amount of Rs.500 crore from the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for each of the three metros viz. Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, to prepare an integrated solution for flood management. The Commission also recommended an amount of Rs. 250 Crore each for four cities viz. Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Pune for preventing urban flooding. The allocation from NDMF is on a cost-sharing basis, with the States contributing 10 percent of funds. The Central Government has approved a proposal of Kolkata City under the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP), at a total financial outlay of Rs. 650 Crore, with Rs. 500 Crore as central share from NDMF, to undertake structural and non-structural stormwater management projects. First installment of an amount of Rs.150 Crore has been released to Kolkata City on 13th November, 2024.

NDMA and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have agreed to work together to hold national workshops that address the immediate and long-term challenges posed by urban floods, integrating climate change considerations to build more resilient cities.

ROAD ACCIDENTS DUE TO POTHOLE

465. SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

- (a) whether there is a rise in the number of road accidents caused by potholes on the National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise, including Maharashtra;
- (c) whether the Government has provided compensation to road accident victims during the said period, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) Whether the Government has evolved any monitoring mechanism to identify potholes on NHs and repair them immediately;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the details of funds allocated and spent therefrom for the repairs and maintenance of the National Highways during the last three years, year-wise; and

(g) the details of funds which remained unutilized during the said period and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Road accident data is collected on a calendar year basis from Police Departments of all the States/Union Territories. The data of road accidents caused by potholes on all category of roads in India is given at the enclosed **Statement-I**. No separate data is maintained in respect of road accidents caused by potholes on National Highways. However, 32.9% of accidents occur on National Highways whereas rest occur on other roads.

(c) Yes Sir, the details are placed at enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) to (g) Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The conditions of NHs are assessed from time to time by executing agencies. The maintenance and repairs (M&R) works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition.

The M&R of stretches of NHs under implementation, Operation, Maintenance & Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts are the responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the end of the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ the Concession Period. M&R of stretches of NHs under TOT (Toll Operate and Transfer) and InvIT (Infrastructure

Investment Trust), is the responsibility of Concessionaire till the end of the Concession Period.

Remaining sections/stretchers of NHs have been prioritized for the maintenance and repair and inter-alia evolved a mechanism to ensure M&R of all NHs sections through accountable maintenance agency under Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short-Term Maintenance Contract (STMC). Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred on M&R of such NHs stretches during the last three years are as under:

Year	Allocation (₹ in Crore)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)
2021-22	5,214	5,135
2022-23	6,510	6,278
2023-24	6,581	6,523

STATEMENT-I

States/UTs-wise number of road accidents caused by potholes on all category of roads in India during 2020 to 2022:

S. No.	States/UTs	Number of Road Accidents		
		2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	25	20
3	Assam	194	187	319
4	Bihar	0	0	0

5	Chhattisgarh	5	15	40
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	6	8	0
8	Haryana	183	102	130
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	20	2
10	Jharkhand	129	97	56
11	Karnataka	36	67	55
12	Kerala	25	16	25
13	Madhya Pradesh	439	711	759
14	Maharashtra	61	33	4
15	Manipur	2	6	5
16	Meghalaya	0	0	1
17	Mizoram	1	0	2
18	Nagaland	57	15	12
19	Orissa	174	213	158
20	Punjab	102	114	84
21	Rajasthan	120	69	98
22	Sikkim	0	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	385	459	446
24	Telangana	58	87	153
25	Tripura	0	0	1
26	Uttarakhand	4	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	1447	1254	1986
28	West Bengal	63	64	44
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	1
31	D&N Haveli	1	2	7
32	Daman&Diu			
33	Delhi	55	56	28

34	J&K	4	4	7
35	Ladakh	NA	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
37	Puducherry	0	1	2
Total		3564	3625	4446

Note:

1. NA- Not Available.
2. Data of Daman & Diu is included in Dadra & Nagar Haveli from 2020 onwards.
3. Road accident data for West Bengal for the calendar year 2015 to 2017, 2019 & 2020 and Tamil Nadu for the calendar year 2017 to 2020 have been reconciled by respective state.

STATEMENT-II

Details of compensation provided to road accident victims

(Amount in Rs.)

State/UT	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3750000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	600000
Bihar	0	407750000	413350000
Chhattisgarh	0	200000	4550000
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	2050000	34350000
Haryana	0	200000	3400000
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	550000
Jharkhand	16400000	84000000	44900000
Karnataka	0	600000	9700000

Kerala	0	200000	1100000
Madhya Pradesh	0	4850000	15200000
Maharashtra	0	0	7700000
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	50000
Odisha	0	0	2850000
Punjab	0	200000	3700000
Rajasthan	1000000	4350000	8300000
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	5450000
Telangana	0	0	300000
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	14700000
Uttarakhand	0	0	3500000
West Bengal	0	200000	650000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0
The Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0	0	200000
Delhi	0	0	50000
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Ladakh	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	350000

ARTIFICIAL WATER RECHARGE STRUCTURE

466. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI :

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) the data on the number of artificial water recharge structures established in each State, along with the expenditure incurred for the maintenance;
- (b) the details of the Corporate Social Responsibility funds raised for construction of the artificial water recharge structures under the initiative;
- (c) the existing number of rainwater harvesting structure in each State along with the number of the households agreed to collaborate to participate in the initiative; and
- (d) the estimated impact on groundwater levels after the implementation of the artificial water recharge structure along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government for curbing the challenges faced in the implementation of the initiative?

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

- (a) Water is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of States/UTs through technical and financial assistance including creation of artificial recharge structures. National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) on an annual

basis and JSA: CTR 2024 is the fifth edition in the series of implementation of JSA: CTR. The campaign has five focused interventions which inter-alia include rainwater harvesting and water conservation under which artificial recharge structures are created/renovated. These artificial recharge structures include check dams, pond/tank, trench, rooftop harvesting structures, other rainwater recharge/water conservation structures, restoration of traditional water bodies, soak pits, stabilization pond, other reuse/recharge structures, gully plug, percolation tank, staggered trenches etc. The State-wise details of these structures established during 2021 to 2024 under the interventions water conservation and rainwater harvesting; renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks; reuse and recharge structures and watershed development for the period 2021 to 2024 are given at the enclosed **Statement**. In so far as expenditure incurred for the maintenance of these structures is concerned, since maintenance is a continuous and regular process, States utilise their own funds for maintaining these structures. JSA: CTR works on convergent financing utilising the funds from different Central, State Government schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 15th Finance Commission grants, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc.

(b) JSA: CTR campaign in its implementation uses convergent financing including CSR funds. Expanding on this vision, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative was launched on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat, in the virtual presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. JSJB aims to create one million low-cost recharge structures across urban and rural India, using a combination of scientific technology and traditional methods. The initiative promotes active participation and sustainable water management by involving local communities, industries, NGOs and government bodies. It's a public-private partnership model which draws funding from not only government schemes but also from mobilization of private finance like Industry - CSR, Philanthropy, individual donors, crowdfunding etc for people's participation, ownership and sustainability. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is playing a pivotal role in strengthening the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative, with multiple stakeholders coming forward to support water conservation efforts. The states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar along with philanthropists and corporate entities have pledged their support to this initiative, ensuring a collaborative approach to addressing water security. Inspired by the success of this initiative under, the Government of Rajasthan has launched the "Karmabhumi se Matrabhumi" scheme, encouraging people to contribute to water conservation in their native regions.

(c) Water is a State subject, and each State/UT independently funds the creation of rainwater harvesting structures. Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain

(JSA: CTR) campaign, rainwater harvesting structures have been developed across the country, through convergent action. The State-wise details of these structures created under JSA: CTR since 2021 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has formulated guidelines for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, such as Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016, Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 with adequate focus on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures for individual households, group housing societies and other infrastructure projects. States and UTs have been encouraged to adopt these guidelines to promote effective water conservation practices. National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti does not maintain the number of households who have agreed to participate in the initiative. However, JSJB initiative, encourages Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), individual households, group housing societies industries, government, urban and rural local bodies, NGOs, civil societies etc to participate in this initiative

(d) Implementing water conservation initiatives in regions presents several challenges. One of the primary concerns is the availability and quality of source water, which directly impacts the feasibility of artificial recharge. Additionally, the construction of Artificial Recharge (AR) and Water Conservation (WC) structures is

highly site-specific, requiring careful assessment of the area's feasibility and the storage capacity of underlying aquifers. To address these challenges, the Government has undertaken several key initiatives. The National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project, covering approximately 25 lakh square kilometers, has resulted in the development of aquifer maps and groundwater management plans. These plans, shared with state agencies, include both demand-side and supply-side interventions to enhance water conservation. In addition, CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore, Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of 2monsoon rainfall. Detailed Project Report (DPR) has to be prepared by the concerned line department of the respective State Government at an implementable level like any other water supply project or city development project. Implementation of the existing schemes is with the respective State Government. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 circulated to all the States/UTs and is implemented in one district in each state through convergence with state schemes. Technical advisory and simple Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been developed by CGWB in collaboration with NWM for guidance

and widely disseminated to the community by all stakeholders and are available on the JSA: CTR portal.

The Ground Water Resources Assessment by CGWB, in collaboration with State Governments, shows a significant rise in groundwater recharge due to sustained conservation efforts. Recharge from tanks, ponds and water conservation structures increased from 13.98 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) in 2017 to 25.34 BCM in 2024, reflecting the success of water conservation. A steady upward trend is evident, with recharge volumes of 23.47 BCM in 2022, 24.99 BCM in 2023 and a peak of 25.34 BCM in 2024. While these gains highlight effective interventions by both State and Central Governments, groundwater level improvements are influenced by multiple factors, including rainfall and strategic water management practices.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of artificial recharge structures established during 2021 to 2024 under the interventions of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR)

S No	State	JSA Year	Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	Reuse and Recharge Structures	Watershed Development	Total Water Related Works (Year-wise)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	2021	53	880	56	12	1001
		2022	122	38	113	41	314
		2023	68	42	188	115	413
		2024	81	29	198	56	364
2	ANDHRA	2021	179098	32594	1999	42166	255857

	PRADESH	2022	105398	34828	872	35820	176918
		2023	104729	51440	13428	58131	227728
		2024	79695	41828	13902	47726	183151
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2021	694	18	173	462	1347
		2022	1079	171	163	309	1722
		2023	932	123	320	531	1906
		2024	1752	146	300	810	3008
4	ASSAM	2021	20380	22401	101	21265	64147
		2022	15273	2138	36	15905	33352
		2023	16836	1722	2133	17447	38138
		2024	24163	2437	3415	27525	57540
5	BIHAR	2021	50101	9251	43953	28954	132259
		2022	51872	8565	11951	25515	97903
		2023	90464	11447	26028	43709	171648
		2024	99627	9439	32426	50506	191998
6	CHANDIGARH	2021	120	0	0	0	120
		2022	0	0	0	0	0
		2023	0	0	0	0	0
		2024	199	8	0	0	207
7	CHHATTISGARH	2021	58228	15146	8269	42393	124036
		2022	64589	12994	18178	36669	132430
		2023	65180	16670	10701	39657	132208
		2024	79669	38018	19244	50521	187452
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	2021	94	0	0	0	94
		2022	24	1	0	0	25
		2023	115	1	0	0	116
		2024	16	0	1	3	20
9	DELHI	2021	52	34	0	0	86
		2022	1	1	0	0	2
		2023	58	1	0	0	59
		2024	2	0	0	0	2
10	GOA	2021	9	17	19	44	89
		2022	59	79	20	51	209

		2023	15	59	9	19	102
		2024	51	123	49	71	294
11	GUJARAT	2021	18655	11458	20162	33453	83728
		2022	22062	10114	26992	39934	99102
		2023	8585	8122	11502	40443	68652
		2024	20457	11771	42436	58632	133296
12	HARYANA	2021	49771	9533	26312	7800	93416
		2022	11376	5479	11015	3419	31289
		2023	5525	4150	5111	5676	20462
		2024	4541	4652	4308	8294	21795
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2021	14011	2505	1046	39810	57372
		2022	13429	2454	1101	40287	57271
		2023	18806	1981	1229	45408	67424
		2024	21478	2020	1529	61502	86529
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2021	24596	5770	1882	47406	79654
		2022	15712	3392	117145	48650	184899
		2023	18074	3641	63172	68254	153141
		2024	32650	3464	15524	68619	120257
15	JHARKHAND	2021	64934	1120	30910	276758	373722
		2022	26536	1135	11019	134209	172899
		2023	2313	329	873	196	3711
		2024	30117	334	2680	170202	203333
16	KARNATAKA	2021	184651	22713	261330	225920	694614
		2022	130601	20289	184600	210779	546269
		2023	121275	20478	112191	236151	490095
		2024	131159	24095	82152	225505	462911
17	KERALA	2021	44219	14921	36293	114631	210064
		2022	28066	13237	28407	92946	162656
		2023	39411	22604	50404	138275	250694
		2024	34659	17903	44504	133381	230447
18	LADAKH	2021	1230	34	10	1301	2575
		2022	1354	52	13032	2151	16589
		2023	1432	80	13358	2341	17211

		2024	1649	55	1404	880	3988
19	LAKSHADWEEP	2021	2	1	0	0	3
		2022	3	12	0	0	15
		2023	0	15	0	0	15
		2024	1	1	0	0	2
20	MADHYA PRADESH	2021	164941	7118	55776	170692	398527
		2022	256949	14626	33066	90399	395040
		2023	89359	10632	28457	87719	216167
		2024	97254	8143	19602	62983	187982
21	MAHARASHTRA	2021	7220	1796	25399	10907	45322
		2022	21390	5800	39279	11747	78216
		2023	18905	3960	31753	10131	64749
		2024	21216	3449	18775	10315	53755
22	MANIPUR	2021	6256	1703	42	1990	9991
		2022	712	216	20	362	1310
		2023	3312	1393	17	1633	6355
		2024	4804	1625	48	2108	8585
23	MEGHALAYA	2021	3540	659	175	3689	8063
		2022	3374	408	134	2900	6816
		2023	4340	681	251	4128	9400
		2024	5690	658	279	5832	12459
24	MIZORAM	2021	6499	405	1025	3842	11771
		2022	5407	294	292	2431	8424
		2023	8162	243	436	3903	12744
		2024	7903	168	628	5504	14203
25	NAGALAND	2021	323	38	41	248	650
		2022	506	256	41	520	1323
		2023	785	254	82	1081	2202
		2024	242	94	31	626	993
26	ODISHA	2021	76114	13571	12018	89543	191246
		2022	88375	18338	19769	103558	230040
		2023	78342	16494	13731	61291	169858
		2024	63394	11396	11728	50984	137502

27	PUDUCHERRY	2021	6	461	0	2	469
		2022	5	603	0	6	614
		2023	265	874	0	14	1153
		2024	41	726	12	8	787
28	PUNJAB	2021	1719	6613	1356	10611	20299
		2022	2357	6879	859	9820	19915
		2023	2396	7351	2072	13700	25519
		2024	2732	7943	1575	12759	25009
29	RAJASTHAN	2021	178187	19693	1702	74852	274434
		2022	76121	13642	7816	42664	140243
		2023	147566	15989	3635	24305	191495
		2024	144051	18725	2956	35224	200956
30	SIKKIM	2021	944	15	443	1886	3288
		2022	705	43	578	2059	3385
		2023	5763	30	454	1926	8173
		2024	462	12	566	2133	3173
31	TAMIL NADU	2021	208835	14935	204342	101805	529917
		2022	104126	13327	245488	71057	433998
		2023	111432	19813	184761	97762	413768
		2024	74992	5459	78434	126678	285563
32	TELANGANA	2021	3689	4646	9498	6045	23878
		2022	13286	11254	56055	30465	111060
		2023	14665	13669	51047	27317	106698
		2024	14167	21030	25581	26080	86858
33	TRIPURA	2021	33331	995	1662	38551	74539
		2022	15604	634	1127	26287	43652
		2023	25703	740	2283	17544	46270
		2024	26355	413	2644	16401	45813
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2021	86599	35944	44610	407109	574262
		2022	112283	53502	39264	494147	699196
		2023	101619	45078	49372	401270	597339
		2024	113349	41321	26964	515519	697153
35	UTTARAKHAND	2021	17340	4623	2559	40895	65417

		2022	30559	5069	2734	44491	82853
		2023	134487	3334	1239	34262	173322
		2024	15730	3335	1482	38914	59461
36	WEST BENGAL	2021	121236	55813	39433	73871	290353
		2022	22455	7912	1323	9108	40798
		2023	1438	346	19	272	2075
		2024	228	60	1	36	325
Grand Total			5266380	1149872	2840719	6848567	16105538

Source: JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in)

USE OF AUTOMATED & INTELLIGENT MACHINE-AIDED CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

467. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to expedite the use of Automated & Intelligent Machine-aided Construction (AIMC) system for the construction of National Highway projects, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the advantages of the use of AIMC; and
- (c) whether such a system has been used so far in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken up one pilot project of Automated and Intelligent Machine-aided Construction (AIMC) system in

Lucknow-Kanpur Greenfield Expressway Project, wherein Automated and Intelligent Machines such as GPS-aided Motor Grader, Intelligent Compactor and stringless Paver have been used.

Envisaged advantages of AIMC are savings in time of construction without compromising quality of construction, increased productivity, real time digital documentation and monitoring and better control on quality parameters such as smooth levelled surface, adequately and uniformly compacted surface, etc.

Government has taken up the initiative for finalizing policy for use of AIMC for National Highway Projects.

FRAMEWORK FOR TRADEABLE WATER CREDITS

468. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government is cognizant that there is need for a market-based solution for developing a framework for tradeable water credits on line of carbon credits, which provides incentives for water conservation and quality improvement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government keeping in mind that the framework should include project design, activities and certification to reduce water consumption, with a defined water quality output?

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

(a) to (c) The Central Government has notified Green Credit Rules 2023 on 12th October 2023 under the Environment Protection Act 1986 to encourage voluntary environmental positive actions resulting in issuance of Green Credits.

PMKSY-HAR KHET KO PANI IN ANDHRA PRADESH

469. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) the details of the number of water bodies selected under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies sub-component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) - Har Khet Ko Pani in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of water bodies selected for funding under the RRR component in Andhra Pradesh and the total funds sanctioned and disbursed to the State for this purpose;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note that none of the selected water bodies in Andhra Pradesh have been repaired, renovated or restored so far and if so, the reasons for the delay; and
- (d) whether the Government has received any requests from Andhra Pradesh for additional funds to ensure the timely completion of these projects and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of the number of water bodies selected under the Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies sub-component of the PMKSY-HKKP is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) The Details are as under;

Scheme name	Year of inclusion	Estimated Cost (Rs in crore)	Eligible Central share (CA) (Rs in crore)	CA released (Rs in crore)
100 RRR	2018-19	66.77	40.06	2.70
135 RRR	2021-22	70.72	42.42	0.00

(c) and (d) Out of the 100 RRR of water bodies included for central assistance under PMKSY-HKKP in 2018-19, restoration works on 36 water bodies has been completed. Since the repair, renovation, and restoration of water bodies fall under the jurisdiction of individual states, it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments to plan and implement the rejuvenation of water bodies based on priority and available funds. The role of the Government of India is limited to providing technical support and partial financial assistance upon the request of the concerned State Government for these efforts under the Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP).

STATEMENT

Details of the number of water bodies selected under the Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies sub-component of the PMKSY-HKKP

Sl. No.	State	No of WBs included	Year of inclusion	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	2018-19	66.77
		135	2021-22	70.72
2	Bihar	27	2018-19	64.93
		66	2019-20	96.97
3	Gujarat	61	2018-19	102.91
4	Nagaland	17	2023-24	35.63
5	Odisha	103	2017-18	87.51
		574	2022-23	539.49
6	Rajasthan	36	2017-18	95.46
		37	2021-22	124.71
		84	2023-24	142.92
7	Tamil Nadu	49	2018-19	23.43
		89	2019-20	46.81
		9	2020-21	4.17
		115	2021-22	71.89
		85	2022-23	80.83
		100	2022-23	83.77
8	Telengana	176	2017-18	120.49
		147	2017-18	162.71
		70	2017-18	50.53
Grand Total		2080		2072.63

ADVANCED ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

470. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI LUMBA RAM:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) the specific objectives the Ministry aims to achieve through collaboration with various IIMs in the country including IIM Raipur under the Advanced Entrepreneurship-Skill Development Programme (E-SDP) and Management Development Programme (MDP);

(b) the details of Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) and Management Development Programme (MDP) being implemented across the country and the action taken by the Government to further improve the said programmes, State-wise particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) the measures taken to ensure that these free programmes effectively reach aspiring/emerging entrepreneurs, MSMEs owners from underrepresented communities/weaker sections, including women entrepreneurs and rural MSMEs and benefit them;

(d) whether these programmes are being integrated with existing MSME development initiatives to enhance their impact on MSMEs growth and development, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government plans to integrate these programmes in Tribal dominated areas in the country like Palghar in Maharashtra for MSME growth in the region and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any plan has been formulated by the Ministry for development of Industrial Area Mohasa in Narmadapuram district of Hoshangabad Narsinghpur Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The objective of the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP). programme is to motivate young persons (Men and Women) representing different sections of society, including SC/ST, women, physically handicapped, ex-servicemen, and BPL persons, to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options. The ultimate objective is to promote new enterprises,

build the capacity of existing MSMEs, and inculcate an entrepreneurial culture in the country.

Vide ESDP policy guidelines dated 25.03.2022, advance components were added in ESDP scheme to provide advanced entrepreneurship and management training aimed at helping entrepreneurs by providing high-end/advanced training in domains such as E-commerce, BPO, Software, Biotech, Modern Agricultural and Animal Husbandry and Processing, Drug Discovery, Genomics, and Tech Acquisition, training will be facilitated through premier institutions such as, IIMs, IITs, ICAR, CSIR, DRDO, NITs, and Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs), Post-Harvesting and Food Processing Institutes, Engineering Institutes including IIM Raipur.

These programs focus on developing entrepreneurial and managerial skills, improving business sustainability, and enhancing competitiveness. The objective is to provide structured training on business establishment, growth strategies, financial management, and market expansion, thereby fostering a robust ecosystem for MSMEs.

For FY 2024-25, IIM Raipur has been allocated:

One Advanced E-SDP Programme on "New Venture Creation" to guide aspiring entrepreneurs in business ideation, validation, and execution.

One Advanced MDP Programme on "Business Scale-Up for MSMEs" to help existing MSME owners develop growth strategies, financial planning, and market expansion.

(b) The Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) and Management Development Programme (MDP), implemented nationwide under the ESDP scheme, aim to enhance the skills of prospective and existing entrepreneurs through hands-on practice, demonstrations, and specialized training, while also equipping them with modern managerial techniques to improve productivity, profitability, and enterprise development.

The details of ESDP and MDP programmes across India, including Maharashtra, are available in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The Ministry ensures the effective outreach of these free programs under ESDP by promoting awareness through MSME-DFOs, Technology Centres, and Implementing Agencies, collaborating with local institutions and industry associations, providing free training, conducting programs at district and state levels, and utilizing various training modes to enhance accessibility for entrepreneurs and MSME owners from weaker sections.

(d) Currently there is no any proposal to integrate the ESDP scheme with other schemes.

(e) The Ministry has conducted various programmes under the ESDP scheme in tribal areas across Maharashtra, including Plaghar district. Total 38 programmes

benefiting 1,663 persons have been conducted in Palghar district in last 3 years since 2022-23 till date, as on 03.02.2025.

(f) There are 66,304 and 51,128 MSMEs registered on Udyam in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts, respectively. Additionally, The Ministry has conducted various programmes under the ESDP schemes in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts of Madhya Pradesh for the benefit of skilling of existing and potential entrepreneurs. Total 40 programmes benefiting 1,882 persons have been conducted in Hoshangabad district, while 58 programmes benefiting 2,559 persons have also been conducted in Narsinghpur district in last three years since 2022-23 till date, as on 03.02.2025.

STATEMENT

The all India details of ESDP and MDP programmes including Maharashtra for last 3 years since 2022-23 to 2024-25, as on 03.02.2025

S. No.	Name of State	Total Programs	Total Beneficiaries
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	28	760
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	108	2795
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	68	1772
4	ASSAM	461	11848
5	BIHAR	231	6138
6	CHANDIGARH	6	150
7	CHHATTISGARH	107	2820

8	DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	12	305
9	DELHI	92	2394
10	GOA	30	753
11	GUJARAT	331	8951
12	HARYANA	132	3426
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68	1707
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	353	8964
15	JHARKHAND	135	3655
16	KARNATAKA	230	6835
17	KERALA	154	4351
18	LADAKH*	0	0
19	LAKSHADWEEP	8	210
20	MADHYA PRADESH	1472	38463
21	MAHARASHTRA	513	13235
22	MANIPUR	72	1813
23	MEGHALAYA	72	1854
24	MIZORAM	28	743
25	NAGALAND	637	16426
26	ODISHA	283	7651
27	PUDUCHERRY	22	665
28	PUNJAB	208	5307
29	RAJASTHAN	341	9521
30	SIKKIM	23	583
31	TAMIL NADU	382	10409
32	TELANGANA	350	9098
33	TRIPURA	92	2360
34	UTTAR PRADESH	460	12252
35	UTTARAKHAND	244	6381
36	WEST BENGAL	249	6596
Total		8002	211191

*Total 11 EAP (Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme) have been conducted in LADAKH

BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA**471. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:****SHRI G. SELVAM:****SHRI NAVASKANI K.:**

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

- (a) the details of the overall progress of the Bharatmala Pariyojana, including the number of highways and expressways completed so far;
- (b) the number of projects under the Bharatmala Pariyojana currently under construction and the expected timeline for their completion;
- (c) the total budget allocated for the Bharatmala Pariyojana and the amount utilised till date, State-wise;
- (d) the manner in which the Bharatmala Pariyojana has contributed to improve connectivity between remote and economically backward regions; and
- (e) whether there are plans to expand the Bharatmala Pariyojana under Phase II, if so, the target areas or corridors proposed thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Bharatmala Pariyojana was approved by Government of India in 2017 covering a length of 34,800 km across the country. As on 31.12.2024, projects covering a total length of 26,425 km have been awarded and 19,201 km has been

constructed including expressway. The estimated timeline for completion of projects under the Bharatmala Pariyojana is FY 2027-28.

(c) No separate allocation is made to the executing agencies under Bharatmala Pariyojana. However, the budgetary allocation for the development and maintenance of NHs including Bharatmala Pariyojana during last Five years and the current year is Annexed.

(d) Bharatmala Pariyojana is envisaged to substantially improve the logistics efficiency and connectivity in the country including connectivity to tribal, aspirational and LWE affected districts. Highway connectivity to these regions to expedite socio-economic development. Further, development of high-speed corridors will reduce the travel time substantially between key economic centers.

(e) No Sir, projects are presently being appraised and approved by the competent authority on stand-alone basis.

STATEMENT

Overall - State / UT wise Expenditure on Development and Maintenance of NHs													
Amount Rs. in Crore													
Sr. No.	State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (Till 31.12.2024)	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,618	6,618	4,281	4,281	5,890	5,890	6,957	6,957	11,440	11,440	8,844	7,833
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,710	1,710	2,512	2,512	2,718	2,718	3,140	3,140	2,649	2,649	3,295	1,836
3	Assam	2,436	2,436	3,753	3,753	3,150	3,150	4,557	4,557	9,137	9,137	4,604	4,329
4	Bihar	4,392	4,392	6,716	6,716	9,174	9,174	9,347	9,347	10,749	10,749	6,159	5,599
5	Chhattisgarh	1,653	1,653	2,224	2,224	1,936	1,936	2,468	2,468	4,255	4,255	1,328	902
6	Goa	977	977	734	734	615	615	673	673	620	620	782	372

7	Gujarat	5,102	5,102	7,533	7,533	10,710	10,710	9,831	9,831	10,900	10,900	5,641	5,214
8	Haryana	6,721	6,721	10,651	10,651	7,203	7,203	3,924	3,924	6,062	6,062	2,860	2,745
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,238	1,238	2,033	2,033	3,164	3,164	4,534	4,534	5,175	5,175	2,833	2,578
10	Jharkhand	2,312	2,312	2,627	2,627	2,853	2,853	3,127	3,127	4,599	4,599	3,848	3,491
11	Karnataka	7,860	7,860	5,838	5,838	7,681	7,681	6,763	6,763	12,695	12,695	8,518	7,026
12	Kerala	1,265	1,265	12,831	12,831	10,136	10,136	3,994	3,994	10,419	10,419	2,349	2,267
13	Madhya Pradesh	6,429	6,429	8,250	8,250	9,006	9,006	6,210	6,210	7,447	7,447	5,381	4,794
14	Maharashtra	24,166	24,166	20,844	20,844	18,655	18,655	18,355	18,355	19,867	19,867	14,930	12,563
15	Manipur	1,180	1,180	978	978	2,142	2,142	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598	1,350	1,336
16	Meghalaya	901	901	861	861	819	819	684	684	1,803	1,803	912	862
17	Mizoram	1,252	1,252	1,238	1,238	2,054	2,054	3,218	3,218	2,189	2,189	989	927
18	Nagaland	1,003	1,003	2,382	2,382	1,943	1,943	1,666	1,666	1,414	1,414	1,117	932
19	Odisha	3,355	3,355	5,336	5,336	4,510	4,510	4,643	4,643	5,948	5,948	4,555	3,818
20	Punjab	2,777	2,777	3,301	3,301	7,179	7,179	10,093	10,093	12,419	12,419	6,656	6,255
21	Rajasthan	6,515	6,515	7,340	7,340	11,353	11,353	9,719	9,719	8,874	8,874	4,997	4,481
22	Sikkim	286	286	1,053	1,053	811	811	1,008	1,008	684	684	335	286
23	Tamil Nadu	5,757	5,757	4,868	4,868	4,305	4,305	8,230	8,230	9,925	9,925	6,544	6,064
24	Telangana	3,048	3,048	2,907	2,907	3,458	3,458	3,622	3,622	6,117	6,117	6,325	5,336
25	Tripura	175	175	1,026	1,026	1,085	1,085	1,156	1,156	1,546	1,546	459	444
26	Uttar Pradesh	13,375	13,375	18,768	18,768	13,944	13,944	21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114	15,598	13,378
27	Uttarakhand	2,940	2,940	2,800	2,800	2,112	2,112	3,219	3,219	4,545	4,545	3,049	2,628
28	West Bengal	2,665	2,665	2,658	2,658	3,642	3,642	3,053	3,053	3,543	3,543	1,847	1,355
29	Andaman&Nicobar Islands	267	267	349	349	246	246	143	143	96	96	111	111
30	Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	43	43	30	30	26	26	2	2	100	3
32	Daman&Diu	0	0										
33	Delhi / Headquarters	-743	-743	-1,482	-1,482	3,961	3,961	7,164	7,164	3,223	3,223	2,284	2,265
34	Jammu&Kashmir	2,256	2,256	2,932	2,932	6,817	6,817	7,370	7,370	10,528	10,528	7,044	6,421
35	Ladakh	0	0	24	24	352	352	574	574	658	658	697	646
36	Puducherry	1	1	21	21	1	1	61	61	35	35	28	20

Alloc. – Allocation; Expd. - Expenditure

Negative figure against State during the year indicates transfer of project/expenditure from that State to other State.

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES IN TAMIL NADU

472. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve groundwater resources in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu?

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

Water being a state subject and the responsibility of ground water management, including taking initiatives for improvement of ground water resources, lies primarily with the state governments. The Central Government complements the efforts of the States by providing technical support and financial assistance through its various projects and schemes. However, the Central Government has taken several steps in the direction of sustainable management of ground water resources of the country, including in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu and some of the important ones are mentioned below:

i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is underway across the country. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes. In the past 3 years,

construction of total 16,309 water conservation structures has been completed/ongoing under JSA in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu.

ii. National Aquifer Mapping Studies have been carried out for the entire mappable area of the country including Tamil Nadu. The total mappable area of Tirunelveli district has been covered under National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM). The District-wise groundwater management plans, containing recommendations for both demand and supply side interventions have been prepared and shared with State and District Authorities for implementation.

iii. The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being annually assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and respective State Governments. As per the latest assessment in the year 2024, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction, which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 43% for Tirunelveli district, indicating that the District is under 'Safe' category.

iv. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB with States/UTs providing a broad outline of the project and expected investments. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of water. The Master plan has been shared with

States/UTs for suitable interventions .A total of 5,207 nos. of Rain water harvesting and Artificial recharge structures have been recommended for the Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu.

- v. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country, including Tamil Nadu. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with 70 in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu.
- vi. A total of 31 nos. Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs) have been installed in Tirunelveli district to monitor the ground water level fluctuation and 2 nos. DWLRs with quality monitoring features have been installed. The data of said DWLRs are being shared with State Government for planning and management.
- vii. Central Ground Water Board organizes various Public Interaction Programs (PIP), Mass Awareness Programs (MAP), Tier II and Tier –III programmes on local ground water issues, including educating the public about the impacts of water contamination and promoting sustainable practices to maintain water quality. In Tirunelveli district, two PIPs have been organized so far.
- viii. Further, as per the information received from the Water Resources Department of Tamil Nadu, the State government has constructed 21 check dams and one artificial recharge structure each in Gadanadhi sub basin and Thamirabarani sub basin in Tirunelveli district.

SCHEMES FOR RAINWATER HARVESTING

473. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes introduced by the Government to increase the practice of rainwater harvesting in the country;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the impact of water crisis and to manage the increasing problem in the country;
- (c) whether any study on the groundwater tables is done in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof, particularly in Chikkaballapur, Karnataka; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for increasing groundwater recharge and to improve groundwater tables in the country?

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

(a) and (b) Water is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States through technical and financial support. Water conservation through rainwater harvesting is one of the foremost priorities of the Government. Major steps taken by the Government for water conservation including rainwater harvesting thereby checking the water crisis and to manage the increasing problem in the country are as follows:

- i. Government of India has been implementing a scheme namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which inter-alia includes water conservation and water harvesting structures.
- ii. Financial assistance is given to various States under 15th Finance Commission tied grants which can be inter-alia utilized for rainwater harvesting.
- iii. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (rural as well as urban) of the country. JSA: CTR is a convergence of various Central Government schemes and funds like MGNREGS, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, State Government schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. One of the major interventions undertaken under the campaign includes water conservation and rainwater harvesting.
- iv. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 has provisions for harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/effluent). Through preparation of 'Aquifer Management Plan' cities targets to strategize groundwater recharge augmentation

by developing a roadmap for improving rain water harvesting within city limits. Through IEC campaign, awareness is created about practices for water conservation like rainwater harvesting.

v. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has formulated guidelines for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, such as Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016, Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 with adequate focus on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures.

vi. Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, in 80 districts of 7 States, viz., Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for a period of 5 years from 01.04.2020. The scheme marks a paradigm shift from groundwater development to groundwater management.

vii. Government of India has been implementing “Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)” with an aim 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. PMKSY has three components/ schemes namely Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) Scheme of Water Bodies and Surface Minor irrigation (SMI) Scheme.

viii. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has set up the Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (BWUE) under the National Water Mission on 20.10.2022, to act as a facilitator for promotion of improving water use efficiency across various sectors namely irrigation, drinking water supply, power generation, industries, etc. in the country.

ix. Mission Amrit Sarovar was implemented in the recent times with provisions for creation/rejuvenation of at least 75 Amrit Sarovars in every district of the country with the purpose to harvest and conserve water.

x. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 lakh sq. km. which has been shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through recharge structures.

xi. CGWB has also prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater-2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan has provisions for construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.

xii. CGWB, under Ground Water Management and Regulation Scheme, has also implemented several successful artificial recharge projects in the country for

demonstrative purpose which enable the State Governments to replicate the same in suitable hydro-geological conditions.

xiii. National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RDandGR, which inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and also highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.

xiv. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) implements Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for the development of rainfed and degraded lands in the country. The activities undertaken, inter-alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, pasture development, livelihoods for asset-less persons etc. WDC-PMKSY, through these interventions, seeks to ensure sustainable development through improved natural resource management and better resilience of farmers to climate change

(c) CGWB monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including the state of Karnataka, four times in every year during the months of March/April/May, August, November and January. The district-wise water level, including Chikkaballapura District, measured for the Month of November 2024 for the State of Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. As indicated by post-monsoon 2024 water levels, approximately 83% of the analyzed wells in Chikkaballapura District recorded water levels between 0 to 2 meters below ground level.

In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water level in the State of Karnataka, the water level data collected by CGWB in Karnataka during November 2024 has been compared with the decadal mean of November (2014-2023). District-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2014 to 2023) and Post-monsoon 2024 in respect of Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Analysis of water level data indicates that all of the analyzed wells for Chikkaballapur district are showing an increase in water levels.

(d) The Government has undertaken several initiatives to enhance groundwater recharge and improve water tables across the country. The Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) was launched in 2019 as a mission-mode water conservation campaign in 256 water-stressed districts. To sustain these efforts, the Catch The Rain (CTR) campaign was initiated in 2020, which later subsumed into Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) in 2021, covering both rural and urban areas nationwide. Now an annual campaign, JSA: CTR focuses on rainwater harvesting, water conservation and artificial recharge structures.

Expanding on this vision, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative was launched on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat, in the virtual presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. This special initiative, under JSA:CTR, aims to scale up Gujarat's Jal Sanchay program nationwide, promoting collaborative community-driven water conservation efforts.

JSJB focuses on enhancing water management through low-cost, scientifically designed artificial recharge structures, ensuring active participation from local communities, industries, and other stakeholders. By fostering broad involvement, the initiative provides a sustainable solution to India's growing water challenges.

JSJB aims to create one million low-cost recharge structures across urban and rural India, using a combination of scientific technology and traditional methods. The initiative promotes active participation and sustainable water management by involving local communities, industries, NGOs, and government bodies.

It's a public-private partnership model which draws funding from not only government schemes like MGNREGA, AMRUT, PMKSY etc but also from mobilization of private finance like Industry - CSR , Philanthropy, individual donors, crowdfunding etc for people's participation, ownership and sustainability.

Additionally, the State Government of Karnataka has reported that, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the Karnataka Government has implemented various measures to enhance groundwater recharge and improve the water table, focusing on water conservation, watershed management and sustainable agriculture. Key initiatives include the construction of check dams, percolation tanks, farm ponds, recharge wells and borewell recharge structures, along with desilting and deepening of

traditional water bodies. Watershed management efforts such as contour trenches, bunds, afforestation and gully plugging have been undertaken to help reduce runoff and improve infiltration. Additionally, community-led water budgeting, training programs and convergence with Jal Shakti Abhiyan and Atal Bhujal Yojana has further strengthened these efforts. Over the years, substantial progress has been made, with 1,46,590 water conservation works undertaken in 2024-25 and a total expenditure of ₹560.05 crore, contributing significantly to groundwater recharge and sustainable water management.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer)															
Sr. No.	State/UT Name	District Name	No of well analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
				0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Karnataka	Bagalkote	25	6	24.0	9	36.0	8	32.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	0	0.0
2	Karnataka	Ballari	10	4	40.0	4	40.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	10	4	40.0	3	30.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	18	7	38.9	10	55.6	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Karnataka	Bidar	32	6	18.8	14	43.8	10	31.3	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	17	8	47.1	3	17.6	5	29.4	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	69	17	24.6	28	40.6	23	33.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
9	Karnataka	Chitradurga	24	12	50.0	8	33.3	4	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	91	12	13.2	31	34.1	43	47.3	5	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	Karnataka	Davangere	40	26	65.0	13	32.5	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
12	Karnataka	Dharwad	24	10	41.7	7	29.2	5	20.8	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	Karnataka	Gadag	19	4	21.1	5	26.3	8	42.1	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	0.0
14	Karnataka	Hassan	62	25	40.3	18	29.0	17	27.4	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
15	Karnataka	Haveri	22	9	40.9	9	40.9	4	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

16	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	53	20	37.7	24	45.3	7	13.2	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	Karnataka	Kodagu	71	13	18.3	22	31.0	27	38.0	9	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
18	Karnataka	Kolar	20	11	55.0	9	45.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
19	Karnataka	Koppal	21	7	33.3	11	52.4	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20	Karnataka	Mandya	38	19	50.0	13	34.2	6	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21	Karnataka	Mysuru	50	23	46.0	17	34.0	7	14.0	3	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
22	Karnataka	Raichur	38	11	28.9	13	34.2	14	36.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23	Karnataka	Ramanagara	26	13	50.0	9	34.6	3	11.5	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
24	Karnataka	Shivamogga	77	18	23.4	21	27.3	33	42.9	5	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
25	Karnataka	Tumakuru	35	20	57.1	12	34.3	2	5.7	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
26	Karnataka	Udupi	68	4	5.9	24	35.3	37	54.4	3	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
27	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	75	18	24.0	28	37.3	24	32.0	5	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
28	Karnataka	Vijayanagar	16	10	62.5	6	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
29	Karnataka	Vijayapura	55	15	27.3	32	58.2	8	14.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	Karnataka	Yadgir	24	7	29.2	10	41.7	7	29.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Total	1136	364	32.04	414	36.44	310	27.29	46	4.05	2	0.18	0	0.00

STATEMENT-II

Categorisation of changes in water level between Mean of Post-monsoon 2014 to 2023 with Post-monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifers)

Sr. No.	State/UT	District Name	No of wells analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing fluctuation to water level (m) in the range of											
				Rise						Fall					
				0 to 2	2 to 4	> 4	0 to 2	2 to 4	> 4	0 to 2	2 to 4	> 4	0 to 2	2 to 4	> 4
1	Karnataka	Bagalkote	24	14	58.3	3	12.5	2	8.3	1	4.2	3	12.5	1	4.2
2	Karnataka	Ballari	10	3	30.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	9	7	77.8	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	18	10	55.6	1	5.6	0	0.0	7	38.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Karnataka	Bidar	31	13	41.9	4	12.9	2	6.5	11	35.5	0	0.0	1	3.2
6	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	16	5	31.3	4	25.0	1	6.3	5	31.3	1	6.3	0	0.0
7	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	67	41	61.2	10	14.9	3	4.5	13	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
9	Karnataka	Chitradurga	24	9	37.5	8	33.3	6	25.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
10	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	89	63	70.8	5	5.6	2	2.2	16	18.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
11	Karnataka	Davangere	38	25	65.8	4	10.5	1	2.6	7	18.4	1	2.6	0	0.0
12	Karnataka	Dharwad	24	12	50.0	7	29.2	4	16.7	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0

13	Karnataka	Gadag	19	8	42.1	6	31.6	3	15.8	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
14	Karnataka	Hassan	62	35	56.5	8	12.9	9	14.5	9	14.5	0	0.0	1	1.6
15	Karnataka	Haveri	21	8	38.1	4	19.0	6	28.6	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
16	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	51	31	60.8	8	15.7	1	2.0	11	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	Karnataka	Kodagu	65	43	66.2	3	4.6	3	4.6	13	20.0	2	3.1	0	0.0
18	Karnataka	Kolar	19	12	63.2	4	21.1	0	0.0	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
19	Karnataka	Koppal	20	12	60.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20	Karnataka	Mandya	34	19	55.9	3	8.8	1	2.9	7	20.6	4	11.8	0	0.0
21	Karnataka	Mysuru	47	28	59.6	9	19.1	2	4.3	7	14.9	1	2.1	0	0.0
22	Karnataka	Raichur	36	18	50.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	10	27.8	4	11.1	1	2.8
23	Karnataka	Ramanagara	26	17	65.4	1	3.8	1	3.8	7	26.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
24	Karnataka	Shivamogga	75	50	66.7	2	2.7	0	0.0	22	29.3	1	1.3	0	0.0
25	Karnataka	Tumakuru	33	19	57.6	6	18.2	3	9.1	4	12.1	1	3.0	0	0.0
26	Karnataka	Udupi	58	30	51.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	22	37.9	4	6.9	1	1.7
27	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	75	34	45.3	2	2.7	0	0.0	36	48.0	0	0.0	2	2.7
28	Karnataka	Vijayanagar	16	6	37.5	4	25.0	5	31.3	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
29	Karnataka	Vijayapura	54	23	42.6	7	13.0	5	9.3	15	27.8	1	1.9	1	1.9
30	Karnataka	Yadgir	20	13	65.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	4	20.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
		Total	1087	611	56.21	127	11.68	66	6.07	242	22.26	26	2.39	8	0.74

*7 wells show no change in water level.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-543 की स्थिति

474. डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

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

(क) आमगांव से गोंदिया सड़क पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-543 की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) आमगांव से गोंदिया सड़क परियोजना की कुल स्वीकृत लंबाई कितनी है;

(ग) आमगांव से गोंदिया सड़क परियोजना के लिए निविदाएं जमा करने की समय-सीमा बढ़ाने का क्या कारण है;

(घ) हैडिटोली रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर 690 मीटर लंबे रोड ओवर ब्रिज (आरओबी) की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) रारा-543 के आमगांव से गोंदिया खंड की लंबाई लगभग 20 किमी है और इस खंड को पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो-लेन/चार-लेन में उन्नयन करने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, केवल 6.148 किमी लंबाई के अतिरिक्त, जो भूमि अधिग्रहण और वन मंजूरी में देरी के कारण प्रभावित है।

(ग) इस 6.148 किलोमीटर लंबाई के छोटे हुए खंड के विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण और वन मंजूरी के शीघ्र पूरा होने की प्रत्याशा में निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई हैं। भूमि अधिग्रहण और वन मंजूरी में देरी के कारण निविदाओं की प्राप्ति की तिथि बढ़ा दी गई है।

(घ) हैडिटोली रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर सड़क उपरि पुल) आरओबी) का निर्माण केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत किया गया था और अप्रैल, 2026 में पूरा होने की संशोधित निर्धारित तिथि के साथ कार्यान्वयन में है।

PARVAN RIVER MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT

475. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the current status of the Parvan River Multipurpose Project, which aims to improve irrigation, drinking water supply and power generation for Jhalawar and Baran districts despite its inclusion in the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) along with the allocation of funds and the reasons for its slow progress;

(b) the specific challenges causing delays in the completion of key components of the said Project, including dam, water tunnel and irrigation infrastructure;

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Union Government and the State Government to expedite its progress;

(d) the manner in which the Government is planning to address the concerns raised by local stakeholders about the sluggish progress of the Parvan River Multipurpose Project; and

(e) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to ensure that the project will benefit the region on its completion without further delays?

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

(a) to (e) Parvan Multipurpose Irrigation Project is a major irrigation project of Rajasthan, being constructed by Government of Rajasthan and partially funded by Ministry of Jal Shakti under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna- Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP). The project has annual irrigation potential of 1.22 lakh hectare through pressurized piped irrigation network in 2.01 lakh hectare cultivable command area along with drinking and industrial water supply in Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts of Rajasthan.

Presently 88 % of dam and tunnel work and 60% of canal and piped network has been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 3,473.43 crore has been reported on irrigation and water supply components (Works) of the project till November, 2024 against the estimated cost of aforesaid components amounting to Rs. 4,605.99 crore. Further, central assistance

of Rs. 364.19 crore has been provided and mother sanction of Rs. 69.49 crore has been issued to the project against eligible central assistance of Rs. 694.78 crore.

Land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement are major challenges for timely completion of this project. Site specific design and implementation issues are also hampering the desired pace of work. Government of Rajasthan has intimated that issues raised by project affected people and farmers are being regularly addressed.

As mandated for PMKSY-AIBP projects, this project is being regularly monitored by the Central Water Commission under Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR).

Further, to ensure successful completion of PMKSY-AIBP projects, the implementation and progress of the projects is monitored at the highest level in this Ministry. Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR takes project-wise periodic reviews of the physical and financial progress of the projects and actions to be taken by the various State Governments are finalized for early resolution of issues. The physical and financial progress of these projects is also monitored through a dedicated dashboard, backed with a management information system maintained by DoWR, RD&GR.

MONITORING OF TOLL GATES

476. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

- (a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has proposed to monitor the waiting time in real-time at the selected hundred toll gates to ensure seamless movement through the fee plazas;
- (b) if so, the details of the toll gates selected therefor, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (c) whether the live monitoring and tracking system would help to ensure the free flow of traffic and a hassle-free tolling experience for highway users at the fee plazas and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the NHAI recently withdrew the provision of allowing vehicles to cross toll plazas without paying charges if the waiting time is more than Ten seconds or the queue goes beyond hundred metres in any lane at a toll plaza and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) and (b) The details of the user fee plazas selected for real-time monitoring of waiting time, State-wise are given at the enclosed **Statement**.
- (c) The live monitoring and tracking system assist in congestion management on real time basis and data-based decision making for required action at user fee plazas.
- (d) The provision titled "Service Time at Toll Plazas" in National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Circular dated 24th May, 2021 has been withdrawn vide Circular

dated 19th August, 2024, as there is no provision for exemption with regard to the distance of queue of vehicles at a Fee Plaza as per the National Highway (Determination of Rates and Collection) Fee Rules, 2008.

STATEMENT

The details of the user fee plazas selected for real-time monitoring of wait times, State-wise:

S.No.	User fee Plaza	State
1	Brijghat	Uttar Pradesh
2	Luharali	Uttar Pradesh
3	Chhajarsi	Uttar Pradesh
4	Kashi	Uttar Pradesh
5	Rajadhok	Rajasthan
6	Gudur (Hyd-Yadgiri)	Telangana
7	Bhagan	Haryana
8	Chhapar	Uttarakhand
9	Siwaya	Uttar Pradesh
10	Bann	JammuandKashmir
11	Khedshivapur	Maharashtra
12	Bahadrabad	Uttarakhand
13	Gadpuri	Uttar Pradesh
14	Tatiyawas	Rajasthan
15	EPE_Dasna	Uttar Pradesh
16	Lacchiwala	Uttarakhand
17	Sikandra	Rajasthan
18	Dappar	Punjab
19	Hoskote	Karnataka

20	Kaithi	Uttar Pradesh
21	Tundla	Uttar Pradesh
22	EPE_Main Plaza Jakhauli (Sonepat)	Uttar Pradesh
23	Gananguru	Karnataka
24	Gharaunda (Karnal)	Haryana
25	Panthangi	Telangana
26	Karjeevanhalli Tumkur District	Karnataka
27	Sirakonee Hauj	Uttar Pradesh
28	Badarpur	Haryana
29	Niyamatpur Ekrotiya	Uttar Pradesh
30	Joya	Uttar Pradesh
31	Dhilwan	Punjab
32	Azizpur	Punjab
33	Ladowal	Punjab
34	Mahuvan	Uttar Pradesh
35	Vasad	Gujarat
36	Attibele (Betl)	Karnataka
37	Itunja (Karondi)	Uttar Pradesh
38	Vanagaram (Chennai Bypass)	Tamilnadu
39	Bhojpuri	Chhattisgarh
40	Indore Dewas A (Indore Bypass)	Madhya Pradesh
41	Kishangarh (Badgaon)	Rajasthan
42	Birami	Rajasthan
43	Karman	Uttar Pradesh
44	Elevated Section/ Electronic City	Karnataka

45	Banskopa	West Bengal
46	Kamkole	Karnataka
47	Surapattu (Chennai Bypass II)	Tamilnadu
48	Krishnagiri	Tamilnadu
49	Samakhiyali	Gujarat
50	Kaza	Andhra Pradesh
51	Sadahalli	Karnataka
52	EPE_Fatehpur Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
53	Bharudi	Gujarat
54	Indranagar	Rajasthan
55	Bandalo (Old Manguli)	Odisha
56	Nemili (Sriperumbudur)	Tamilnadu
57	Sardewadi / Indapur	Maharashtra
58	Kaniminike Toll Plaza at Km 23.900 LHS	Karnataka
59	Nalluru Devanhalli	Karnataka
60	Mandana	Rajasthan
61	Raikal	Telangana
62	Thikariya (Jaipur)	Rajasthan
63	Ronahi	Uttar Pradesh
64	EPE_Main Plaza Chajju Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
65	Khairabad (Barabhari)	Uttar Pradesh
66	Daffi	Bihar
67	Panipat Elevated	Haryana
68	Tangutur	Andhra Pradesh
69	Ramayana/Mayer	Haryana
70	Kurali (Behrampur)	Punjab
71	Jojro ka Kheda	Rajasthan

72	EPE_Duhai	Uttar Pradesh
73	Anewadi	Maharashtra
74	Aliyapur	Uttar Pradesh
75	Pallikonda	Tamilnadu
76	Somna	Uttar Pradesh
77	Madanpur	Assam
78	Ludhawai	Rajasthan
79	Kherki Daula	New Delhi
80	Sheshagirihalli Toll Plaza at Km 26.800 RHS	Karnataka
81	Kachkoot	JammuandKashmir
82	Kumhari	Chhattisgarh
83	Ahmadpur	Uttar Pradesh
84	Akhepura	Rajasthan
85	Nawabganj/Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
86	Pipalaz	Rajasthan
87	Towards Bangalore	Karnataka
88	Pagaara	Madhya Pradesh
89	Karabylu (Bellur Cross)	Karnataka
90	Choundha	Madhya Pradesh
91	Ahmedabad Vadodra Expressways	Gujarat
92	Bhandaraj Fee Plaza 181.45	Rajasthan
93	Barkheda (Chandlai)	Rajasthan
94	Sasaram	Bihar
95	Kulhariya	Bihar
96	Dharampur-Danta	Gujarat
97	Nelamangala – Tumkur/Kulumepalya	Karnataka

98	Odhaki Paipkhar	Madhya Pradesh
99	Kathpur	Gujarat
100	Luhari	Madhya Pradesh
101	KOKHRAJ (Sirohi) Toll plaza	Uttar Pradesh
102	HANDIYA (Sujala) Toll Plaza	Uttar Pradesh
103	Nawabganj Toll Plaza 2	Uttar Pradesh
104	SORAON Toll Plaza	Uttar Pradesh
105	SAHSON Toll Plaza	Uttar Pradesh
106	Andiyari	Uttar Pradesh
107	Lalanagar Toll Plaza	Uttar Pradesh
108	Katoghan Toll Plaza	Uttar Pradesh
109	Kunwarpur	Uttar Pradesh
110	Mungari	Uttar Pradesh
111	Harro Toll Plaza near Ganne	Uttar Pradesh
112	Ramnagar Gansiyari	Uttar Pradesh
113	Umapur	Uttar Pradesh

ROLE OF PPP IN DEVELOPMENT OF METRO CITIES

477. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government plans to ensure that the expansion of metro cities are sustainable and environmentally friendly, especially for rapidly growing cities such as Bengaluru; and
- (b) whether there is any role of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the development and funding of this project and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b) As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning including town planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 ([https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)). The Chapter–3 “Resource Mobilisation for Plan Implementation” of

URDPFI guidelines 2014 deals with various aspects/roles of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in development.

Further, under the schemes of MoHUA such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0 States/ULBs have been encouraged to take up the urban infrastructure projects in PPP mode. As per the status of projects reported by the States on AMRUT 2.0 portal, 22 PPP projects costing ₹6,816.64 crore have been approved so far in the million plus cities.

PRODUCTION OF KHADI FABRIC AT KSHETRIYA SHRI GANDHI ASHRAM, MEERUT

478. SHRI SHYAM KUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a dharna was going on in Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut since 09.10.2023 protesting against stopping production of Khadi fabric including National Flag and initiating sale of organization's prime land, till the dharna tent was set on fire on 29.12.2024;

(b) whether it is true that while spinning/weaving is not done, Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) was transferred by Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in artisans names viz. 4733 artisans in 2017-18, 1326 artisans in 2018-19, 3477

artisans in 2019-20, 974 artisans in 2020-21, 2642 artisans in 2021-22, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to restart production and updating bank KYC of artisans, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The relation between Khadi and village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut (Khadi institution) is only in the nature of lender and borrower without any administrative control on the functioning of KIs and the present litigation is purely internal matter of the Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut (Khadi Institution).

However, this is to inform that Government is aware of the dispute among General Body / Executive Committee Members of Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut thereby claiming both groups legally elected for which the matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble High Court.

(b) No Sir, Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram", Garh Road, Meerut (UP) has not claimed MMDA for the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, except first quarter of 2018-19, which was also not considered by KVIC.

(c) As the matter is pending before Hon'ble High Court for withdrawing administrator appointed by KVIC, KVIC is not in a position to proceed further in the matter. However, KVIC is making all efforts to resolve the issues.

The matter of updating bank KYC of the artisans is related to the Khadi Institution/artisans.

**STATUS OF NATIONAL LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT IN
TELANGANA AND ANDHRA PRADESH**

479. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA:

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

- (a) the details of status of the National Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to grant National project status to Palamuru Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether there is any demand from Telangana for National Project Status to the said project and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) At present, there is no National Lift irrigation project in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- (b)and(c) Government of Telangana has demanded the National project status to Palamuru Rangareddy Lift irrigation scheme. However, techno-economic appraisal of the project by Central Water Commission (CWC), followed by acceptance of project by the Advisory Committee on irrigation, flood control and multipurpose

projects of DoWR, RD&GR is an essential pre-requisite for further considering any project for inclusion under the ongoing schemes of this Ministry. Detailed Project Report of Palamaru Rangareddy lift irrigation scheme has been submitted by Government of Telangana for techno-economic appraisal to CWC in September, 2022. As the Palamuru Rangareddy Lift irrigation scheme involves utilization of Krishna River waters and inter-state aspects of project is included in the terms of reference of the Krishna Waters Dispute Tribunal-II, the matter is now sub-judice and currently the techno-economic appraisal of Palamuru Rangareddy Lift irrigation scheme cannot be carried out.

PROJECTS IN WEST BENGAL

480. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the details of ongoing projects of NHAI in the State of West Bengal;
- (b) the details of the cost of projects running in the State of West Bengal; and
- (c) the estimated time to complete the ongoing projects in West Bengal?

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

(a) to (c) The details of ongoing projects of NHAI in the State of West Bengal is given at the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Ongoing projects of NHAI in West Bengal						
Sr. No.	Name of Project	Length (Km)	TPC for BOT/ Awarded Cost for EPC(Cr)	Start date	Revised Scheduled date of completion	Physical progress (in %age)
1	4 lane bridge over River Ganga at downstream of Farakka Barrage of NH-12 (Old NH-34)(4L NHDP-III,5 Km, EPC)	5.468	521.19	20.12.2018	31.07.2025	83.6%
2	6-laning of Barwa-Adda-Panagarh Section of NH-19 (Old NH-2) from Km. 398.240 to Km.521.120 including Panagarh Bypass in the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal under NHDP Phase V on Toll on DBFOT Pattern	122.88 / 114.71 (excluding de-scoped section)	1665	01.04.2014	31.03.2025	94.00 %
3	Up-gradation to 2L+PS configuration of Purulia-Chandil Section of NH-32	73.281	708.3	12.12.2019	31.12.2025	94.20 %
4	Construction of 4-laning road for Purulia Bypass Section from Km 84.030 to Km 94.345 of NH-32(Length 10.315 km) in the state of West Bengal under NHDP-IV-B on EPC Mode	10.315	172.50	05.02.2022	30.06.2025	91.41 %
5	6-laning from Panagarh to Palsit section of NH-19 (Old- NH-2) from Km 521.120 to Km 588.870 in the state of West Bengal under BharatmalaPariyojana on BOT(Toll) Basis.	67.75	2020.93	02.04.2022	31.12.2025	93.64%
6	6-laning from Palsit to Dankuni section of NH-19 (Old- NH-2) from Km 588.870 to Km 652.700 (Upto NH-2 Connector) in the state of West Bengal under	63.83	2193.23	02.04.2022	30.06.2025	87.66%

	BharatmalaPariyojana on BOT(Toll) Basis.					
7	6L Elevated Kona Expressway from Km. 0.145 to Km. 7.337 of NH-117	7.192	720.67	06.06.2024	03.12.2026	3.70%
8	4-laning of the de-scoped stretches from Km. 115.342 to Km. 191.700 of NH-12 (Old NH-34) in Nadia district (3.962) & Murshidabad district (5.538) in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode under NH(O))	10.554	109.96	16.07.2024	07.01.2026	3.00%
9	4-laning of Barasat-Barajaguli Section of NH-12 (Old NH-34) from Km. 31.000 to Km. 48.679 in the district of North 24-Parganas in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode under NH(O)	17.679	217.08	12.08.2024	08.02.2026	0.013%
10	4 laning of Falakata to Salsalabari of NH-27 (Old NH-31D) (Pck-2A)	41.654	807	04.12.2024	02.06.2027	0

बिजली लाइन क्षति

481. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) देश में बिजली की लाइनों की क्षति की वर्तमान स्थिति का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) बिजली चोरी के दोषी क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने तथा उनसे वसूली करने के लिए सराकर द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली संभावित कार्य-योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति करने की प्रक्रिया में प्रणाली में होने वाली विद्युत की हानियां तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक हानियों की प्रकृति की होती है। देश में कुल तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियों की वर्तमान स्थिति का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य (यूटी) क्षेत्र सरकार की वितरण यूटिलिटी अर्थात् वितरण कम्पनियाँ (डिस्कॉम)/विद्युत विभाग अपने प्रचालन क्षेत्र में पारेषण और वितरण हानियों को कम करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। भारत सरकार समय-समय पर विभिन्न स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती रही है।

राज्यों को उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार करने में मदद करने के लिए, भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने जुलाई 2021में 3,03,758 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एटीएंडसी हानियों को 12-15% तक कम करना और आपूर्ति की औसत लागत और औसत प्राप्त राजस्व (एसीएस-एआरआर) के अंतर को शून्य करना है।

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 2.78 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। 1.48 लाख करोड़ रुपये की हानि न्यूनीकरण अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को संस्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें अनावृत्त कंडक्टरों को आवृत्त कंडक्टरों से बदलना, लो टेंशन एरियल बंडल (एलटी एबी) केबल बिछाना, वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर (डीटी)/सब-स्टेशनों का उन्नयन/संवर्द्धन आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, 19.79 करोड़ प्रीपेड स्मार्ट उपभोक्ता मीटर, 2.11 लाख संचार फीडर मीटर और 52.53 लाख वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर संचार मीटर संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटरिंग आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत एटीएंडसी हानियों में सुधार के लिए परिकल्पित महत्वपूर्ण हस्तक्षेपों में से है। यह वितरण यूटिलिटी को बिना किसी मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के, समय पर राजस्व एकत्र करने और सभी स्तरों पर ऊर्जा प्रवाह को मापने की अनुमति देता है। उचित और सटीक

ऊर्जा लेखांकन उच्च हानि और चोरी संभावित क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की कुंजी है, जिससे यूटिलिटी की बिलिंग और संग्रह दक्षता में काफी सुधार होगा।

भारत सरकार ने प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटरिंग के लिए विभिन्न परामर्शिकाएं और मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएँ जारी की हैं। जारी की गई परामर्शिका के अनुसार, प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटरों को कार्यालयों/संस्थाओं/स्थानीय निकायों आदि सहित सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों और वाणिज्यिक, औद्योगिक और उच्च भार वाले उपभोक्ताओं में प्राथमिकता दी जा सकती है। अनुभव के आधार पर, अन्य श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए भी स्मार्ट प्रीपेड मीटर लगाए जा सकते हैं।

सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, एटीएंडसी हानियाँ वित्तीय वर्ष 2021 में 21.9% से घटकर वित्तीय वर्ष 2023 में 15.4% हो गई हैं।

विवरण

तालिका: वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22 और वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए कुल तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियाँ

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
राज्य क्षेत्र	22.6	16.5	15.8
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	51.9	19.8	19.8
अंडमान एवं निकोबार पीडी	51.9	19.8	19.8
आंध्र प्रदेश	20.4	10.6	8.0
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	51.8	47.8	51.7
असम	18.7	17.0	16.2
बिहार	34.4	31.8	25.0
चंडीगढ़	13.8	13.3	-
छत्तीसगढ़	18.1	18.1	16.1
दिल्ली	24.8	8.3	10.7
गोवा	12.9	6.0	11.9

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
गुजरात	11.6	9.7	10.7
हरियाणा	17.5	13.9	12.0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	14.0	12.9	10.6
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	59.3	-	-
झारखंड	43.1	30.8	30.3
कर्नाटक	16.0	11.5	13.9
केरल	7.8	7.7	7.1
केएसईबीएल	7.8	7.7	7.0
टीसीईडी	13.5	16.5	7.1
लद्दाख	-	48.3	30.3
लक्ष्यद्वीप	11.6	-	-
मध्य प्रदेश	41.7	21.4	20.6
महाराष्ट्र	27.7	16.5	18.6
मणिपुर	24.6	30.6	13.8
मेघालय	23.4	25.5	24.0
मिजोरम	29.0	36.2	26.3
नागालैंड	47.1	43.6	45.8
पुदुचेरी	20.1	11.1	17.5
पंजाब	18.5	11.7	11.3
पीएसपीसीएल	18.5	11.7	11.3
राजस्थान	26.2	17.5	15.9
सिक्किम	98.4	30.8	36.7
तमिलनाडु	11.8	11.4	10.3
तेलंगाना	13.3	10.6	18.6
त्रिपुरा	37.4	31.2	28.2
उत्तर प्रदेश	27.1	31.0	22.3
उत्तराखंड	15.4	14.1	15.3
पश्चिम बंगाल	21.3	16.7	17.3
निजी क्षेत्र	13.9	13.5	10.9

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
दादर एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	5.0	3.8	3.6
दिल्ली	8.8	8.0	7.1
गुजरात	6.9	4.5	3.9
महाराष्ट्र	8.9	6.7	6.5
ओडिशा	27.4	31.4	21.9
उत्तर प्रदेश	9.8	8.5	8.4
पश्चिम बंगाल	13.2	7.7	8.1
कुल योग	21.9	16.2	15.4

(स्रोत: पावर फाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रकाशित वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए विद्युत यूटिलिटीयों के निष्पादन संबंधित रिपोर्ट)

CARBON CREDIT POLICY

482. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

- (a) whether there is any Carbon Credit Policy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the funds allocated for non-emission of Carbon scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a)and(b) Government of India has notified the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) on 28th June 2023 under Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2022.

CCTS has two mechanisms namely, compliance mechanism and offset mechanism. In the compliance mechanism, the obligated entities shall be required

to achieve greenhouse gas emission intensity in accordance with the targets as may be notified by Government. In the offset mechanism, the non-obligated entities can register their projects for greenhouse gas emission reduction or removal or avoidance for seeking issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates.

(c) The government does not allocate any funds for the administration of CCTS. The scheme expenses would be covered by the fee and charges collected from entities under CCTS and Bureau of Energy Efficiency's own resources.

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

483. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is working with Municipal Corporations across the country to handle waste management in a more sustainable manner and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the initiatives undertaken in this regard along with the financial assistance provided per year;
- (c) the number of projects supported by the Government on waste management along with the details of such projects and the financial outlay; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any initiative at the Central level to provide policy direction and facilitate cross-learning on waste management and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is being implemented by all States through their Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to attain 100% scientific processing of municipal solid waste by promoting municipal solid waste management, capacity building initiatives, IEC and behavioural change campaigns and creating necessary infrastructure for filling gaps in waste processing capacities. For that, States/Union Territories prepare and submit the City Solid Waste Action Plan (CSWAP) for management of solid waste and remediation of existing legacy waste dumpsites to claim funds.

Central Financial Assistance is provided for setting up of waste processing facilities such as Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), transfer stations, composting plants, Construction and Demolition (C&D) and waste to energy plants including waste to electricity, bio-methanation plants etc. to States/UTs on the basis of their needs decide suitable types of SWM plants. The Central Share funds under SBM-U 2.0 are released to the States which further distributes funds along with the State Share to the ULBs as per their action plan.

Under SBM – U, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the entire Mission Period is ₹62,009 Cr, including committed Central Assistance of ₹14,623 Cr. Under SBM – U 2.0, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the Mission Period is ₹1,41,600 Cr, including committed Central Assistance of ₹36,465

Cr.Year-wise detail of financial assistance since 2nd October, 2014 provided to States/UTs under SBM-U is annexed as **Statement**. Details of all the projects under SBM-U reported by States/UTs are available at SBM-U, MoHUA portal <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess>.

(d) To support the States/ULBs efforts to plan, design and execute the sanitation and solid waste management projects in the urban areas, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing policy directions, financial and technical support by sharing Manuals/Standard of Procedures (SoPs) on Solid Waste Management and issue various Advisories and Guidelines from time to time for choosing appropriate technologies to manage solid waste. The selection of treatment technologies is open to ULBs/State Governments.

For Capacity Building and Knowledge sharing, MoHUA has setup a Centre of Excellence (CoE) dedicated to urban sanitation and waste management in India was established at IIM Indore. In addition, institutions have been empanelled as Swachhata Knowledge Partners (SKPs) to provide support to States and cities in planning and implementation of SBM-U 2.0. In addition to that, the Capacity Building Framework also provides for peer-to-peer learning inter-city exposure visits, promoting Start-Ups to fuel innovation, promoting SHGs and informal sector into scientific waste management, various training, etc. Out of total Mission outlay, 3% has been earmarked for capacity building. Under SBM-U Central Share of

funds of Rs. 609.27 crore were earmarked for capacity building component which has been increased to 2118.20 crore more than three times under SBM-U 2.0

STATEMENT

Details of financial assistance provided to States/UTs under SBM-U

(Rs. in Crores)

Financial Year	Fund released to States/UTs
2014-2015	859.48
2015-2016	1108.09
2016-2017	2137.24
2017-2018	2540.60
2018-2019	2509.73
2019-2020	1298.59
2020-2021	1000.22
2021-2022	1969.20
2022-2023	1934.50
2023-2024	2392.49
2024-2025	1381.43 (as on 25.01.2025)

COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION

484. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the present status of the works of the Vizhinjam-Navaikkulam outer ring road project in Kerala;

- (b) whether the Government is aware that the delay in the distribution of compensation for land acquisition of this project is causing great difficulties to landowners, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in providing compensation for land acquisition;
- (d) whether the Government would consider the demand of landowners for providing compensation according to the replacement value for their properties and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government would take necessary measures to resolve the issues and ensure the early execution of this project, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Detailed Project Report (DPR) is awarded for Vizhinjam-Navaikkulam outer ring road project in Kerala.

Compensation for land acquisition is finalized by Competent Authority for land Acquisition(CALA) notified under section 3(a) of NH Act 1956 and compensation is determined as per National Highway (NH) Act 1956 and provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement(RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The project proposal would be considered for sanction depending upon the inter-se priority and availability of fund.

**GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN FOR URBAN
PLANNING**

485. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government envisions the future of urban workforce functioning in harmony with advanced smart city technologies;
- (b) whether there are any specific programs aimed at encouraging gender equality and the empowerment of women in urban planning roles and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the cities in Chhattisgarh covered under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) and National Smart Cities Mission along with the amount of funds sanctioned for those cities till date?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), which was launched on 25 June 2015. Smart elements, components and technologies are part of AMRUT projects and this aims to promote sustainable urban development. AMRUT guidelines provides for smart elements such as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) as part of the water supply and sewerage projects. As reported by States/UTs 230 Water supply projects and 146 Sewerage projects have been implemented with SCADA.

Technology Sub-Mission is an important component of AMRUT 2.0 to encourage start-up ideas and private entrepreneurship, and commissioning them into the pilot projects. As reported by Stat/UTs under AMRUT 2.0, 1482 water supply projects, 241 Sewerage projects are approved with SCADA.

MoHUA is supporting States/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in capacity building activities through various Schemes of the Ministry such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), for improving the capacities of ULB functionaries, elected representatives, etc., which includes all sections of the

society including women. Under AMRUT, against the target of 45000 functionaries, 57134 functionaries have already been trained so far.

Under AMRUT 2.0, capacity building programs are conducted for all stakeholders including contractors, plumbers, plant operators, students, women and citizens.

MoHUA has designated 4 Institutes in different regions as Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Urban Planning and Design, which inter alia impart certified trainings/ certified courses to Civil Servants, State Town Planners, Municipal Officials, practitioners/professionals, young students etc. These centres have been provided endowment funds of ₹ 250 crore each.

Besides, MoHUA has also designated 6 institutes as AMRUT Funded Centre of Urban Planning for Capacity Building. The role envisaged for these institutes inter alia include subject specific trainings to Municipal officials/ Town and Country Planning officials, augmenting capacity building of State / Local authorities and hand hold them in urban planning.

Under AMRUT 2.0, Ministry has also launched AMRUT Mitra initiative which involve women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in water demand management, water quality testing, water infrastructure operations, and other water sectoral projects. So far, 1762 projects worth ₹140 crore have been approved under this initiative.

(c) The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), a central sector scheme of Government of India was launched on 21st January,

2015 and was implemented in twelve cities. No city in Chhattisgarh was covered under this scheme. The mission has ended on 31st March, 2019 and no new projects/cities were taken up after 31st March, 2019.

Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), 3 cities namely, Atal Nagar, Bilaspur, and Raipur have been selected from the State of Chhattisgarh. A total of ₹1351.63 crore have been released to the smart cities in the State of Chhattisgarh under SCM, which includes release of ₹488 crore to Atal Nagar, ₹428.75 crore to Bilaspur and ₹434.88 crore to Raipur.

WATER HERITAGE STRUCTURES IN TAMIL NADU

486. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that four Water Heritage Structures (WHSs) have been identified from the State of Tamil Nadu during Amrit Mahotsav;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the efforts made/being made by the Government in coordination with the State Government to maintain/upgrade WHSs in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether any funds have been allocated by the Government for WHSs in 2024-25 Budget, with a particular reference to Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As part of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations, the National Water Mission under the Ministry of Jal Shakti has identified seventy-five ancient water conservation structures across India, designating them as “Water Heritage Structures” (WHSs). Notably, out of these 75 WHSs, 07 have been identified from Tamil Nadu. The details of these seven WHSs identified from Tamil Nadu are as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Structure	Location		
		Village/Town	District	State
1	Kallanai Dam (Grand Anicut on the Kaveri)	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
2	Veeranam Tank	Veeranandhapuram	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu
3	Kalingarayan Anicut	Mettunasuvampalayam / Bhavani	Erode	Tamil Nadu
4	Lower Anicut	Anaikarai	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
5	Buckingham Canal (Kommamur Canal)			Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
6	Noyyal River System Tanks	Several locations along the Noyyal	Coimbatore, Tirupur	Tamil Nadu
7	Vandiyur Mariamman Teppakulam	Vandiyur	Madurai	Tamil Nadu

(c) Water is a State subject, and the Central Government supports State efforts through technical and financial assistance. In this regard, the National Water

Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, has requested State Governments to take necessary action for the conservation and restoration of these structures. States have been requested to take necessary action in this regard in consultation with the State Archaeological Departments, relevant agencies and district administration, after identifying the appropriate nodal agency.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

SEGREGATION OF AGRICULTURE FEEDERS FOR LOAD MANAGEMENT

487. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any efforts to segregate agriculture feeders in areas where the load demand is higher to reduce the load on domestic feeder for ensuring uninterrupted power supply and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has identified and segregated specific feeders as part of this effort and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has segregated the total number of feeders so far and if so, the details thereof along with the total cost involved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) to (c) Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders having more than 30% agricultural load into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders with the objective of efficient load management. It is expected that separation of agriculture feeders would facilitate judicious rostering of supply for agricultural consumption and enable their solarization which would help in ensuring day time supply to farmers while reducing the cost of supply. It will also help in providing reliable and quality supply to non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas.

Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) Scheme launched in 2014 and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021, works have been sanctioned for feeder segregation. Under DDUGJY, 7,833 number of feeders were segregated with a project cost of ₹ 10,394 crore and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under RDSS, feeder segregation works amounting to ₹ 40,509 crore have been sanctioned and the works are to be completed within the scheme period i.e., 31.03.2026.

The status of feeder segregation works is as below:

#	Particulars	Feeders
1.	Total feeders with more than 30% agricultural load feasible for segregation	80,631
2.	Feeders already segregated under various Schemes including initiatives of State Governments	49,512
3.	Feeders sanctioned under RDSS	31,119
4.	Feeders segregated under RDSS till date	4,163

ULTRA MEGA SOLAR PLANT IN KERALA

488. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to establish an Ultra Mega Solar plant in Kerala, as the State is generating less electricity than its requirements and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any data on the usage and purchase of electricity in Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any data on the charges for domestic consumption of electricity per unit and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) As per the information provided by Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL), a Solar Project is planned to be established at Cheemeni, Kerala, with a capacity of 100 MW.

(a) As per the information provided by KSEBL, 28,360 million units of electricity was supplied in the financial year 2023-24, after considering the transmission and distribution losses.

(c) The rates of electricity for domestic category vary from state to state based on the categorization of domestic consumers and quantum and mode of subsidy provided by the State Government. As per Central Electricity Authority's report for F.Y. 2023-24, the State-wise estimated rates for domestic consumption of 200 KWh electricity per month are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise estimated rates for domestic consumption of 200 KWh electricity per month

***DOMESTIC 2 KW (200 Units/Month)**

F.Y 2023-24

Sl. No	Name of Utility	Tariff effective	Av. Rate	Duty/Tax	Total
		from	(P/KWh)	(P/KWh)	(P/KWh)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	01.04.2023	458	0	458
2	Andhra Pradesh	01.04.2023	444	6	450
3	Arunachal Pradesh	01.06.2018	400	0	400
4	Assam	01.04.2023	692	35	727
5	Bihar (Urban Areas)	01.04.2023	914	55	968
	(Rural Areas)		838	50	888

6	Chandigarh	01.04.2023	328	9	337
7	Chhattisgarh	01.04.2023	400	42	452
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	01.08.2023	205	0	205
9	Delhi- (BYPL/BRPL/TPDDL)	01.10.2021	320	15	335
10	Delhi-(NDMC)	01.10.2021	320	15	335
11	Goa	01.04.2023	238	20	258
12	Gujarat (Urban Areas)	01.04.2023	379	57	436
	(Rural Areas)		339	25	364
13	Gujarat- (Torrent Power Ltd., Ahmadabad)	01.04.2023	389	58	447
14	Gujarat- (Torrent Power Ltd., Surat)	01.04.2023	396	59	456
15	Haryana	01.04.2023	338	10	348
16	Himachal Pradesh	01.04.2023	513	14	527
17	Jammu and Kashmir	01.12.2023	238	0	238
18	Jharkhand (Urban Areas)	01.03.2024	715	40	755
	(Rural Areas)		668	38	705
19	Karnataka	01.04.2023	810	63	873
20	Kerala	01.11.2023	544	48	592
21	Ladakh	01.11.2023	219	32	251
22	Lakshadweep	01.04.2023	295	0	295
23	Madhya Pradesh (Urban Areas)	04.04.2023	804	84	888
	(Rural Areas)		774	81	855
24	Maharashtra	01.04.2023	878	140	1018
25	Maharashtra-Mumbai- (B.E.S.T)	01.04.2023	599	122	721
26	Maharashtra - Mumbai- (Adani Electricity)	01.04.2023	734	143	877
27	Maharashtra-Mumbai- (TATA's)	01.04.2023	666	133	798
28	Manipur	01.04.2023	618	0	618

29	Mizoram	01.04.2023	650	0	650
30	Meghalaya	01.04.2023	555	5	560
31	Nagaland	01.04.2023	608	0	608
32	Odisha	01.04.2023	455	17	472
33	Puducherry	01.04.2023	305	0	305
34	Punjab	16.05.2023	592	77	668
35	Rajasthan	01.04.2023	765	55	820
36	Sikkim	01.04.2023	235	0	235
37	Tamil Nadu	01.07.2023	281	0	281
38	Telangana	01.04.2023	465	6	471
39	Tripura	01.10.2023	597	30	626
40	Uttarakhand	01.04.2023	458	15	473
41	Uttar Pradesh(Urban)	01.06.2023	673	34	706
	(Rural)		479	24	503
42	West Bengal (Urban)	01.04.2023	720	0	720
	(Rural)		709	0	709
43	D.V.C. (Jharkhand Area)	01.02.2024	463	26	488

(*Source: CEA Report on Tariff & Duty of electricity supply in India - March 2024)

REVIVAL OF NON-OPERATIONAL AIRSTRIPS

489. SHRI DULU MAHATO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several usable airstrips are deteriorating due to non-operation across the country including Dhanbad, under the jurisdiction of the State Governments and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Union Government proposes to initiate operations at the said airstrips to open avenues for new players for the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) in consultation with the State Governments and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to restore and operationalize the said airstrips under the jurisdiction of the State Governments; and
- (d) the timeline fixed for reviving the said airstrips and integrating them into the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)?

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

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

Dhanbad airstrip, owned by the State Government of Jharkhand is available in the list of unserved airstrips in the UDAN Document.

During UDAN 5.2 round of bidding, bids have been received connecting Dhanbad airport in Jharkhand. Thereafter, the State Government of Jharkhand was

requested to provide their consent and confirmation regarding the availability of land for the operation of small aircraft (2B) and for future expansion to category 3C. The State Government has not given their consent to develop the Dhanbad airport due to land constraints.

PRICE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

490. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the latest trend in the real estate sector where developers are keen on premium, luxury and ultra-luxury apartments in metro cities like Delhi NCR, Mumbai, etc., whereas the share of affordable housing of price range between Rs. 40-80 lakhs is dropping;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the supply of affordable houses to meet the needs of the common people?

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

(a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects as per Entry 18 of List-II (State list) of the Seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. The data sought is not centrally maintained by the Ministry.

Further, the Central Government has taken various measures to increase the supply of affordable houses to meet the needs of the common people such as reduction in Goods and Services Tax (GST) on under-construction Affordable Housing project from 8% to 1% without Input Tax Credit (ITC), Infrastructure status to Affordable Housing by including it in Harmonised List of Infrastructure and launch of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. Based on the project proposals submitted by the States/UTs under PMAY-U 1.0, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned, out of which 112.50 lakh have been grounded and 90.25 lakh have been completed and delivered to the beneficiaries so far.

Additionally, based on the learnings from the experiences of 9 years of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by one crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost. Moreover, in-principle approval of more than 6 lakh houses has been provided to 29 States/UTs.

IMPLEMENTATION OF AMRUT 2.0 IN ANDHRA PRADESH

491. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the progress made in implementing the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the extent to which the rejuvenation and recycling of water bodies has been achieved;
- (c) the details of the double entry accounting system envisaged under the said mission; and
- (d) the details of the Central funding and additional assistance granted through this scheme for Andhra Pradesh during the year 2024-25?

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

(a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 scheme has been launched on 01 October, 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities. Under AMRUT 2.0, States/UTs are empowered to select, prioritise, design, implement and monitor the projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines. So far, a total of 552 projects worth ₹8,517.69 crore (including Operations & Maintenance cost) have been approved by MoHUA in Andhra Pradesh which includes 269 water supply projects worth ₹5,268.19 crore, 87 sewerage and septage management projects worth ₹ 2,727.46 crore and 196 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹ 522.04 crore. As reported by the State, contracts have been awarded for 250 projects worth ₹2,640.12 crore out of which

42 projects worth ₹102.56 crore have been completed so far. Works worth ₹1,027.23 crore have been physically completed.

(b) In the state of Andhra Pradesh, 196 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹ 522.04 have been approved under AMRUT 2.0. As reported by the State, contracts have been awarded for 90 projects worth ₹127.72 crore, out of which 24 projects worth ₹22.08 have been completed so far and works worth ₹86.60 crore have been physically completed.

(c) Under AMRUT 2.0 Mission, augmenting double entry accounting system is covered under incentive based reforms of the Mission. ULBs are encouraged to adopt double entry accounting system and obtaining audit certificate for the same. As informed by the State of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has developed Andhra Pradesh Municipal Accounts Manual (APMAM) and issued orders in the year 2007 to implement Double Entry system of Accounting in all ULBs. At present, all ULBs in the State are preparing and finalizing their Annual Accounts under Double Entry System of Accounting only.

(d) Under AMRUT 2.0, ₹2,948 crore have been allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh for AMRUT 2.0 projects. So far, ₹589.55 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh for projects under AMRUT 2.0. Funds for the projects are released to the States in instalments depending upon utilisation of funds already released, progress of the works and as per AMRUT 2.0 operational guidelines. The state is yet to claim funds for projects in Financial Year 2024-25.

सड़क निर्माण की गुणवत्ता

492. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री लुम्बा राम:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

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

(क) देश में वर्ष 2014 से अब तक निर्मित / निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लंबाई कुल कितने किलोमीटर है;

(ख) वर्ष 2004-14 की तुलना में वर्ष 2014-24 की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) देश में छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, असम और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान प्रगति क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में उच्च गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षा मानकों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के संबंध में कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या इन दिशानिर्देशों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में जालौर और सिरौही जिला मुख्यालयों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से जोड़ने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) अप्रैल, 2014 से दिसंबर, 2024 तक लगभग 1,01,900 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (रारा) का निर्माण/विकास किया गया है।

(ख) 2004-2014 की तुलना में 2014-2024 की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के औसत वार्षिक निर्माण में लगभग 130% की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) वर्तमान में सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय की लगभग 32,366 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई वाली 1,366 परियोजनाएं छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान और सभी पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित पूरे देश में निर्माणाधीन (नियत/शुरू की गई) हैं, जो परियोजना की पूर्णता के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और इसमें समाप्ति/पूर्व समापन के लिए विचाराधीन परियोजनाएं शामिल नहीं हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश परियोजनाओं को वित्त वर्ष 2028 तक अलग-अलग चरणों में पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(घ) और (ड.) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर निर्माण कार्य, सड़क और पुल निर्माण के लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के विनिर्देशों और विभिन्न भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) कोड, दिशा-निर्देशों और विशेष प्रकाशनों में निर्दिष्ट गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षा मानकों सहित निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। ऐसे विनिर्देशों और मानकों का अनुपालन करते हुए कार्यों को निष्पादित करना ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है।

परियोजना चक्र के सभी चरणों अर्थात् डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव में सड़क सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सुधार और उन्नयन परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन चरण में सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट किया जाता है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि डिजाइन सुरक्षा मानकों को पूरा करे। निर्माण चरण के दौरान, यातायात के सुरक्षित आवागमन के लिए निर्माण क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाते हैं। निर्माण चरण के दौरान, यातायात की सुरक्षित आवाजाही के लिए निर्माण क्षेत्र सुरक्षा उपाय प्रदान किए जाते हैं। संचालन चरण के दौरान समय-समय पर सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट किया जाता है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि मूल रूप से प्रदान किए गए सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय उचित स्थिति में हैं और सुरक्षा उपायों की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता, यदि कोई हो, का आकलन किया जा सके।

ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही द्वारा निर्धारित विनिर्देशों और मानकों के अनुसार कार्य निष्पादित किए जाते हैं, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय/इसकी निष्पादन एजेंसियों द्वारा परामर्शदाता (प्राधिकरण के अभियंता/स्वतंत्र अभियंता) को नियुक्त किया जाता है। सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय और इसकी निष्पादन एजेंसियों के अधिकारी यादृच्छिक आधार पर कार्यों की गुणवत्ता जांच भी करते हैं। कुछ विशिष्ट कार्यों में, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय तथा इसकी निष्पादन एजेंसियां तीसरे पक्ष के गुणवत्ता लेखा परीक्षकों को भी नियुक्त करती हैं। ऐसी जांच/निरीक्षण के दौरान पाई गई कमियों, यदि कोई हो, को आवश्यक सुधार/पुनर्निर्माण/प्रतिस्थापन के लिए रियायतग्राही/ठेकेदार के ध्यान में लाया जाता है।

उपरोक्त प्रक्रियाएं छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश के सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्यों पर लागू होती हैं।
(च) राजस्थान राज्य में जालौर और सिरोंही जिलों के मुख्यालय मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नेटवर्क (रारा-325 और रारा-62) से जुड़े हुए हैं।

PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT 2.0 SCHEME IN KERALA

493. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) the number of water supply projects set to be implemented across local bodies in Kerala under the second phase of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0) scheme; and
- (b) the current status of these projects?

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

(a) and (b) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 was launched on 01 October 2021 with a Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 66,750 crore for projects. Under the scheme, States/UTs are empowered to design, approve, prioritise and implement the projects within the broad framework of AMRUT 2.0 guidelines. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) approves State Water Action Plans (SWAPs) under AMRUT 2.0 as per recommendation of State High Power Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by Chief Secretary of the States/UTs.

Under AMRUT 2.0, a total of 740 projects worth ₹3,743.43 crore (including Operations and Maintenance cost) have been approved by MoHUA in Kerala State which include 251 water supply projects worth ₹2,413.66 crore in 91 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The current status of projects as reported by MoHUA/Kerala (as on 27.01.2025) is as follows:

S No	Number of Projects	Amount (In Rs Crore)	Stage/Status
1	130	932.70	Awarded
2	26	368.94	Tender
3	79	640.76	Detailed Project Report (DPR)

Total works worth ₹465.19 crore have been physically completed for water supply projects.

हरियाणा को जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत तकनीकी एवं वित्तीय सहायता

494. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा हरियाणा में, विशेष रूप से सोनीपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत विगत तीन वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्रदान की गई तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहायता का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा जेजेएम के अंतर्गत लंबित परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजनाओं में देरी के कारणों का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार अगस्त, 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी में देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन अर्थात् 55 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन (एलपीसीडी) के सेवा स्तर पर, निर्धारित गुणवत्ता (बीआईएस:10500) के माध्यम से नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर पीने योग्य पानी का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल को क्रियान्वित कर रही है।

जैसा कि हरियाणा राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, दिनांक 03.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, हरियाणा के सभी 30.41 लाख (100%) ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 12.75 लाख कनेक्शन जल जीवन मिशन के तहत प्रदान किए गए हैं।

इसी तरह, हरियाणा के सोनीपत जिले में, सभी 2.05 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 86 हजार नल कनेक्शन जेजेएम के तहत प्रदान किए गए हैं।

हरियाणा सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने तथा निगरानी करने और उनके पथप्रदर्शन के लिए भारत सरकार ने बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) पर चर्चा करना और उसे अंतिम रूप देना, योजना और कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा करना, क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान के आदान-प्रदान के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक दल द्वारा क्षेत्रीय दौरे आदि शामिल हैं। पारदर्शिता और प्रभावी निगरानी लाने के लिए, एक ऑनलाइन 'जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड' बनाया गया है, जो राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जिला और गांव-वार प्रगति के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति के प्रावधान की स्थिति प्रदर्शित करता है।

जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए हरियाणा द्वारा वर्ष-वार आबंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है।

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	केंद्रीय अंश					राज्य व्यय
		अथशेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	व्यय	
1	2019-20	10.13	149.95	149.95	160.08	69.29	73.8
2	2020-21	90.8	289.52	72.38	163.18	130.67	120.09
3	2021-22	32.51	1,119.95	559.98	592.49	433.78	430.31
4	2022-23	158.71	1,157.44	463.00	621.71	519.77	447.46
5	2023-24	101.93	1,053.44	526.72	628.65	589.79	687.56
6	2024-25*	38.86	462.03	0.00	38.86	18.46	188.71
कुल			4,232.33	1,772.03		1,761.76	1,947.93

*दिनांक 03.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार

चूंकि पेयजल राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए जिला-स्तरीय निधि आबंटन सहित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं/स्कीमों के ब्यौरे भारत सरकार के स्तर पर अनुरक्षित नहीं किए जाते हैं।

(ग) हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, मुकदमेबाजी और निधियों की कमी के कारण पाइपों की खरीद के लिए निविदा को अंतिम रूप देने में विलंब के कारण परियोजनाओं में विलंब हुआ है।

(घ) हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, लंबित परियोजनाओं को निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन 31 मार्च, 2026 तक पूरा करने की योजना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

495. श्री राजीव राय:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) की राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-वार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग वार क्या समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(ग) जिन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरा नहीं हो पाया, उनके कारणों सहित सड़क-वार विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इन सड़कों का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(घ) मऊ, गोरखपुर और बलिया में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-24 पर रोड़ कट और अंडरपास से संबंधित जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (रारा) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। रारा को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में रखने के लिए रारा पर कार्य पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, यातायात सघनता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

नियत तिथि के बाद निर्धारित विवरण अवधि के अनुसार कार्यों को पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में चल रही रारा की कुछ परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में विलंब विभिन्न कारणों जैसेकि भूमि अधिग्रहण, वैधानिक स्वीकृति/अनुमति, जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं के स्थानांतरण, अतिक्रमण हटाने, कानून और व्यवस्था, रियायतकर्ता/ठेकेदार की वित्तीय कमी, रियायतकर्ता/ठेकेदार का खराब कार्य-निष्पादन और कोविड-19 महामारी, भारी वर्षा, बाढ़ आदि जैसी अप्रत्याशित घटनाएं, आदि की वजह से हुईं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चल रहे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (रारा) की वर्तमान स्थिति और इनके पूरा होने की समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(घ) मऊ, गोरखपुर और बलिया में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-24 पर मध्य मार्ग और अंडरपास की जानकारी संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दी गई है।

विवरण -I

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चल रही परियोजनाओं तथा इनके पूरा होने की समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	रारा सं.	खंड/पैकेज का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	टीपीसी (करोड़ रु. में)	सौंपने की तारीख	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	पूरा करने की लक्षित तारीख
1	19	आगरा बाईपास (उत्तरी) का 6एल, जो रारा -2 (नया रारा -19) के किमी 174.500 को यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे के किमी 141.000 से जोड़ेगा	12.67	609.82	28/03/2022	86	31/03/2025

2	530बी	गाँव गजु से किमी 32.982 पर 4एल, रारा - 530बी (पैकज -1सी) के किमी 208.000 पर देवीनगर बाईपास (अंत) तक।	33.02	898.26	25/03/2022	98	28/02/2025
3	44	गाँव देवरी को रारा -44 गाँव बाद से किमी 0.000 से किमी 7.772 तक जोड़ने वाले आगरा इनर रिंग रोड के बचे हुए हिस्से का निर्माण	7.77	293.90	30/11/2022	67.5	31/05/2025
4	530बी	मथुरा बाईपास (शुरुआत) से मौजूदा किमी पर 4एल। एनएच-44 के 154.20 से एनएच-530बी के किमी 32.982 पर गजू गांव तक (पैकेज-आईबी)	32.98	1060.71	29/03/2022	65	31/05/2025
5	530बी	देवीनगर बाईपास (अंत) (एनएच 530बी का मौजूदा किमी 208.000/डिजाइन किमी 66.000) से कासगंज बाईपास (अंत) (एनएच 530बी का मौजूदा किमी 150.100/डिजाइन किमी 123.100) तक 4एल	57.97	1359.71	29/03/2023	6.78	05/06/2026
6	74	एनएच-30 (पैकेज-1) के किमी 0.000 से किमी 32.500 तक बरेली-पीलीभीत-सितारगंज का 4एल	32.5	1461.59	28/03/2023	8.19	13/03/2026
7	30	पीलीभीत-सितारगंज का किमी 32.500 से किमी 4-लेन एनएच-30 का 70.800 (पैकेज-2)	38.3	723.77	27/03/2023	1	13/03/2026
8	731	एनएच 731 (पैकेज-1) के खुटार बाईपास की शुरुआत से शाहजहांपुर बाईपास की शुरुआत तक, किमी 40.000 से 88.750 तक मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और 2/4एल पीएस तक उन्नयन	48.75	677.99	20/06/2022	75.5	09-09-2025
9	731	एनएच 731 (पैकेज-2ए) के शाहजहांपुर बाईपास की शुरुआत से किमी 88.750 से 123.650 तक मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और 4एल पीएस तक उन्नयन	34.9	690.42	30/11/2022	11.1	31.03.2026
10	24	किमी 327.545, किमी 411.105 और किमी 415.865 पर शेष 03 बड़े/छोटे पुलों का निर्माण, किमी 416.685 पर 01 वीयूपी और किमी पर 2-लेन क्रॉस-फ्लाईओवर। एनएच-24 के बरेली-सीतापुर के मौजूदा 4एल पर 413.830	2.49	91.50	18/12/2023	85	31/03/2025

11	731	एनएच 731 (पैकेज-2बी) के शाहाबाद बाईपास के शुरू से हरदोई बाईपास के अंत तक किमी 123.650 से 175.080 तक मौजूदा सड़क का 4एल पीएस तक सुधार और उन्नयन	51.43	834.42	30/11/2022	18.2	31/03/2026
12	-	कानपुर के चारों ओर किमी 000 से किमी 23.325 तक रिंग रोड का निर्माण (चर्चेंडी-सर्चेंडी। से महाराजपुर) (पैकेज-I)	23.32	1134.00	29/03/2023	19.8	06.06.2026
13	-	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कानपुर के चारों ओर रिंग रोड का निर्माण 68.650 से 93.209 तक (जरकला से पकरी) (पैकेज-IV)। एनएच 731 (पैकेज-3) के हरदोई बाईपास के अंत से हरदोई जिले के अंत तक, किमी 175.080 से 229.070 तक मौजूदा सड़क का 4एल पीएस में सुधार और उन्नयन	24.56	985.30	29/03/2023	0	30/06/2027
14	731	6एल एलिवेटेड कानपुर - लखनऊ (एक्सप्रेसवे) पैकेज-1 किमी 10+980 से किमी 28+500 तक	53.99	1028.81	16/03/2022	97.47	07/07/2025
15	NE-6	एनएच 28 (नया एनएच 27) (पैकेज-3) के डिजाइन किमी 121+ 600 से किमी 144+020 तक मौजूदा 4एल अयोध्या बाईपास सेक्शन का सुदृढीकरण	17.52	1479.77	15/03/2022	56.18	30/07/2025
16	28	6एल ग्रीनफील्ड कानपुर - लखनऊ (एक्सप्रेसवे) पैकेज II किमी 28.500 से किमी तक 73.744	22.42	518.45	25/05/2023	66.05	07/09/2025
17	NE-6	मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और उन्नयन 4एल पीएस तक किमी 229.070 से 260.800 तक, हरदोई जिले के अंत से लखनऊ रिंग रोड एनएच 731 (पैकेज-4) तक	45.24	1941.00	15/03/2022	72.69	08/05/2025
18	731	मुरादाबाद-ठाकुरद्वारा-काशीपुर सेक्शन का किमी 0.000 से किमी 38.77 तक (पैकेज-II)	31.73	291.62	14/03/2022	72.34	31/05/2025
19	734	हापुड़ बाईपास - मुरादाबाद जिसमें हापुड़ बाईपास (किमी 50.00 - किमी 148.277) शामिल है	38.77	1140.80	07/12/2022	4.28	14/03/2026
20	9	रामपुर-रुद्रपुर सेक्शन का किमी 0.000 से किमी 13.700 तक 4एल (ग्रीनफील्ड) पश्चिमी साइड स्पर जो रामपुर शहर को बाईपास करते	99.86	1802.54	28/03/2018	97.88	30/06/2025

		हुए एनएच-24 को एनएच-87 से जोड़ता है					
21	-	मुरादाबाद पश्चिमी साइड स्पर का किमी 0.000 से किमी 33.200 (पैकेज-I)	13.7	384.29	04/03/2022	25.24	31/08/2025
22	734	किमी 181.000 से किमी 189.500 तक 4एल रामपुर बाईपास	33.72	887.58	07/12/2022	30.71	31/10/2025
23	9	वाराणसी रांची कोलकाता एक्सप्रेसवे, पैकेज-1	10.19	339.72	30/03/2022	78.00	31/03/2025
24	6 लेन ग्रीन फील्ड वाराणसी-रांची-कोलकाता एक्सप्रेसवे	वाराणसी रिंग रोड (पैकेज-II) संदहा गांव (किमी 11.70/एनएच-29) को रेवासा गांव (किमी 818.80/एनएच-2) से जोड़ता है, चरण-II	27.00	994.03	31.03.2023	1	24.11.2026
25	वाराणसी रिंग रोड, चरण-II, पैकेज-2	एनएच-29ई के गोरखपुर-सोनौली खंड का 4-लेनिंग	27.27	949.00	13.02.2018	88.1	30.06.2025
26	रारा - 29E (नया रारा -24)	गोरखपुर बाईपास (ग्रीन फील्ड अलाइनमेंट)	79.54	1458.00	30.03.2022	43.45	31.10.2025
27	-	एनएच-31 के गाजीपुर-बलिया-यूपी/बिहार राज्य सीमा (ग्रीनफील्ड) खंड से चार लेन राजमार्ग का निर्माण: पैकेज I [हृदयपुर (किमी 0.000) से शाहपुर (किमी 42.500)] उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर।	26.62	646.26	29.03.2023	30.25	02.01.2026
28	रारा -31	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-31 के गाजीपुर-बलिया-यूपी/बिहार राज्य सीमा (ग्रीनफील्ड) खंड से चार लेन राजमार्ग का निर्माण: पैकेज II [शाहपुर (किमी 42.500) से पिंडारी (किमी 78.150) तक]।	42.50	621.00	12.12.2022	47.9	31.08.2025

29	रारा -31	एनएच-31 के गाजीपुर-बलिया-यूपी/बिहार राज्य सीमा (ग्रीनफील्ड) खंड से चार लेन राजमार्ग: पैकेज III [पिंडारी (किमी 78.150) से रावलगंज बाईपास (किमी 117.120) तक]।	35.65	585.91	23.01.2023	36.71	26.10.2025
30	रारा -31	एनएच-31 के गाजीपुर-बलिया-यूपी/बिहार राज्य सीमा (ग्रीनफील्ड) खंड से चार लेन राजमार्ग: पैकेज IV [उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर बक्सर स्पर से किमी 17.270 लंबाई। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इंजीनियरिंग, खरीद और निर्माण (ईपीसी) मोड पर जौनपुर शहर में एनएच-128ए (शास्त्री ब्रिज के समानांतर) पर गोमती नदी पर वेल फाउंडेशन पर 211.880 मीटर बड़े पुल का निर्माण। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बलिया शहर में एनएच-31 (गाजीपुर-बलिया) के चेनेज 483.810 पर कटहल नाले पर पाइल फाउंडेशन के साथ 30 मीटर छोटे पुल का निर्माण। एनएच-330ए के रायबरेली-जगदीशपुर खंड को किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 47.800 तक (डिजाइन लंबाई - 46.020 किमी.) दो/चार लेन का बनाना, जिसमें जगदीशपुर बाईपास शामिल है और 4.100 किमी. को छोड़कर। ईपीसी मोड पर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-731 (पुराना एनएच-56) के साथ जगदीशपुर बाईपास की ओवरलैपिंग लंबाई	38.97	660.34	30.11.2022	32.5	26.12.2025
31	रारा -31	एनएच-24बी (नया एनएच-30) के रायबरेली-प्रयागराज खंड (बाईपास और लिंक रोड को छोड़कर) के 4 लेन का निर्माण	17.27	243.88	07.12.2022	45.57	31.08.2025
32	रारा - 128ए	एनएच 30 (पुराना एनएच 24बी) के रायबरेली-इलाहाबाद खंड के 4 लेन (4 बाईपास) जगतपुर, बाबूगंज, ऊंचाहार, अलापुर	0.21	20.74	02.06.2022	53.45	28.06.2025
33	रारा -31	प्रयागराज शहर में इनर रिंग रोड पैकेज- II	0.03	4.07	15.03.2024	57	30.04.2025

34	330ए	प्रयागराज शहर में इनर रिंग रोड पैकेज- III	46.02	369.71	02.08.2021	95	10.06.2025
35	रारा -30	डीएनडी-फरीदाबाद-बल्लभगढ़ बाईपास केएमपी लिंक से जेवर अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे तक ग्रीनफील्ड कनेक्टिविटी का निर्माण - दिल्ली मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के लिए स्पर	63.17	638.35	10.11.2023	98	10.02.2025
36	रारा -30	एनएच-709बी पैकेज- II का शामिल से सहारनपुर खंड	24.19	426.71	18.07.2022	98	16.03.2025
37	इनर रिंग रोड प्रयागराज	6 लेन दिल्ली-देहरादून-सहारनपुर आर्थिक गलियारा, पैकेज- I	7.66	835.43	17.10.2023	19.64	18.06.2026
38	इनर रिंग रोड प्रयागराज	6 लेन दिल्ली-देहरादून-सा	14.98	349.48	19.10.2023	84.5	26.03.2025
39	रारा - 148Nए	खंड/पैकेज का नाम	31.425 22.3 किमी (हरियाणा) एवं 9.125 किमी (यूपी)	2414.67	01.08.2022	34.2	30.06.2026
40	709बी	आगरा बाईपास (उत्तरी) का 6एल, जो रारा -2 (नया रारा -19) के किमी 174.500 को यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे के किमी 141.000 से जोड़ेगा	62.77	739.09	05.02.2019	96	31.03.2025
41	344G	गाँव गजु से किमी 32.982 पर 4एल, रारा - 530बी (पैकज -1सी) के किमी 208.000 पर देवीनगर बाईपास (अंत) तक।	27.00	1602.01	24.12.2021	82	30.04.2025
42	344G	गाँव देवरी को रारा -44 गाँव बाद से किमी 0.000 से किमी 7.772 तक जोड़ने वाले आगरा इनर रिंग रोड के बचे हुए हिस्से का निर्माण	29.50	1335.45	28.08.2021	74	30.04.2025

43	344G	मथुरा बाईपास (शुरुआत) से मौजूदा किमी पर 4एल। एनएच-44 के 154.20 से एनएच-530बी के किमी 32.982 पर गजू गांव तक (पैकेज-आईबी)	25.50	1159.96	28.08.2021	98	30.04.2025
44	344G	देवीनगर बाईपास (अंत) (एनएच 530बी का मौजूदा किमी 208.000/डिजाइन किमी 66.000) से कासगंज बाईपास (अंत) (एनएच 530बी का मौजूदा किमी 150.100/डिजाइन किमी 123.100) तक 4एल	37.79	1428.19	28.08.2021	80	30.04.2025
45	ग्रीनफील्ड स्पर	एनएच-30 (पैकेज-1) के किमी 0.000 से किमी 32.500 तक बरेली-पीलीभीत-सितारगंज का 4एल	8.00	326.79	14/15.03.2022	93	31.03.2025
46	डीएमई पैकेज -V	पीलीभीत-सितारगंज का किमी 32.500 से किमी 4-लेन एनएच-30 का 70.800 (पैकेज-2)	14.60	1147.26	30.03.2022	49.9	31.12.2025
47	रारा - 709बी, पैकेज -II	एनएच 731 (पैकेज-I) के खुटार बाईपास की शुरुआत से शाहजहांपुर बाईपास की शुरुआत तक, किमी 40.000 से 88.750 तक मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और 2/4एल पीएस तक उन्नयन	16.85	2002.79	22.02.2021	98	15.02.2025
48		एनएच 731 (पैकेज-2ए) के शाहजहांपुर बाईपास की शुरुआत से किमी 88.750 से 123.650 तक मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और 4एल पीएस तक उन्नयन	39.56	1180.99	29.03.2023	17.02	19.05.2026
49	रारा - 709ए D	किमी 327.545, किमी 411.105 और किमी 415.865 पर शेष 03 बड़े/छोटे पुलों का निर्माण, किमी 416.685 पर 01 वीयूपी और किमी पर 2-लेन क्रॉस-फ्लाईओवर। एनएच-24 के बरेली-सीतापुर के मौजूदा 4एल पर 413.830	27.25	465.00	24-09-2021	97.73	28.02.2025
50		एनएच 731 (पैकेज-2बी) के शाहाबाद बाईपास के शुरू से हरदोई बाईपास के अंत तक किमी 123.650 से 175.080 तक मौजूदा सड़क का 4एल पीएस तक सुधार और उन्नयन	21.68	188.60	22.07.2021	62.63	30.04.2025

51		कानपुर के चारों ओर किमी 000 से किमी 23.325 तक रिंग रोड का निर्माण (चबेंडी-सचेंडी। से महाराजपुर) (पैकेज-I)	10.15	169.55	25-11-2022	79.1	31.03.2025
52	रारा - 709ए	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कानपुर के चारों ओर रिंग रोड का निर्माण 68.650 से 93.209 तक (जरकला से पकरी) (पैकेज-IV)। एनएच 731 (पैकेज-3) के हरदोई बाईपास के अंत से हरदोई जिले के अंत तक, किमी 175.080 से 229.070 तक मौजूदा सड़क का 4एल पीएस में सुधार और उन्नयन	50.25	954.90	12-03-2021	52.48	31.12.2025
53	-	6एल एलिवेटेड कानपुर - लखनऊ (एक्सप्रेसवे) पैकेज-1 किमी 10+980 से किमी 28+500 तक	12.02	224.96	23-03-2022	46.21	31.10.2025
54	रारा - 344	एनएच 28 (नया एनएच 27) (पैकेज-3) के डिजाइन किमी 121+ 600 से किमी 144+020 तक मौजूदा 4एल अयोध्या बाईपास सेक्शन का सुदृढ़ीकरण	यूपी : 23.70 ; उत्तराखंड : 4.23	412.95	30.06.2022	75.53	31.03.2025
55	रारा - 344बी G	6एल ग्रीनफील्ड कानपुर - लखनऊ (एक्सप्रेसवे) पैकेज II किमी 28.500 से किमी तक 73.744	यूपी : 19.07 ; उत्तराखंड : 31.63	1475.00	24.12.2021	60.02	30.06.2025
56	रारा -87	मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और उन्नयन 4एल पीएस तक किमी 229.070 से 260.800 तक, हरदोई जिले के अंत से लखनऊ रिंग रोड एनएच 731 (पैकेज-4) तक	43.45	904.41	31.03.2016	95.87	15.03.2025
57	रारा -34 & 734	मुरादाबाद-ठाकुरद्वारा-काशीपुर सेक्शन का किमी 0.000 से किमी 38.77 तक (पैकेज-II)	यूपी : 41.614 ; उत्तराखंड : 30.000	1659.12	31.03.2016	83.46	31.05.2025
58	रारा - 534	हापुड़ बाईपास - मुरादाबाद जिसमें हापुड़ बाईपास (किमी 50.00 - किमी 148.277) शामिल है	10.76	578.02	23.03.2022	90.1	28.02.2025

59	रारा - 534	रामपुर-रुद्रपुर सेक्शन का किमी 0.000 से किमी 13.700 तक 4एल (ग्रीनफील्ड) पश्चिमी साइड स्पर जो रामपुर शहर को बाईपास करते हुए एनएच-24 को एनएच-87 से जोड़ता है	15.56	107.43	23.03.2022	10.31	07.09.2025
60	रारा - 24बी	मुरादाबाद पश्चिमी साइड स्पर का किमी 0.000 से किमी 33.200 (पैकेज-I)	17.93	319.96	07.09.2020	88%	मार्च , 2025
61	730	किमी 181.000 से किमी 189.500 तक 4एल रामपुर बाईपास	1 Joबी	99.64	30.08.2020	89%	मार्च , 2025
62	75E	वाराणसी रांची कोलकाता एक्सप्रेसवे, पैकेज-1 वाराणसी रिंग रोड (पैकेज-II) संदहा गांव (किमी 11.70/एनएच-29) को रेवासा गांव (किमी 818.80/एनएच-2) से जोड़ता है, चरण-II	1 Joबी	28.69	05.08.2021	15%	दिसम्बर , 2025
63		एनएच-29ई के गोरखपुर-सोनौली खंड का 4-लेनिंग	10.6	81.88	26.09.2024	41%	जून , 2025
64	731ए	गोरखपुर बाईपास (ग्रीन फील्ड अलाइनमेंट)	35	264.86	04.10.2021	78%	जून , 2025
65	235	एनएच-31 के गाजीपुर-बलिया-यूपी/बिहार राज्य सीमा (ग्रीनफील्ड) खंड से चार लेन राजमार्ग का निर्माण: पैकेज I [हृदयपुर (किमी 0.000) से शाहपुर (किमी 42.500)] उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर।	4.47	44.92	12.07.2022	80%	मार्च , 2025
66	96	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-31 के गाजीपुर-बलिया-यूपी/बिहार राज्य सीमा (ग्रीनफील्ड) खंड से चार लेन राजमार्ग का निर्माण: पैकेज II [शाहपुर (किमी 42.500) से पिंडारी (किमी 78.150) तक]।	9.9	1948.25	25.11.2020	72%	अगस्त, 2025
67	219	एनएच-31 के गाजीपुर-बलिया-यूपी/बिहार राज्य सीमा (ग्रीनफील्ड) खंड से चार लेन राजमार्ग: पैकेज III [पिंडारी (किमी 78.150) से रावलगंज बाईपास (किमी 117.120) तक]।	10.6	128.31	08.08.2022	55%	जून , 2025
67	334ए	एनएच-31 के गाजीपुर-बलिया-यूपी/बिहार राज्य सीमा (ग्रीनफील्ड) खंड से चार लेन राजमार्ग: पैकेज IV [उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर बक्सर स्पर से किमी 17.270 लंबाई। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इंजीनियरिंग, खरीद और	15.09	227.06	30.03.2022	99%	फरवरी , 2025

		निर्माण (ईपीसी) मोड पर जौनपुर शहर में एनएच-128ए (शास्त्री ब्रिज के समानांतर) पर गोमती नदी पर वेल फाउंडेशन पर 211.880 मीटर बड़े पुल का निर्माण। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बलिया शहर में एनएच-31 (गाजीपुर-बलिया) के चेनेज 483.810 पर कटहल नाले पर पाइल फाउंडेशन के साथ 30 मीटर छोटे पुल का निर्माण। एनएच-330ए के रायबरेली-जगदीशपुर खंड को किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 47.800 तक (डिजाइन लंबाई - 46.020 किमी.) दो/चार लेन का बनाना, जिसमें जगदीशपुर बाईपास शामिल है और 4.100 किमी. को छोड़कर। ईपीसी मोड पर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-731 (पुराना एनएच-56) के साथ जगदीशपुर बाईपास की ओवरलैपिंग लंबाई					
67	227ए	एनएच-24बी (नया एनएच-30) के रायबरेली-प्रयागराज खंड (बाईपास और लिंक रोड को छोड़कर) के 4 लेन का निर्माण	34.76	307.11	07.01.2022	86%	मार्च , 2025
68	135ए	एनएच 30 (पुराना एनएच 24बी) के रायबरेली-इलाहाबाद खंड के 4 लेन (4 बाईपास) जगतपुर, बाबूगंज, ऊंचाहार, अलापुर	37.53	395.62	04.10.2021	66%	जून , 2025
69	730	प्रयागराज शहर में इनर रिंग रोड पैकेज- II	1 Joबी	126.94	02.09.2022	77%	जून , 2025
70	91ए	प्रयागराज शहर में इनर रिंग रोड पैकेज- III	40	343.77	27.08.2020	77%	जून , 2025
71	76	डीएनडी-फरीदाबाद-बल्लभगढ़ बाईपास केएमपी लिंक से जेवर अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे तक ग्रीनफील्ड कनेक्टिविटी का निर्माण - दिल्ली मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के लिए स्पर	1 Joबी	50.77	15.05.2023	35%	दिसंबर 2025
72	731ए	एनएच-709बी पैकेज- II का शामिल से सहारनपुर खंड	14.16	697.66	17.01.2023	73%	अक्टूबर, 2025
73	731बी	6 लेन दिल्ली-देहरादून-सहारनपुर आर्थिक गलियारा, पैकेज- I	49.2	640.18	14.03.2023	56%	नवम्बर, 2025

74	730	6 लेन दिल्ली-देहरादून-सा	6.27	189.31	04.09.2023	15%	जून , 2025
75	227ए	खंड/पैकेज का नाम	39.15	403.36	07.01.2022	45%	जून , 2025
76		आगरा बाईपास (उत्तरी) का 6एल, जो रारा -2 (नया रारा -19) के किमी 174.500 को यमुना एक्सप्रेसवे के किमी 141.000 से जोड़ेगा	6.13	225.17	29.09.2023	47%	जून , 2025
77	730	गाँव गजु से किमी 32.982 पर 4एल, रारा -530बी (पैकेज -1सी) के किमी 208.000 पर देवीनगर बाईपास (अंत) तक।	3.51	62.18	27.10.2023	37%	जून , 2025
78	731बी	गाँव देवरी को रारा -44 गाँव बाद से किमी 0.000 से किमी 7.772 तक जोड़ने वाले आगरा इनर रिंग रोड के बचे हुए हिस्से का निर्माण	40.09	917.91	05.06.2023	34%	14.01.2026
79	76	मथुरा बाईपास (शुरुआत) से मौजूदा किमी पर 4एल। एनएच-44 के 154.20 से एनएच-530बी के किमी 32.982 पर गजु गांव तक (पैकेज-आईबी)	1 Joबी	78.5	04.03.2023	35%	19.06.2025
80	731ए	देवीनगर बाईपास (अंत) (एनएच 530बी का मौजूदा किमी 208.000/डिजाइन किमी 66.000) से कासगंज बाईपास (अंत) (एनएच 530बी का मौजूदा किमी 150.100/डिजाइन किमी 123.100) तक 4एल	25.55	1156.72	21.04.2023	40%	31.01.2026
81	124D	एनएच-30 (पैकेज-1) के किमी 0.000 से किमी 32.500 तक बरेली-पीलीभीत-सितारगंज का 4एल	54.05	840.93	14.03.2023	24%	08.02.2026
82	321G	पीलीभीत-सितारगंज का किमी 32.500 से किमी 4-लेन एनएच-30 का 70.800 (पैकेज-2)	24.1	343.54	02.02.2023	19%	27.08.2025
83	135ए	एनएच 731 (पैकेज-1) के खुटार बाईपास की शुरुआत से शाहजहांपुर बाईपास की शुरुआत तक, किमी 40.000 से 88.750 तक मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और 2/4एल पीएस तक उन्नयन	7.39	438.24	30.11.2023	20%	28.08.2025
84	76	एनएच 731 (पैकेज-2ए) के शाहजहांपुर बाईपास की शुरुआत से किमी 88.750 से 123.650 तक मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और 4एल पीएस तक उन्नयन	1 Joबी	63.75	24.03.2023	15%	10.09.2025

85	730	किमी 327.545, किमी 411.105 और किमी 415.865 पर शेष 03 बड़े/छोटे पुलों का निर्माण, किमी 416.685 पर 01 वीयूपी और किमी पर 2-लेन क्रॉस-फ्लाईओवर। एनएच-24 के बरेली-सीतापुर के मौजूदा 4एल पर 413.830	32.54	509.65	27.09.2023	12%	14.09.2025
86	76 & 27	एनएच 731 (पैकेज-2बी) के शाहाबाद बाईपास के शुरू से हरदोई बाईपास के अंत तक किमी 123.650 से 175.080 तक मौजूदा सड़क का 4एल पीएस तक सुधार और उन्नयन	5.1	274.06	11.08.2023	80%	14.09.2025
87	730S	कानपुर के चारों ओर किमी 000 से किमी 23.325 तक रिंग रोड का निर्माण (चचेन्डी-सचेन्डी। से महाराजपुर) (पैकेज-I)	40.39	809.25	13.12.2023	12%	04.12.2025
88	731ए	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कानपुर के चारों ओर रिंग रोड का निर्माण 68.650 से 93.209 तक (जरकला से पकरी) (पैकेज-IV)। एनएच 731 (पैकेज-3) के हरदोई बाईपास के अंत से हरदोई जिले के अंत तक, किमी 175.080 से 229.070 तक मौजूदा सड़क का 4एल पीएस में सुधार और उन्नयन	38.25	1141.67	13.07.2023	23%	23.06.2026
89	330 & 730	6एल एलिगेटेड कानपुर - लखनऊ (एक्सप्रेसवे) पैकेज-1 किमी 10+980 से किमी 28+500 तक	20.52	515.69	07.12.2023	13%	02.02.2026
90	96	एनएच 28 (नया एनएच 27) (पैकेज-3) के डिजाइन किमी 121+ 600 से किमी 144+020 तक मौजूदा 4एल अयोध्या बाईपास सेक्शन का सुदृढ़ीकरण	11.3	309.69	23.05.2023	0	10.11.2026
91	227ए	6एल ग्रीनफील्ड कानपुर - लखनऊ (एक्सप्रेसवे) पैकेज II किमी 28.500 से किमी तक 73.744	57.24	1344	30.06.2023	0	03.05.2027
92	92	मौजूदा सड़क का सुधार और उन्नयन 4एल पीएस तक किमी 229.070 से 260.800 तक, हरदोई जिले के अंत से लखनऊ रिंग रोड एनएच 731 (पैकेज-4) तक	8.1	296.02	29.03.2023	0	07.01.2027
93	92	मुरादाबाद-ठाकुरद्वारा-काशीपुर सेक्शन का किमी 0.000 से किमी 38.77 तक (पैकेज-II)	27.35	211.09	31.03.2022	93%	फ़रवरी 2025

94	92	हापुड़ बाईपास - मुरादाबाद जिसमें हापुड़ बाईपास (किमी 50.00 - किमी 148.277) शामिल है	30	236.47	14.03.2022	84%	मार्च , 2025
95	730सी	रामपुर-रुद्रपुर सेक्शन का किमी 0.000 से किमी 13.700 तक 4एल (ग्रीनफील्ड) पश्चिमी साइड स्पर जो रामपुर शहर को बाईपास करते हुए एनएच-24 को एनएच-87 से जोड़ता है	23.25	172.5	14.03.2022	65%	मार्च , 2025
96	730सी	मुरादाबाद पश्चिमी साइड स्पर का किमी 0.000 से किमी 33.200 (पैकेज-I)	52.77	340.16	14.03.2022	91%	मार्च , 2025

विवरण -II

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-24 पर मध्य मार्ग और अंडरपास का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला	परियोजना	मध्य मार्ग का विवरण	चैनेज	अंडरपास का विवरण	चैनेज
1	गोरखपुर	रा. 24 के वाराणसी गोरखपुर खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	21 मीडियन ओपनिंग	153+220, 164+950, 167+250, 169+650, 173+470, 175+830, 178+690, 181+905, 183+645, 185+745, 187+100, 188+908, 192+993, 195+400, 198+300, 203+545, 205+190, 207+240, 209+747, 211+800, 212+350	हल्का वाहन अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास हल्का वाहन अंडरपास हल्का वाहन अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास वाहन अंडरपास पैदल यात्री	164+744 172+644 174+425 177+175 180+840 184+635 188+090 189+187 189+973 190+885 200+440 208+672 210+388

					अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास	
2	मऊ		16 मीडियन ओपनिंग	108+220, 110+745, 116+245, 123+100, 127+500, 129+920, 131+640, 136+125, 136+200, 138+995, 140+370, 142+630, 144+760, 149+295, 151+500 152+020	पैदल यात्री अंडरपास हल्का वाहन अंडरपास वाहन अंडरपास वाहन अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास पैदल यात्री अंडरपास वाहन अंडरपास वाहन अंडरपास हल्का वाहन अंडरपास हल्का वाहन अंडरपास	110+280 114+250 114+912 118+142 123+270 126+693 128+363 138+077 155+100 156+786
3	बलिया	-	-	-	-	-

ASSISTANCE FOR PMAY-U BENEFICIARIES

496. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the steps taken to assist Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) beneficiaries, who are unable to pay their share, including support from State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs);
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties faced in securing housing loans for beneficiaries without documented income; and
- (c) if so, the details of the measures taken to tackle these challenges and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. Government of India is sanctioning the proposals based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) along with project cost prepared by the implementing agencies of States/UTs.

Government of India provides its fixed share as Central Assistance of ₹1.0 lakh under In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), ₹1.5 lakh for Affordable Housing in

Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary Led Individual Construction or Enhancement (BLC) verticals of PMAY-U. The remaining cost of the house as per DPR is shared by States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Beneficiaries. As per the scheme guidelines, State/UT share in implementation of PMAY-U is not mandatory. However, States/UTs are advised to keep a provision of their share at the stage of preparation of DPRs to reduce the financial burden on the urban poor which varies from State to State and project to project. States/UTs also help beneficiaries in arranging their share through facilitating loans from Banks/Housing Finance Companies (HFCs).

Learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

As per scheme guidelines, State/UT share is mandatory under PMAY-U 2.0. Apart from the minimum State/UT share, the State/UT Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability.

States/UTs are advised to facilitate low-cost credit facility to the beneficiaries by signing the Tripartite Agreement between banks, beneficiaries and States.

Further, Government of India has restructured Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low-Income Housing (CRGFTLIH) for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) /Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme aims to enhance the credit accessibility and worthiness of eligible households by extending the guarantee on the housing loan taken from Scheduled Commercial Banks, HFCs etc. It also aims to help eligible beneficiaries of PMAY-U 2.0 belonging to EWS/LIG through affordable home loans from financial institutions to complete their homes on time, thereby directly contributing to the program's objectives.

INITIATIVES TAKEN BY AAI FOR GROWTH OF AIRPORTS

497. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA :

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN :

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN :

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

- (a) the details of the major projects or initiatives undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) that contributed to the positive evaluation and growth in airports;
- (b) whether the AAI proposes to maintain or improve this rating in the upcoming years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the AAI is working on the proposal of the State Government of Maharashtra regarding opening of New Airport at Palghar district in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) AAI's positive performance assessment under the MoU framework is attributed not only to major projects undertaken, but is also owing to its achievement against key financial, operational, and governance parameters. In FY 2023-24, AAI achieved Rs.14,962.76 crore as 'Revenue from Operations' against the target of Rs.14,000 crore. Additionally, AAI recorded its highest-ever Capital Expenditure of Rs.5,335.00 crore in FY 2023-24, reflecting its commitment to Airport development.;

The major projects completed by AAI during the FY 2023-24 include the inauguration of new Terminal Buildings, development of allied infrastructure and new Airport at Chennai, Port Blair, Surat, Tiruchirapally, Ayodhya, Tezu, Pune,

Kolhapur, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Rajkot, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Chithrakoot, Moradabad, Shravasti Airports respectively.

AAI also endeavored to meet its key MoU targets and mandates in line with Government of India directives, including Government e-Marketplace (GeM) Procurement, Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) Portal implementation, Corporate Governance, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, further reinforcing its strong performance evaluation.;

(b) AAI is committed to maintaining and further improving its MoU rating in the coming years through proactive performance monitoring and strategic interventions. AAI periodically reviews all MoU parameters to ensure alignment with targeted levels. Additionally, best efforts are made to ensure compliance with Government-mandated parameters, thereby reinforcing AAI's commitment to operational excellence and governance.;

(c) Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any Airport developer including the State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Prefeasibility study conducted for construction of airport and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

GoI has not received any proposal seeking its approval under Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008 for construction of a Greenfield Airport at Palghar,

Maharashtra either from the State Government of Maharashtra or any Airport Developer.

ROADS IN TIRUPATI

498. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received the proposals pertaining to the Tirupati Parliamentary Constituency regarding VUP at Gurrappathota Junction on NH-71, VUP/Service Road at LA Sagaram on NH-71, VUP at ChinthareddypalemPalem on NH-16, FOB at Chillakuru cross road on NH-16, Upgradation from LVUP to VUP at 64.950 Kms and 68.790 Kms on National Highway from Naidupeta to Thurupukanupur;
- (b) if so, whether the Government is going to approve these projects; and
- (c) if so, the stipulated time for completion of the above projects?.

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

(a) to (c) The details of proposals regarding construction of VUPs, FOB and service road pertaining to the Tirupati Parliamentary Constituency is as under:

- (i) VUP at Gurrappathota Junction on NH-71: This VUP is not possible at this stage as 6-laning of Renigunta-Naidupet Section of NH-71 has been completed.
- (ii) VUP/Service Road at LA Sagaram on NH-71: A box structure of size 5m x 3m has been constructed for cross movement of the local villagers and the farmers to

their fields. As there is no habitation at the proposed location, service road is not required.

(iii) VUP at Chinthareddypalem at km 1374.945 on NH-16: The feasibility of providing VUP at this location (km 1374.945) is under examination.

(iv) FOB at Chillakuru Cross Road on NH-16: This location falls in Tada-Nellore section of NH-16 and proposal for the construction of VUP with pedestrian crossing facilities with estimated cost of Rs. 45.82 crore has been approved. The work is under bidding stage and likely to be completed in 15 months from the date of commencement of work.

(v) Upgradation of LVUP to VUP at 64.950 and 68.790 on NH-71: The proposal for upgradation of LVUP to VUP at 64.950 and 68.790 is being taken up under Change of Scope of existing work. The work is under approval stage and likely to be completed in 15 months from the date of commencement of work.

KHAJURAHO AIRPORT

499. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is cognizant of the fact that Khajuraho airport is functional with limited connectivity;
- (b) if so, whether the Government is taking measures to connect Khajuraho to Jodhpur, Mumbai and Kolkata via flights, so as to help passenger commute and

aids tourism development of UNESCO world heritage site of Khajuraho and also eco-tourism of Panna Tiger Reserve; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Khajuraho Airport is presently connected with Delhi, Varanasi and Rewa.; Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), "Delhi-Khajuraho-Delhi" Tourism RCS route has been awarded with Seven (07) flights per week to SpiceJet in the third round of bidding. Further, RCS routes connecting Khajuraho to Datia, Chitrakoot and Rewa have been awarded to Fly big Airlines. RCS flights from Rewa to Khajuraho started on 25.11.2024. ;

With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate with the compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) issued by Government. Hence, it is up to the airline operator for introduction of air services to / from any airport in country depending on their operational and commercial viability.

दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों की संख्या में कमी

500. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने नागरिकों की सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सड़कों पर दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा चिह्नित दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों के महत्व को बढ़ावा देने और अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाली सड़कों के निर्माण पर ध्यान दे रही है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास, संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। एनएच पर कुछ स्थानों को दुर्घटनाओं की निश्चित संख्या के आधार पर दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों के रूप में पहचाना जाता है, जिसमें मृत्यु और गंभीर चोटें शामिल हैं। सरकार ने ऐसे दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों पर तत्काल अल्पकालिक उपाय करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं जैसे कि सड़क चिह्नांकन, साइनेज, क्रैश बैरियर, रोड स्टड, डिलिनेटर, अनधिकृत मध्य मार्ग को बंद करना, यातायात कम करने के उपाय आदि। सड़क ज्यामितीय सुधार, जंक्शन सुधार, कैरिजवे का स्पॉट चौड़ा करना, अंडरपास/ओवरपास का निर्माण आदि जैसे दीर्घकालिक उपाय भी साइट जांच के अनुसार ऐसे ब्लैक स्पॉट पर स्थायी सुधार उपायों के रूप में किए जाते हैं। एनएच पर कुल 13,795 ब्लैक स्पॉट की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 9,525 ब्लैक स्पॉट पर अल्पकालिक सुधार उपाय पूरे किए गए हैं और 4,777 ब्लैक स्पॉट पर स्थायी सुधार पूरा किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) सभी सड़क निर्माण कार्य भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस के मानकों, दिशा-निर्देशों, मैनुअल, आचार संहिता तथा सड़क एवं पुल निर्माण कार्यों के विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन एवं रखरखाव के चरणों के दौरान आवश्यक सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के डिजाइन, निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय

राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के उद्घाटन से पूर्व चरण के साथ-साथ मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर नियमित सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। निर्माण की वांछित गुणवत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए, ईपीसी अनुबंधों में प्राधिकरण अभियंता द्वारा गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण परीक्षणों की 100% जांच, नमूना आधार पर गुणवत्ता जांच, गुणवत्ता के संबंध में विवरण /रियायत समझौते के प्रावधानों का सख्त कार्यान्वयन, विफल/दोषपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए ठेकेदारों और सलाहकारों को दंडित करना आदि जैसे उपाय किए गए हैं।

EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS IN MAHARASHTRA

501. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) currently functional and non- functional in the country, State-wise, particularly for Dhule and Nashik in Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for EMRS lying non-functional and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make non-functional EMRS operational with quality education for students;

(c) the percentage of admissions given to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in EMRS, State-wise;

- (d) the details of dropout rate in EMRS across the country and the measures taken/being taken to address the high dropout rates in EMRS from Class VII onwards, gender-wise;
- (e) the allocated and utilized budget for EMRS so far;
- (f) whether the Government has any statistics regarding number of teacher and other staff posts lying vacant and if so, the details thereof along with the number of posts filled during the last five years, year and school-wise;
- (g) the details of dropout rates among PVTGs during the last five years and the key factors contributing to this trend; and
- (h) the measures adopted to reduce dropout rates among PVTGs and improve their access to education?

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

(a) As on date, a total number of 718 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have been sanctioned and 476 schools have been made functional and 242 EMRSs are non-functional. In Dhule district, 2 EMRSs have been sanctioned and are functional. In Nashik district, 8 EMRSs have been sanctioned, and all are also functional. The State/UT-wise details of functional and non-functional EMRSs are given at the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), an autonomous body under Ministry of Tribal Affairs is managing and implementing scheme of EMRS

has been continuously making efforts to functionalize EMRSs at the earliest. As a result, total 404 EMRSs were functional as on March, 2024 and as on date 476 EMRSs have been made functional. Further, The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has approved 718 EMRS locations, with construction completed in 346 schools. Construction of 247 EMRSs are in progress, while 125 EMRSs are at pre construction stage. The construction at many locations has been delayed due to the reasons like delay in land provision by State Governments, Land and forest clearance issues and local protests and other disruptions. These challenges are being sorted out in consultation with the respective State Governments, so that the construction of EMRSs may be completed and may be made functional at the earliest. The States have also been encouraged to start the schools from alternate buildings.

The Government has undertaken several steps to make operational the non-functional Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) , which include the following:

1. Infrastructure Development: Accelerated construction of EMRS buildings and related facilities through close monitoring and support to implementing agencies.
2. Recruitment of Staff: Recruitment drives are conducted to fill vacancies for teaching and non-teaching staff, ensuring adequate personnel to run the schools effectively.

3. Collaboration with State Governments: Coordination with State Tribal Welfare Departments for resolving issues related to land allocation, infrastructure, and recruitment.
 4. Capacity Building: Regular training programs and workshops for teachers and administrative staff to enhance their capabilities.
 5. Funding Support: Adequate financial allocations and timely disbursement of funds under the EMRS scheme to address resource-related delays.
 6. Monitoring and Review: Establishing a robust system of periodic reviews and inspections to address challenges and ensure smooth functioning.
 7. Digital Learning Facilities: Provision of ICT tools and digital classrooms to ensure learning continuity, even when full infrastructure is unavailable.
- (c) 5% seats are reserved for PVTGs in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in accordance with the admission guidelines issued by NESTS. The Guidelines for admission in EMRSs for the Academic Year 2025-26 have been disseminated to all States EMRS Societies, to ensure adherence to the prescribed guidelines, including adherence to reservation for children belonging to PVTG communities.
- (d) The gender-wise dropout rates in EMRSs (A.Y. 2024-25) across the country, based on the information provided by respective States, is as under:

Girls	116 Nos.
Boys	161 Nos.
Total	277 Nos.

NESTS has maintained records of student dropouts to ensure that dropout rates remain minimal. Further, to address the issue of student dropouts and improve retention, NESTS has been implementing various essential steps, including:

- I. Mobilizing the tribal population to enroll in EMRSs (Eklavya Model Residential Schools) by raising awareness about the schools through participation in camps and outreach programs.
- II. Facilitating tribes by constructing educational facilities in the most remote areas.
- III. Introducing vocational courses to enable students to acquire skills that will support their sustainability in the job market.
- IV. Providing necessary facilities for career counselling to make students aware of prevailing opportunities. It enables students to gain insights into different career paths, understand industry requirements, and acquire the necessary skills for success in their chosen fields.
- V. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, through NESTS, is also focusing on skill enhancement of students to support them post-formal education. This

includes making them aware of the scholarship schemes offered by the Ministry to facilitate their pursuit of higher studies.

VI. Additionally, focusing on building new infrastructure and recruiting high-quality human resources in a timely manner to enhance educational outcomes and reduce drop-out rates. As a result, the dropout rate among tribal students in EMRSs remains minimal.

(e) Ministry releases funds to NESTS and NESTS further releases funds to States/ UTs/ PSUs/ Construction Agencies/ State Societies as per their requirements for construction of EMRSs and recurring cost for running of the schools. The Year wise fund allocation and released under EMRS Scheme (as on date) is as under:

(Rs. In Lakh)

Financial Year	Fund allocation	Funds released
2019-20	1622.00	1621.00
2020-21	120000.00	119995.00
2021-22	105774.00	105774.00
2022-23	200000.00	199998.20
2023-24	247181.00	244761.00
2024-25	474892.00	411276.00

(f) National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) has been set up by Government in 2019 as an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to establish, endow, maintain, control and manage the EMRS schools and DoE approved the recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff @ 52 per

EMRS for 740 schools in a phased manner. First recruitment drive was carried out in 2023 and a total of 9045 posting orders have been issued.

The number of posts filled during the first phase of recruitment is as per attached document (**Statement-II**). A total of 5879 posts including vacancies reserved for filling promotion posts are lying vacant as on date.

(g) The details of the year-wise PVTGs dropout as reported by NESTS for the last 4 years is as under :

S. No.	Year	No. of PVTG Students dropped out
1.	2021-22	10
2.	2022-23	14
3.	2023-24	18
4.	2024-25	13

The major cause of dropout among PVTG students' has been due to lack of awareness among the community and pressure from their families to contribute to the income of the family.

(h) From November 2023, Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) was launched for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The scheme aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to

education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are planned to be met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. To improve access to education 194 hostels for PVTG amounting to Rs. 476.16 Cr have been approved under PM JANMAN by Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, Govt of India. The other steps measures adopted to reduce dropout rates among PVTGs and improve their access to education are as follows.

- i) Reservation for PVTG Students: As per the admission guidelines for EMRS students, a 5% reservation has been specifically earmarked for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- ii) Special Training Camps: In cases where PVTG students face challenges in clearing the EMRS entrance examination, schools are instructed to organize special training camps. These camps provide an open forum for training and guidance to support PVTG students in their preparation for the entrance exam.
- iii) Community Mobilization and Awareness: To ensure effective utilization of the PVTG seats, community mobilization efforts are undertaken, including engaging local leaders and organizing community-based outreach programs to aware PVTG families/parents about the benefits of education available for their tribal children in EMRSs.

iv) Special Admission Campaigns: Schools have been directed to plan and execute special admission campaigns with the goal of achieving 100% enrollment of PVTG students in EMRSs. These campaigns aim to ensure that no student is left behind in accessing quality education.

v) Continued Educational Support: Training campaigns have been conducted at the school level to support PVTG students, particularly in preparation for the entrance exam, and to provide continued guidance throughout their educational journey.

vi) Dilution of Admission Benchmarks: Dilution of the existing admission benchmarks specifically for PVTG students. This measure provides these children with a fair opportunity to access quality education and break the cycle of poverty and marginalization.

STATEMENT- I

The status of EMRSs functional and non-functional in the country

Sl. No	State / UT	EMRS Sanctioned	Functional EMRS	Non-Functional EMRS
1	Andhra Pradesh	28	28	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	5
3	Assam	17	1	16
4	Bihar	3	2	1
5	Chhattisgarh	75	74	1
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman& Diu	1	1	0

7	Gujarat	47	38	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	0
9	Jammu&Kashmir	6	6	0
10	Jharkhand	90	51	39
11	Karnataka	12	12	0
12	Kerala	4	4	0
13	Ladakh	3	0	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	71	63	8
15	Maharashtra	39	37	2
16	Manipur	21	3	18
17	Meghalaya	37	0	37
18	Mizoram	17	11	6
19	Nagaland	22	3	19
20	Odisha	108	47	61
21	Rajasthan	31	30	1
22	Sikkim	4	4	0
23	Tamil Nadu	8	8	0
24	Telangana	23	23	0
25	Tripura	21	6	15
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	1
27	Uttarakhand	4	4	0
28	West Bengal	8	8	0
Total		718	476	242

[illegible]

[illegible]

88	EMRS Biharipura																32						32
89	EMRS Bijapur				29																		29
90	EMRS Bijatola															1							1
91	EMRS Bikrampur															25							25
92	EMRS Bilkhawthlir													1									1
93	EMRS Birodi											2											2
94	EMRS Boipariguda															8							8
95	EMRS Borgaon												3										3
96	EMRS Borgaon Bazar												18										18
97	EMRS Boripada (Mundhegaon)												9										9
98	EMRS Botoni												2										2
99	EMRS Botoni (Pandharkawada)												19										19
100	EMRS Brahmani Taranag (Lathikata)															1							1
101	EMRS Brahmani Tarang (Lathikata)															10							10
102	EMRS Brahmaur						5																5
103	EMRS Brahmour						1																1
104	EMRS Budi												1										1
105	EMRS BUDNI												30										30
106	EMRS Buttaigudem	21																					21
107	EMRS Byasi (Dharamjaigarh)				29																		29
108	EMRS Chakrata																					10	10
109	EMRS Chamorshi												23										23
110	EMRS Chandragiri															16							16
111	EMRS Chandrapur															11							11
112	EMRS Chankapur												17										17
113	EMRS Charatarangarh				29																		29
114	EMRS Chatarpur												1										1
115	EMRS Chawngte															7							7

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148	EMRS Dhanrabhata																1							1
149	EMRS Dharamapur						1																	1
150	EMRS Dharampur						14																	14
151	EMRS Dhariawad																	29						29
152	EMRS Dharni													13										13
153	EMRS Dhudradhand				24																			24
154	EMRS DINDORI												32											32
155	EMRS Dohana				21																			21
156	EMRS Dondi				1																			1
157	EMRS Dondi (Dallirajraha)				31																			31
158	EMRS Dongariya				32																			32
159	EMRS Dongsangli													19										19
160	EMRS Dornala	22																						22
161	EMRS Dugaiguda				28																			28
162	EMRS Dumbriguda	22																						22
163	EMRS Dumberbahal																	24						24
164	EMRS Dummugudem																			24				24
165	EMRS Dungarpur																	33						33
166	EMRS Errabor (Konta)				28																			28
167	EMRS Etapalli													15										15
168	EMRS Farasarbahar				10																			10
169	EMRS Faraskot				29																			29
170	EMRS Fatehpur									6														6
171	EMRS G Madugula	15																						15
172	EMRS Gadhaiya				26																			26
173	EMRS Gadhiya				1																			1
174	EMRS Gandatuisa																				32			32
175	EMRS Gandhari																		25					25
176	EMRS GANDHWANI												36											36
177	EMRS Gandugulapally																			26				26
178	EMRS Gangannagaripalli										18													18
179	EMRS Gangyap																		11					11

180	EMRS Garbada						27																27
181	EMRS Garbada						1																1
182	EMRS Gardawad												36										36
183	EMRS Garhi Parkhela																29						29
184	EMRS Garu									3													3
185	EMRS Geedam				1																		1
186	EMRS Gewardha													19									19
187	EMRS GHANSORE												26										26
188	EMRS Ghatgaon																1						1
189	EMRS Gholeng				23																		23
190	EMRS Ghughra				24																		24
191	EMRS GHUGHRI												23										23
192	EMRS Gidhibasa (Champua)																20						20
193	EMRS Girhola				29																		29
194	EMRS GK Veedhi	23																					23
195	EMRS GL Puram	21																					21
196	EMRS Goelkera									2													2
197	EMRS Gogunda																	33					33
198	EMRS Golawand				1																		1
199	EMRS Gopabandhunagar																1						1
200	EMRS Gora (Nandod)						18																18
201	EMRS Gudri									1													1
202	EMRS Gudur																			23			23
203	EMRS Guma (Serango)																11						11
204	EMRS Gumla									6													6
205	EMRS Gundala																			22			22
206	EMRS Gurbandha									4													4
207	EMRS Gurej									13													13
208	EMRS Haflong (Diyang Valley)			1																			1
209	EMRS Hanotiya																	31					31
210	EMRS Haram				25																		25
211	EMRS Harichandanpur																1						1

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275	EMRS Khedbrahma						17																17
276	EMRS Kherwara																27						27
277	EMRS Khorma				22																		22
278	EMRS Khumulwng																		9				9
279	EMRS Khunti								4														4
280	EMRS Khwasfakdi (Manpur)				30																		30
281	EMRS Killa																		18				18
282	EMRS Kirimara															19							19
283	EMRS Kirimira															1							1
284	EMRS Kisko								3														3
285	EMRS Kodavaluru	21																					21
286	EMRS Kodenar				27																		27
287	EMRS Kolagallu									27													27
288	EMRS Koliana														8								8
289	EMRS Kollegala									15													15
290	EMRS Konchur									27													27
291	EMRS Kondagaon (Mardaqpai)				28																		28
292	EMRS Konga (Jeypore)														19								19
293	EMRS Korchi											15											15
294	EMRS Koregaon				23																		23
295	EMRS Kosambuda (Chhura)				1																		1
296	EMRS Koteranka							14															14
297	EMRS Kothagudem																	20					20
298	EMRS Kotikapenta	26																					26
299	EMRS Kotpad														11								11
300	EMRS Kotra															31							31
301	EMRS Kottadoddi									29													29
302	EMRS Koyyuru	15																					15
303	EMRS Kuakonda				27																		27
304	EMRS Kuarmunda															24							24
305	EMRS Kuchinda															28							28

306	EMRS KUKSHI											29										29
307	EMRS Kumardungi								3													3
308	EMRS Kumarghat																	13				13
309	EMRS Kundra														7							7
310	EMRS Kundra														1							1
311	EMRS Kuravi																	25				25
312	EMRS Kurupam	25																				25
313	EMRS Kushalgarh															31						31
314	EMRS Kusmi				1																	1
315	EMRS Lafa				27																	27
316	EMRS Lahaul						9															9
317	EMRS Lahaul						1															1
318	EMRS Lahunipara														13							13
319	EMRS Lailunga				15																	15
320	EMRS Laing														13							13
321	EMRS Lamkanhar				22																	22
322	EMRS Lapung								7													7
323	EMRS Lasadiya															24						24
324	EMRS Lata				29																	29
325	EMRS Lata Pendra				1																	1
326	EMRS Latehar								2													2
327	EMRS Lawngtlai														6							6
328	EMRS Littipara								8													8
329	EMRS Loktak													8								8
330	EMRS Lukhadiya						19															19
331	EMRS Lumbajong			1																		1
332	EMRS Lundra				14																	14
333	EMRS Lunglei														10							10
334	EMRS Mahasamund				1																	1
335	EMRS Mahasingi														12							12
336	EMRS Mahganwa											33										33
337	EMRS Mahuldiha (Sukruli)														1							1

338	EMRS MAIHAR												28										28
339	EMRS Mainpat				1																		1
340	EMRS Majhgaon								1														1
341	EMRS Malkangiri															21							21
342	EMRS Mallana																31						31
343	EMRS Managala									2													2
344	EMRS Manatu								7														7
345	EMRS MANAVAR											31											31
346	EMRS Mandavi					1																	1
347	EMRS MANDLA											32											32
348	EMRS Mandvi					16																	16
349	EMRS Mangala									1													1
350	EMRS Manjhari								3														3
351	EMRS Manoharpur								1														1
352	EMRS Manpur				1																		1
353	EMRS Maredumilli	25																					25
354	EMRS Marrimadla																		24				24
355	EMRS Masalia								4														4
356	EMRS Mathili															12							12
357	EMRS Maveshi												19										19
358	EMRS Medhadwani											2											2
359	EMRS MEGHNAGAR											32											32
360	EMRS MEHADWANI											33											33
361	EMRS Meliaputti	27																					27
362	EMRS Melli (Suntoley)																9						9
363	EMRS Metawada				26																		26
364	EMRS Mohida (Shahada)												9										9
365	EMRS Mokhada												13										13
366	EMRS MORDUNDIYA											32											32
367	EMRS Mota					18																	18
368	EMRS Mulakalapalle																		1				1
369	EMRS Mulkalpally																		18				18

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527	EMRS Subdega																1							1
528	EMRS Sukma				30																			30
529	EMRS Sundargarh (Bhawanipur)																14							14
530	EMRS Sundrav																	31						31
531	EMRS Swayem																		8					8
532	EMRS TAMIA												35											35
533	EMRS Tangarpali																1							1
534	EMRS Tangmarg								14															14
535	EMRS TANSAR												27											27
536	EMRS Tantnagar									2														2
537	EMRS Taregaon Jungle				22																			22
538	EMRS Taruve											30												30
539	EMRS Tavaga											30												30
540	EMRS Tekulapalle																			18				18
541	EMRS Telkoi																1							1
542	EMRS Telukapally																			1				1
543	EMRS Thakurmunda																9							9
544	EMRS THANDLA												27											27
545	EMRS Thandla Agral												3											3
546	EMRS Thingsulthliah (part)																1							1
547	EMRS Thuamul Rampur																9							9
548	EMRS Tilakwada							17																17
549	EMRS Tileibani (Kalamati)																1							1
550	EMRS Tilkawada							1																1
551	EMRS Timarwa																	30						30
552	EMRS Titave												1											1
553	EMRS Titve												12											12
554	EMRS Tlangnuam (Part)																1							1
555	EMRS Tokapal				1																			1
556	EMRS Tonto									2														2
557	EMRS Tuipang																9							9

558	EMRS Tumudibandha																1							1
559	EMRS Tundi									10														10
560	EMRS Udala																7							7
561	EMRS Udala																1							1
562	EMRS Ukai						1																	1
563	EMRS Ukai						16																	16
564	EMRS UKWA												35											35
565	EMRS Umarpada						11																	11
566	EMRS Uttoor																			17				17
567	EMRS Vijayanagar						11																	11
568	EMRS Wadraf Nagar				2																			2
569	EMRS Wagalkhod						19																	19
570	EMRS Waghodia 2						2																	2
571	EMRS Waghodiya-II						24																	24
572	EMRS Wakro		1																					1
573	EMRS Y.Ramavaram	24																						24
574	EMRS Yellareddipet																			24				24
575	EMRS Zawnuam															1								1
	Total	568	2	6	1902	30	601	36	82	198	296	41	2016	592	17	57	697	889	37	556	281	73	68	9045

**DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION PLANNING BOARD**

502. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the key development projects being undertaken by the National Capital Region Planning Board during the last three years and the quantum of funds allocated for the same and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the development projects that are being undertaken in Shamli and Muzaffarnagar districts and quantum of funds allocated for the same;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study to observe negative impacts on farmers, brick kiln operators and other small industries after inclusion of Shamli and Muzaffarnagar districts in the NCR region and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to exclude some region from the NCR region, especially in the case of Shamli and Muzaffarnagar and if not, the steps taken/ being taken to rectify the negative impacts faced by the citizens?

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

- (a) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) does not undertake/implement any projects/scheme but only provides loan based financial support for the projects of the NCR participating states and their implementing agencies. The details of the funds allocated/sanctioned by NCRPB is given at the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) Since, no project proposal for financial assistance from NCRPB is received from the participating State or their Implementing Agencies for Shamli and Muzaffarnagar districts of Uttar Pradesh sub-region of NCR, no fund has been allocated/ disbursed by NCRPB so far for these districts.

(c) No.

(d): NCRPB has informed that Government of Uttar Pradesh has not submitted any proposal to exclude Muzaffarnagar and Shamli districts from NCR.

STATEMENT

The details of funds allocated/sanctioned during the last three years by NCR Planning Board

(Rs.InCr.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Implementing Agency	Date of sanction by PSMG-I	Estimated Cost	Loan Sanctioned	Actual loan released till date
1	Improvement of Sanoli Panipat Road (RD 7.200 to 18.310 upto (GT road NH-44) left out portion which is not covered under newly declared (NH-709 AD) in Panipat district	PWD(B&R), Haryana	24-03-2022	75.75	56.81	34.08
2	Improvement by four laning of Panipat (GT Road NH-44) to Dahar upto NH-709 (Section RD 3.00 to 6.700) in Panipat District	PWD(B&R), Haryana	24-03-2022	30.71	23.03	17.28

3	Improvement (widening&strengthening) of 2 laning with paved shoulders of Chhuchhakwas-Matanhail-Bahu-Karoli (CMBK) Road from km. 0 to 37.978 in Jhajjar district, Haryana, by HSRDC/PWD B&R Haryana	PWD(B&R), Haryana	31-03-2023	134.52	100.89	67.14
4	Strengthening of Meham to Kalanaurto Beri up to Distt. Boundary(I/CMDR-122) road from Km 0.00 to Km 33.880 in Rohtak District	PWD(B&R), Haryana	22-08-2023	51.63	38.72	38.72
5	Strengthening of Jhajjar to Kosli Road Km 0.00 to Km 30 in Jhajjar District	PWD(B&R), Haryana	22-08-2023	60.89	45.67	45.67
6	Construction of Flyover on Sukhpura Chowk on old NH-71A from Km. 4.975 to Km. 5.695(720mtr.)in Rohtak District	PWD(B&R), Haryana	22-08-2023	65.88	49.41	32.61
7	Improvement of Nuh-Palwal Road (Km 2.00 to Km 32.00) (SH-13) (ID3536) in Nuh & Palwal Districtsof Haryana	PWD(B&R), Haryana	22-08-2023	137.57	103.17	51.59
8	Constuction of Flyover along carrier lined channel crossing Panipat-Safido-Jind Bhiwani Road (SH-014) in Panipat District, Haryana	PWD(B&R), Haryana	22-08-2023	26.47	19.85	11.91
9	Construction of ROB on Jind Panipat Railway Section at Km.68/21-22andDelhi Ambala Section at KM.89/18-19 in Panipat District, Haryana	PWD(B&R), Haryana	22-08-2023	73.24	52.82	31.69

10	Construction of ROB parallel to the existing ROB on Panipat GT Road to Dahar upto NH-709 on Delhi-Ambala Railway Section at km.87/1-2 in Panipat District, Haryana	PWD(B&R), Haryana	22-08-2023	25.98	19.48	11.69
11	Strengthening of Rohtak Kharkhoda Delhi border road from Km 11.200 to Km 22.200 in Rohtak District	PWD(B&R), Haryana	22-08-2023	19.46	14.59	14.59
12	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1C (Extension of E-W Corridor from Badi Chaupar	JMRC, Jaipur	27-02-2024	980.08	588.05	0.00
13	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1D (Extension of E-W Corridor from Mansarovar to Ajmer Road (Chauraha)) by JMRC	JMRC, Jaipur	27-02-2024	204.81	122.88	0.00
14	Construction of 220/132 KV and 132/33 KV GSS at Karoli (Upgradation) associated	RRV PNLtd., Rajasthan	27-02-2024	62.64	46.98	32.89
15	Construction of 132/33 kV, 1x31.5 MVA GSS at Barkheda along with associated transmission line in Bharatpur District, Rajasthan	RRV PNLtd., Rajasthan	27-02-2024	23.66	17.75	10.65

16	Construction of 220/132 KV GSS at Sikri alongwith associated transmission linesandworks in Bharatpur District, Rajasthan	RRVPNLtd., Rajasthan	27-02-2024	116.92	87.69	61.38
17	Construction of 132/33 KV, 1x31.5 MVA GSS at Phulwaraalongwith associated transmission lines in Bharatpur District, Rajasthan	RRVPNLtd., Rajasthan	27-02-2024	22.13	16.60	11.62
18	Construction of 132/33 GSS at Cheekhru-Bayana alongwith associated lines in Bharatpur District, Rajasthan	RRVPNLtd., Rajasthan	27-02-2024	21.43	16.07	11.25
19	Conversion of 132kv D/C SMS Stadium-Mansarover- Sanganar Over Head Line project in Rajasthan sub region of NCR by RVPN Ltd., Rajasthan.	RRVPNLtd., Rajasthan	29-11-2024	114.51	85.88	0.00
20	Construction of 132/33 kv, 2x50 MVA GIS Substation at SMS Hospital (Distt. Jaipur) alongwith associatedproject in Rajasthan sub region of NCR by RVPN Ltd., Rajasthan.	RRVPNLtd., Rajasthan	29-11-2024	85.76	64.32	0.00
	TOTAL			2334.04	1570.66	484.76

PM VISHWAKARMA YOJANA

503. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) whether the Government launched the PM Vishwakarma Yojana to empower traditional artisans and craftspeople, if so, the details thereof and its key objectives;
- (b) the details of traditional trades covered initially under the scheme;
- (c) the details of skill development/upgradation, financial/credit support and marketing support provided under the scheme and the number of individuals who have signed up for such support, State-wise;
- (d) whether the scheme adopts any measures for the preservation and promotion of traditional craftsmanship, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the total number of artisans/beneficiaries benefited across the country under this scheme, States/UTs-wise;
- (f) the funds allocated, disbursed/ utilised for the implementation of the said scheme and the impact achieved since its inception, State-wise including Jharkhand; and

- (g) the details of the funds allocated and utilised by the Government for increasing awareness about the scheme in each State during the current year?

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

(a) The PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 trades who work with their hands and tools. The Scheme components include recognition through PM Vishwakarma Certificate and ID Card, Skill Upgradation, Toolkit Incentive, Credit Support, Incentive for Digital Transactions and Marketing Support. The key objectives of the Scheme are as follows:

- i. To enable the recognition of artisans and craftspeople as Vishwakarma, making them eligible to avail all the benefits under the Scheme.
- ii. To provide skill upgradation to hone their skills and make relevant and suitable training opportunities available to them.
- iii. To provide support for better and modern tools to enhance their capability, productivity, and quality of products and services.
- iv. To provide the beneficiaries an easy access to collateral free credit and reduce the cost of credit by providing interest subvention.
- v. To provide incentives for digital transactions to encourage digital empowerment of Vishwakarmas.

- vi. To provide a platform for brand promotion and market linkages to help them access new opportunities for growth.

(b) The Scheme covers artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 trades, viz. (i) Carpenter (Suthar/Badhai); (ii) Boat Maker; (iii) Armourer; (iv) Metal smith/Metal Caster; (v) Hammer and Tool Kit Maker; (vi) Locksmith; (vii) Goldsmith (Sonar); (viii) Potter (Kumhaar); (ix) Sculptor (Moortikar, stone carver), Stone breaker; (x) Cobbler (Charmakar)/ Shoemsmith/Footwear artisan; (xi) Mason (Rajmistri); (xii) Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver; (xiii) Doll and Toy Maker (Traditional); (xiv) Barber (Naai); (xv) Garland maker (Malakaar); (xvi) Washerman (Dhobi); (xvii) Tailor (Darzi); and (xviii) Fishing Net Maker.

(c) Under the skill component, beneficiaries are given Basic Training of 5–7 days and Advanced Training of 15 days free of cost. During the training period, beneficiaries are paid a stipend of Rs.500 per day as wage compensation, along with travel expenses of Rs.1,000.

Under the credit component, collateral-free Enterprise Developmental loans are provided at a concessional interest rate of 5%, with a total loan assistance amount of Rs. 3,00,000. Beneficiaries can avail of the first loan tranche of up to Rs. 1,00,000 and the second loan tranche of up to Rs. 2,00,000 after repaying the first tranche of loan. The Government of India contributes an interest subvention of up to 8%.

Under the marketing component, the support is provided to beneficiaries in the form of quality certification, branding, advertising, publicity and other marketing activities. Trade fairs and exhibitions are organized across the country to promote artisans and their crafts and skills.

The details of State/UT-wise skill trainings completed, loan sanctioned and trade fairs and exhibitions organised under the Scheme, since the launch of the Scheme on 17.09.2023 upto 31.01.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) The support provided through this Scheme not only contributes to the preservation of cultural practices and generational skills, passed down traditionally, but also provides identity and recognition to these artisans and craftspeople.

(e) As of 31.01.2025, a total of 27.08 lakh beneficiaries have registered under PM Vishwakarma for availing the Scheme benefits. The details of State/UT-wise registrations, since the launch of the Scheme on 17.09.2023, upto 31.01.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(f) and (g) As PM Vishwakarma is a Central Sector Scheme, State-wise funds are not allocated. As of 31.01.2025, the details of total funds sanctioned and spent under the Scheme, including for awareness generation, are given below:

Financial Year	Revised Estimate (RE) (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in crore)
2023-24	753.11	745.92
2024-25 (as of 31.01.2025)	4,000	3,135.51

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of total registrations, skill trainings completed, loans sanctioned, and trade fairs and exhibitions organised under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 31.01.2025 are as follows:

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF REGISTRAT IONS	NUMBER OF SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED	NUMBER OF LOANS SANCTIONED	NUMBER OF TRADE FAIRS & EXHBITIONS ORGANISED
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,03,296	1,23,638	25,538	3
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4,865	162	16	0
3.	ASSAM	1,06,173	65,662	9,064	2
4.	BIHAR	1,08,965	55,345	8,342	5
5.	CHHATTISGARH	1,14,624	61,733	5,275	1
6.	GOA	18,372	6,317	446	2
7.	GUJARAT	2,06,555	1,61,255	33,579	4
8.	HARYANA	35,250	19,797	4,007	1
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	19,257	8,399	952	3
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,52,212	1,17,205	11,682	1
11.	JHARKHAND	36,597	21,800	2,801	3
12.	KARNATAKA	5,48,345	4,08,679	78,980	5
13.	KERALA	21,758	6,899	2,039	3
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	2,43,077	1,47,549	20,347	4
15.	MAHARASHTRA	2,42,894	1,44,706	26,106	2
16.	MANIPUR	12,987	3,444	541	1
17.	MEGHALAYA	1,844	53	0	0
18.	MIZORAM	3,206	310	9	1
19.	NAGALAND	3,269	734	107	1

20.	ODISHA	96,855	48,947	6,112	3
21.	PUNJAB	11,481	4,474	603	3
22.	RAJASTHAN	2,28,432	1,70,655	36,571	4
23.	SIKKIM	2,277	386	35	1
24.	TAMIL NADU	1	0	0	0
25.	TELANGANA	77,790	49,814	16,183	4
26.	TRIPURA	20,230	12,860	2,907	2
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	1,60,722	86,398	6,308	9
28.	UTTARAKHAND	19,172	8,077	503	3
29.	WEST BENGAL	1	0	0	0
30.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	731	364	24	2
31.	CHANDIGARH	244	73	13	0
32.	DAMAN & DIU AND DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	724	333	43	1
33.	DELHI	1,669	143	20	0
34.	LADAKH	3,664	1,702	307	2
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	671	0	0	1
36.	PUDUCHERRY	749	86	20	2
TOTAL		27,08,959	17,37,999	2,99,480	79

ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION OF POWER TO KERALA

504. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has demanded additional allocation of power from Central power generating stations at affordable rates and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that the electricity demand had surpassed the projections in the past and the State Government expects the demand to rise by 4% to 5% this year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the State Government has submitted any proposals for the allocation of additional power from Central power generating stations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) to (c) The details of anticipated/projected Energy Requirement vis-à-vis the Actual Energy Requirement of Kerala and Energy Supplied during the last three years and current year (upto December, 2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Accordingly, Kerala has been able to meet its Energy Requirement adequately with only a marginal gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied.

The State of Kerala has made the following requests for additional allocation of power:

- (i) Increase in the allocation to Kerala from 180 MW to 400 MW from Talcher II station of NTPC Ltd.
- (ii) Increase in the allocation from NTPC Barh thermal power station to Kerala to 400 MW and extend it up to June 2025, from current 177 MW till March 2025
- (iii) Allocation of 350 MW from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) to Kerala.

As per the Government of India Guidelines for allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations, for thermal power plants, 10% of the power is allocated to the Home State, 15 % of the power is unallocated and placed at the disposal of the Central Government. The remaining 75 % of power is distributed among the States in the region in certain proportion as a firm share. In case of any constituent State/UT of the Region denies to avail its entitled share or part thereof in firm share, then same is offered to the States/UTs outside the Region.

Power of Talcher-II station (2000 MW capacity) of NTPC Ltd., has been allocated to States/ UT as per Power allocation guidelines. Kerala has been allocated 247 MW from Talcher-II Thermal Power Station (TPS), as its firm share, in addition 181.74 MW is also allocated out of unallocated share of Government of India.

Barh-II (1320 MW capacity) TPS is located in Bihar State and its entire power is allocated to the States/ UTs of Eastern Region. To ease the Power Supply situation, Government of India allocated 177 MW out of the surrendered firm share of Jharkhand and Sikkim, from this Thermal Power Station, to Kerala for the period 01.10.2024 to 31.03.2025. Further, considering the anticipated in power demand in summer months, Government of India has extended this allocation till 30.06.2025.

As per the Government of India Guidelines for allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations, for Nuclear power plants, 50% of the power is allocated to the Home State, 15 % of the power is unallocated and placed at the disposal of the Central Government. Remaining 35 % of power is distributed among the states in the region in certain proportion as a firm share. In case of any constituent State/UT of the Region denies to avail its entitled share or part thereof in firm share, then same will be offered to the States/UTs outside the Region.

The States/UTs of Northern Region have already been allocated the entire 1400 MW of power from Unit-7&8 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) as per Power allocation guidelines.

STATEMENT

The details of anticipated/projected Energy Requirement vis-à-vis the Actual Energy Requirement of Kerala during the last three years and current year (upto December 2024):

Year	Anticipated / Projected Energy Requirement	Actual Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)
2021-22	28,085	26,579	26,570
2022-23	28,204	27,747	27,726
2023-24	29,496	30,943	30,938
2024-25 (upto December 2024)	23,901	23,478	23,470

METRO RAIL NETWORK IN TAMIL NADU**505. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to extend the metro rail network within Tamil Nadu, particularly in cities such as Chennai and Coimbatore, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of proposed metro line extensions in Tamil Nadu, including timelines and the areas to be covered;
- (c) the financial allocation made for the extension of metro lines in the said State;
- (d) whether the Government has faced any challenges or delays in the implementation of these metro line extensions and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ensure the timely completion of these projects?

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

(a) to (e) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Hence, respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) is responsible for planning and initiating urban transport infrastructure including metro rail projects. In Chennai 54 km of metro network under phase-1 and phase-1 extension project, is already operational. Chennai Phase-2 project of

118.9 km has already been sanctioned by Central Government. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), which is Special Purpose Vehicle for implementation of Chennai Phase-2 project has informed physical and financial progress of phase-2 project as 40.41% and 32.74% respectively. Government of Tamil Nadu has forwarded DPR of Coimbatore Metro Rail Project. However, no proposal of extension of metro project in city of Chennai, Coimbatore or any other city has been submitted by GoTN. Metro project being cost intensive requires extensive appraisal and scrutiny at different level in Central Government. Also, it is informed that the Central Government considers financial assistance for such projects in cities or urban agglomerates, based on feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Government/Union Territory (UT).

INVESTMENT IN ROAD CONSTRUCTIONS

506. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

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

(a) the manner in which National Highways Authority of India Limited (NHAI) plans to manage investor interest and ensure equitable allocation under the

closed bidding system with a green shoe option to retain oversubscriptions of upto Rs. 500 crore;

(b) the manner in which this initiative aligns with India's broader sustainability and climate change goals; and

(c) whether there are provisions for the long-term maintenance and effectiveness of these eco-friendly measures and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has not raised any market borrowing since September 2022 as Government has not given any mandate for raising Loans / Borrowings from market by NHAI since September 2022. Accordingly, NHAI does not have any plan to raise funds through any Bonds or other instrument.

However, M/s DME Development Ltd (SPV of NHAI) has raised funds through 'Green Bonds' amounting to ₹ 775 crore, in December 2024.

The issue of green bond by DME Development Ltd has been supported by an un-conditional and irrevocable "Letter of Comfort" issued by NHAI to all lenders. Accordingly, the interest of investors has been protected.

The issue has been allocated equitably under the criteria provided by the closed bidding system on private placement through Electronic Bidding Platform of Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. The DME issuance was regulated by SEBI guidelines also.

(b) DME Development Ltd has been allowed by SEBI to raise Green Bonds only after verification by a third party of the Green activities carried out in the project. These activities have positive environmental impact e.g., animal underpasses, clean renewable energy, saving emissions, plantation, waste recycling, use of fly ash, etc. These activities are aligned with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and subsequently country level sustainability goals.

(c) Yes Sir, to maintain effectiveness of these measures, DME Development Ltd /NHAI has instituted robust governance around the same, such as defining Key Performance Indicators(KPIs) for each activity to measure impact it has caused. These KPIs are monitored closely by NHAI/DME Development Ltd .

GUIDELINES FOR SEAPLANE OPERATIONS

507. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

- (a) the primary objectives of the newly launched Guidelines for Seaplane Operations in the country;
- (b) the manner in which the 5.4 version of the UDAN scheme aims to enhance connectivity in the country, particularly regarding routes that were previously cancelled;
- (c) the measures proposed to ensure the safety and security of seaplane operations under the new guidelines; and

(d) the manner in which the said measures relate to the development of water aerodromes?

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

(a) The primary objective of the NSOP Guidelines for Seaplane Operations in India issued on 22.08.2024 is to address the delays in developing water aerodromes to operationalise Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) seaplane routes utilising NSOP framework which has previously proved to be successful for RCS helicopter operations. Further, these guidelines aim to provide seamless and safe seaplane operations while enabling the common public in remote areas to avail benefits from the UDAN scheme.

(b) UDAN 5.4 focuses on the rebidding of previously predetermined routes that were cancelled due to operational challenges or insufficient passenger demand.

(c) The measures to ensure safety and security of seaplane operations include compliance with BCAS security templates and anti-hijacking norms along with regular inspections by DGCA and compliance with DGCA regulations prescribed for safe operations by the water-aerodrome as well as the seaplane operator.

(d) The guidelines outline the responsibilities of State Governments, Union Territories, and Water Aerodrome Operators in obtaining necessary permissions, ensuring safety standards, and managing operations. The revised regulations prescribe Minimum Safety Requirements to operationalise water-aerodrome.

By integrating these measures, the guidelines aim to expedite commence of seaplane operations so as to make air travel more accessible and efficient, particularly in regions where traditional airport infrastructure is a challenge to develop.

अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषदें

†508. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए

जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषदों के गठन हेतु नियम बनाए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) से (ग) भारतीय संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची के अनुच्छेद 244(1) के अंतर्गत भाग ख के पैराग्राफ 4 के उप-पैराग्राफ (1) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों वाले प्रत्येक राज्य में और यदि राष्ट्रपति ऐसा निदेश दें तो, किसी भी राज्य चाहे जिसमें अनुसूचित क्षेत्र न हो, उन राज्यों

में जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषद (टीएसी) की स्थापना की जाएगी। इसके अलावा, संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची के भाग ख के पैराग्राफ 4 के उप-पैराग्राफ (3) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार राज्यपाल परिषद के सदस्यों की संख्या, उनकी नियुक्ति की पद्धति और परिषद के अध्यक्ष तथा उसके अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति; इसकी बैठकों का संचालन और सामान्य रूप से इसकी प्रक्रिया; और अन्य सभी प्रासंगिक मामलों को निर्धारित या विनियमित करने के लिए नियम बना सकते हैं। तदनुसार, जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषद (टीएसी) के नियम अधिसूचित किए गए हैं और अनुसूचित क्षेत्र वाले 10 (दस) राज्यों अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा और राजस्थान में टीएसी का गठन किया गया है। इसके अलावा, पश्चिम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु और उत्तराखंड जैसे राज्यों में कोई अधिसूचित अनुसूचित क्षेत्र नहीं है, उन्होंने भी टीएसी नियम अधिसूचित कर दिए हैं और उनके आधार पर टीएसी का गठन किया है।

जनजातीय समुदाय के विकास के लिए योजनाएं

509. श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

(क) क्या सरकार जनजातीय समुदाय के लोगों के विकास के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि वाल्मीकि नगर संसदीय निर्वाचनक्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में थरुहट जनजाति के लोग निवास करते हैं तथा हस्तशिल्प में कुशल लोग मूंज नामक घास का उपयोग करके शॉल, चादरें, बड़े तथा अपेक्षाकृत छोटे टोकरे आदि बनाने में लगे हुए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा उनकी आजीविका हेतु सहायता देने के लिए क्या योजनाएं प्रस्तावित हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार थारू जनजाति के लोगों के निवास वाले थरुहट क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए बगहा 2 प्रखंड के अंतर्गत हरना टांड, रामनगर प्रखंड के अंतर्गत बखरी बाजार तथा गौनाहा प्रखंड के अंतर्गत बेलसंडी में हस्तशिल्प उद्योग स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) से (घ) सरकार सामान्य रूप से जनजातीय समुदाय के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। वस्त्र मंत्रालय जनजातीय कारीगरों सहित हस्तशिल्प कारीगरों के समग्र विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम [एनएचडीपी] और हस्तशिल्प क्लस्टर विकास योजना [सीएचसीडीएस] को क्रियान्वित करता है। यह विपणन, कौशल विकास, क्लस्टर विकास, उत्पादक कंपनियों के गठन, कारीगरों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ, अवसरचना और प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता, अनुसंधान और विकास सहायता आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है जो जनजातीय समुदाय सहित पूरे देश के कारीगरों को लाभान्वित कर रहा है। बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले से संबंधित हस्तशिल्प कारीगरों (अजजा) को कुल 646 पहचान परिचय पत्र जारी किए गए हैं। वे गांधी शिल्प बाजार, दिल्ली हाट, ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म आदि जैसे विपणन कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेकर अपने हस्तशिल्प उत्पादों को ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन बेच सकते हैं।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) योजना के अंतर्गत, भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) ने बिहार के थारू समुदाय के 56 कारीगरों/उत्पादकों/आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को सूचीबद्ध किया है, जिनके साथ 405 परिवार जुड़े हुए हैं और अपने उत्पादों के विपणन के माध्यम से लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि एकीकृत थरुहट विकास एजेंसी के माध्यम से पश्चिमी चंपारण के थरुहट क्षेत्र की जनजातियों (थारू सहित) के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं:

- प्रखंड बगहा-2 के हरनाटांड पंचायत में स्वरोजगार के लिए बुनकर कार्यशाला सह आवासीय भवन का निर्माण कराया गया है, जो पूरी तरह कार्यात्मक है।
- बगहा-2 के मिश्रौली में हथकरघा भवन के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, बिहार सरकार जीविका के माध्यम से आजीविका गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम भी चला रही है। थरुहट क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सिधौव प्रखंड (बगहा-2), रामनगर, गौनाहा एवं मैनाटांड के 43 पंचायतों में अब तक 77871 परिवारों को क्षमता निर्माण एवं जीविकोपार्जन गतिविधियों हेतु 6378 स्वयं सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से जोड़ा गया है।

ग्रीनफील्ड विमानपत्तनों की स्थापना

510. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश भर के सभी विमानपत्तनों पर वर्तमान मांग के अनुरूप टर्मिनल क्षमता/यातायात का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है।

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2035 तक हवाई यात्रियों की संख्या में संभावित वृद्धि का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मांग को पूरा करने के लिए देशभर में ग्रीनफील्ड विमानपत्तनों की स्थापना के लिए सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी दे दी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ग्रीनफील्ड विमानपत्तनों की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार स्थिति क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) देश भर के सभी हवाई अड्डों, के संबंध में वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान चालू मांग की तुलना में दिनांक 31.12.2024 तक यात्री हैंडलिंग टर्मिनल क्षमता का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) वर्ष 2034-35 तक विमान यात्री यातायात के लगभग 1087 मिलियन तक पहुंचने की संभावना है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने दो चरण की स्वीकृति प्रक्रिया अर्थात् 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' के बाद 'सैद्धांतिक' स्वीकृति के माध्यम से देश में नए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डों के विकास के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डे (जीएफए) नीति, 2008 तैयार की है। जीएफए नीति, 2008 के अनुसार, भूमि अधिग्रहण और इसके वित्तपोषण आदि सहित ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित हवाईअड्डा विकासकर्ता या राज्य सरकार, जैसा भी मामला हो, की है।

अब तक, भारत सरकार ने जीएफए नीति, 2008 के अनुसार देशभर में 21 ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डों की स्थापना के लिए 'सैद्धांतिक' मंजूरी दी है, जिनमें गोवा में मोपा, महाराष्ट्र में नवी मुंबई, शिरडी और सिंधुदुर्ग, कर्नाटक में कालाबुरागी, विजयपुरा, हसन और शिवमोगा, मध्य प्रदेश में डबरा (ग्वालियर), उत्तर प्रदेश में कुशीनगर और नोएडा (जेवर), गुजरात में धोलेरा और राजकोट (हीरासर), पुडुचेरी में कराईकल, आंध्र प्रदेश में दागदर्थी, भोगापुरम और ओरवाकल (कुर्नूल), पश्चिम बंगाल में दुर्गापुर, सिक्किम में पाक्यांग, केरल में कन्नूर और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में ईटानगर (होलोंगी) शामिल हैं।

इनमें से 12 ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डे नामतः दुर्गापुर, शिरडी, कन्नूर, पाक्यांग, कालाबुरागी, ओरवाकल (कुर्नूल), सिंधुदुर्ग, कुशीनगर, ईटानगर (होलोंगी), मोपा, शिवमोग्गा और राजकोट (हीरासर) में परिचालन शुरू हो गया है।

विवरण

उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार दिनांक 31.12.2024 को परिचालनरत हवाईअड्डों पर कुल यात्री हैंडलिंग क्षमता मिलियन यात्री प्रति वर्ष (एमपीपीए) और वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान हैंडल किए गए कुल यात्री (एमपीपीए में) का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्यसंघ राज्य क्षेत्र/	दिनांक 31.12. 2024 तक कुल क्षमता (एमपीपीए)	वर्ष 2023-के दौरान हैंडल किए गए कुल 24 (एमपीपीए) यात्री
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबर द्वीप समूह	4.00	1.45
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	10.17	5.25
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.31	0.17
4.	असम	4.95	7.39
5.	बिहार	3.45	4.29
6.	चंडीगढ़	6.00	3.72
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	3.75	2.52
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0.11	0.07
9.	दिल्ली	100.02	73.67
10.	गोवा	19.00	11.28
11.	गुजरात	27.90	15.70
12.	हरियाणा	-	0.00
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.51	0.24
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7.20	5.66
15.	झारखंड	3.70	2.75
16.	कर्नाटक	56.81	40.53
17.	केरल	45.10	19.27

18.	लद्दाख	0.48	1.07
19.	लक्षद्वीप	0.05	0.05
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	11.25	5.50
21.	महाराष्ट्र	74.72	67.07
22.	मणिपुर	1.39	1.27
23.	मेघालय	0.50	0.15
24.	मिजोरम	1.20	0.40
25.	नगालैंड	0.50	0.32
26.	ओडिशा	5.02	4.87
27.	पुडुचेरी	0.20	0.05
28.	पंजाब	4.92	3.10
29.	राजस्थान	9.50	8.24
30.	सिक्किम	0.40	0.01
31.	तमिलनाडु	41.35	27.40
32.	तेलंगाना	34.00	25.05
33.	त्रिपुरा	3.00	1.47
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	17.44	11.30
35.	उत्तराखंड	4.86	1.71
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	29.81	23.42
	कुल	534.57	376.42

बायोडीजल उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए फीडस्टॉक बेस का विस्तार

511. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में उत्पादित किए जा रहे बायोडीजल की राज्यवार मात्रा सहित फीडस्टॉक बेस की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा बायोडीजल उत्पादन के लिए फीडस्टॉक बेस का विस्तार करने हेतु किन्हीं अन्य स्रोतों पर विचार किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या कृषि अपशिष्ट से बायोगैस का उत्पादन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ.) क्या बायोडीजल उत्पादन में निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई संवर्धनात्मक योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान निजी क्षेत्र की कितनी कंपनियों ने उक्त परियोजना में निवेश किया है;
- (छ) क्या सरकार की ओडिशा के मयूरभंज जिले में नए एथेनॉल संयंत्र की स्थापना करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ज) क्या सरकार का बायोडीजल उत्पादन में सरकारी निजी भागीदारी मॉडल अपनाने का – विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

- (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन-2018 नीति, जिसे वर्ष 2022 में संशोधित किया गया, में जैव-डीजल उत्पादन के लिए विभिन्न फीडस्टॉक की पहचान की गई है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के अलावा गैर-खाद्य

तिलहन, प्रयुक्त खाना पकाने का तेल (यूसीओ), पशु वसा, अम्लीय तेल, कम अवधि की गैर-खाद्य तेल समृद्ध फसलें, शैवाल फीडस्टॉक आदि शामिल हैं। वर्तमान में, जैव-डीज़ल की आपूर्ति के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों के साथ 107 संयंत्र पंजीकृत हैं। इन संयंत्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता के साथ नीचे दिया गया है:

राज्य	संयंत्रों की संख्या	क्षमता* (केएल प्रति दिन)
आंध्र प्रदेश	8	2198
असम	1	23
गुजरात	19	1777
हरियाणा	4	143.5
झारखंड	2	100
कर्नाटक	4	701
मध्य प्रदेश	5	116
महाराष्ट्र	7	244.5
ओडिशा	2	60
पंजाब	1	10
राजस्थान	17	1306
तमिलनाडु	6	1275
तेलंगाना	6	168
उत्तर प्रदेश	18	957
पश्चिम बंगाल	7	1560
कुल योग	107	10639
*नाम प्लेट क्षमता (प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी 'प्रचालन सहमति' के अनुसार)		

(घ) सरकार ने दिनांक 1.10.2018 को कृषि-अवशेषों सहित विभिन्न अपशिष्ट/बायो-मास स्रोतों से संपीड़ित बायोगैस (सीबीजी) के उत्पादन और उपयोग के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से सतत (किफायती परिवहन के लिए दीर्घकालिक विकल्प) पहल की शुरुआत की

है। इस पहल के तहत तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता और फीड स्टॉक की उपलब्धता के आधार पर देश भर में सीबीजी संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाते हैं। तेल और गैस विपणन कंपनियाँ (ओजीएमसीज) अर्थात् आईओसीएल, एचपीसीएल, बीपीसीएल, गेल और आईजीएल आगे के विपणन के लिए सीबीजी की खरीद के लिए उद्यमियों से रुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) आमंत्रित करती हैं।

(ड) और (च) सरकार ने जैव ईंधन उत्पादन में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति के तहत डीजल में जैव डीजल के मिश्रण / जैव डीजल की प्रत्यक्ष बिक्री का सांकेतिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना, 'परिवहन उद्देश्यों के लिए हाई स्पीड डीजल के साथ मिश्रण हेतु जैव डीजल की बिक्री के लिए दिशानिर्देश-2019' को अधिसूचित करना, मिश्रण कार्यक्रम के लिए जैव डीजल की खरीद के लिए जीएसटी दर को 12% से घटाकर 5% करना आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, जैव-डीजल सहित उन्नत जैव ईंधन परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु "प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन (जैव ईंधन - वातावरण अनुकूल फसल अवशेष निवारण) योजना" 2019 को अगस्त 2024 में संशोधित किया गया है।

(छ) एथेनॉल उत्पादन संयंत्र उद्यमियों/कंपनियों/सहकारी समितियों आदि द्वारा उनकी निवेश योजनाओं के अनुसार परियोजना की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर स्थापित किए जाते हैं।

(ज) परियोजना के व्यावसायिक/आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर परियोजना प्रस्तावकों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्र में बायो-डीजल उत्पादन संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाते हैं। वर्तमान में, बायो-डीजल उत्पादन के लिए पीपीपी मॉडल अपनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER**512. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:****SHRIMATI MANJU SHARMA:****SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the harmful effects of high levels of arsenic, mercury and fluoride contamination in groundwater on humans and animals and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any new proposal or project for controlling the contamination of arsenic, mercury and fluoride along with the total amount sanctioned in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of people found victims of health hazards caused by drinking water contaminated with high levels of arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate in Rajasthan, district-wise along with the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to improve the water harvesting infrastructure to raise the water level in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken/likely to be taken by the Government to encourage the households to retain rainwater within the ground?

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

(a) Use of Ground Water for drinking purpose having Arsenic, Fluoride or Mercury above the permissible limits over a prolonged period of time is known to cause several adverse health effects. As per the information available Arsenic exposure can cause skin lesions, cancer, cardiovascular diseases and developmental effects in children. Likewise, excessive fluoride in the ground water can result in dental and skeletal Fluorosis. Further, Mercury contamination of water sources can lead to Minamata disease (numbness, tremors, memory loss and cognitive impairment), renal damage, developmental toxicity in fetus, cardiovascular effects etc.

(b) Water is a state subject and the responsibility of ground water management, including taking initiatives for improving ground water quality and mitigate the contamination issue, lies primarily with the state governments. The Central Government complements the efforts of the States by providing technical support and financial assistance through its various projects and schemes. However, several steps have been taken by the Central Government in this direction like regular quality monitoring and sharing of data by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) with state governments and other stakeholders, taking up construction of Arsenic and Fluoride safe wells and disseminating the technology, implementation of Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by CPCB/SPCBs to prevent and control pollution in water etc.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – HarGhar Jal is a noble initiative. which is operational in the country since August 2019, with a view to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular and long-term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery and JJM guidelines also stipulate that while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants. Moreover, a vast network of more than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs).

It may be appreciated that under JJM, funds are not released separately for eradication of individual contaminants like Arsenic, Fluoride or heavy metals in ground and drinking water. As per the information available on the JJM dashboard, it is seen that from the beginning of the Scheme in 2019 to 2024-25 (up to the month of January 2025) funds to the tune of Rs. 4.3 lakh cr were allocated by the central government and an amount of Rs. 3.7 lakh cr. has been spent towards providing safe drinking water to more than 12.2 cr rural households in the country.

(c) As per the information received from National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), M/o Health and Family Welfare, no specific data regarding number of victims of health hazards caused by drinking water contaminated with high levels of arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate in Rajasthan is available.

(d) Despite the fact that creating rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge infrastructure is primarily the mandate of state governments, the Union government has also taken several notable initiatives in this direction and some of the important ones are given below:-

- i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country, including 10 such districts in Rajasthan. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes.
- ii. CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, including 3.34 lakh sq km of Rajasthan, has been mapped

under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation.

- iii. CGWB implements artificial recharge projects for demonstrative purposes and in select priority areas. In the last 3 years, CGWB has taken up the project on 'Groundwater augmentation through artificial recharge in identified water stressed areas of Rajasthan' comprising Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Sikar districts. The structures include earthen/gravity dams, check dams, anicuts and recharge shaft with ponds.
 - iv. Mission AmritSarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country, including Rajasthan. As an outcome nearly 69,000 AmritSarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with around 3,138 in Rajasthan.
- (e) Individual household level rooftop rain water harvesting and ground water recharge, especially in urban areas, is considered to be of immense importance for the success of water conservation efforts of the government as it is reflective of large scale community participation and ground level action by the masses.
- i. Ministry of Jal Shakti has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of

its development, which, inter alia, has the provisions for encouraging roof top rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation.

- ii. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has formulated Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 for the States/UTs, wherein adequate focus has been given on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures. As per MBBL, all buildings having a plot size of 100 Sq.m. or more, shall mandatorily include the complete proposal of rainwater harvesting. 35 States/ UTs have adopted the features of the Model Bye Laws.
- iii. 'Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari'- A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat with a vision to make rain water harvesting a mass movement in the country. Under JSJB, community led construction of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures across the country has been taken up in mission mode for installing such structures in various public and private buildings in towns and villages, by bringing all stakeholders together.
- iv. CGWB has prepared "Guide on Artificial Recharge to Groundwater" and "Manual on Artificial Recharge to Groundwater" which contain information on various aspects of construction, operation and

maintenance of these structures. Roof top rain water harvesting, suitable especially for urban habitations is also dealt with in detail.

WORKFORCE DEMAND IN THE HYDROCARBON SECTOR

513. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) whether there is a shortage of skilled workforce in the hydrocarbon sector and if so, the details of the current demand, organization and location-wise along with specific areas of expertise;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken to address these skill gaps in the hydrocarbon sector;
- (c) the number of people especially women, trained in the institutes operated under the Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council during the last five years and the current year, institute-wise;
- (d) the details of the courses under which skill development training is provided, institute-wise, including the current strength of trainees, course-wise;
- (e) the number of individuals employed by industry partners on completion of these courses, institute-wise;
- (f) the amount of funds allocated, released, and utilized for skill development initiatives in the Hydrocarbon sector, institute and location-wise; and

(g) whether the adoption of advanced technologies, such as AI, automation and digitalization has affected the demand for specific skills in the Hydrocarbon sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) and (b) A skill gap assessment in the country's Oil and Gas sector was carried out in September, 2022 by Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council (HSSC). HSSC was set up in 2016 under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Based on findings of the assessment, HSSC drew up a detailed action plan to bridge the identified gaps. As a part of this, HSSC in association with six Skill Development Institutes (SDIs), set up by Oil and Gas PSUs at Bhubaneswar, Vishakhapatnam, Raebareli, Ahmedabad, Guwahati and Kochi, and on its own has conducted several skilling programmes including re-skilling and up-skilling in order to bridge the demand of skilled manpower in refineries, Petrochemicals Complexes, and other oil and gas installations across up-stream, mid-stream and downstream oil and gas subsectors.

HSSC along with SDIs has been regularly reviewing the skill gaps in the sector and based on industry requirement addresses the gap by broadening the scope of ongoing skilling programmes which inter alia include offering skilling programs in trades such as industrial welder, industrial electrician, Pipe Fitter- City Gas Distribution (CGD), process instrumentation operator,

technicians-drilling and production, fire and safety technician etc. HSSC has also developed various course curriculum and training content to conduct skilling program in energy transition area such as Green Hydrogen, Compressed-Bio-Gas, 2G Ethanol, Electric Vehicle (Battery charging and swapping), Retail Outlet Rooftop Solar Installer etc. to fulfill the skill gap in emerging areas.

(c) The number of persons trained in the institutes operated under the Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council during the last five years and the current year, institute-wise is as below:

No	Name of SDI	Total people trained		Total Women trained	
		Number of people trained in last 5-year (FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24)	Number of people trained in current FY 2024-25 (as on Dec-24)	Number of Women trained in last 5-years (FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24)	Number of women trained in current FY 2024-25 (as on Dec-24)
1	SDI-Bhubaneswar	3428	943	607	209
2	SDI-Visakhapatnam	15375	2315	3428	870
3	SDI-Kochi	800	195	71	21
4	SDI-Raebareli	1655	369	263	115
5	SDI-Guwahati	4033	90	1334	-
6	SDI-Ahmedabad	3326	1514	431	561
Total		28617	5426	6134	1776

(d) The Six Skill Development Institutes (SDIs) offer skill programs in trades such as industrial welder, electrician, pipe fitter- City Gas Distribution, process instrumentation operator, technicians-drilling and production, fire and safety technician, LPG Delivery Personnel, Retail Outlet Attendant etc. The institute-wise and course-wise details of the courses under which skill development training is being provided including the current strength of trainees is as under:

No	Name of SDI	No. of courses	Current Strength of trainees
1	SDI-Bhubaneswar	31 courses	974
2	SDI-Visakhapatnam	18 courses	1071
3	SDI-Kochi	4 courses	195
4	SDI-Raebareli	4 courses	150
5	SDI-Guwahati	8 courses	260
6	SDI-Ahmedabad	9 courses	374

(e) The institute-wise number of individuals employed by industry partners on completion of these courses is given below:

No	Name of SDI	Number of individuals employed (Since inception)
1	SDI-Bhubaneswar	3705
2	SDI-Visakhapatnam	17215
3	SDI-Kochi	894
4	SDI-Raebareli	2067
5	SDI-Guwahati	3950

No	Name of SDI	Number of individuals employed (Since inception)
6	SDI-Ahmedabad	4384

(f) The funding to SDIs is provided by oil and gas PSUs. The institute and location-wise amount of funds allocated, released, and utilized for skill development initiatives in the Hydrocarbon sector is as under:

Rs in crore				
No	Name of SDI	funds	Released	Utilised
1	SDI-Bhubaneswar	30.00	28.50	28.50
2	SDI-	62.50	61.75	61.75
3	SDI-Kochi	30.00	25.75	18.90
4	SDI-Raebareli	30.00	27.07	26.54
5	SDI-Guwahati	45.00	40.55	38.33
6	SDI-Ahmedabad	30.00	22.74	22.74

(g) New and advance technologies such as digitalization, AI and automation have been incorporated progressively in the qualification packs and training contents for hydrocarbon sector by HSSC. The adoption of these technologies has positively reshaped skill requirements in the hydrocarbon sector.

MULTI-MODAL LOGISTICS PARK

514. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the details of existing and upcoming Multi-Model logistics parks across the country;
- (b) the list of logistics parks established and those planned in Andhra Pradesh, alongwith the funds sanctioned and utilized for each park, location-wise and the employment generated therefrom;
- (c) the current status of Phase II of the Multi-Modal Logistics Hub at Visakhapatnam Port, including details of employment and revenue generated by the project; and
- (d) the expected reduction in freight costs and transit time upon the full development of the Multi-Modal Logistics Hub at Visakhapatnam Port?

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

- (a) MMLPs under Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are yet to be operationalized. However, MoRT&H has planned to develop MMLP's at 35 MMLPs are approved by Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) under Bharatmala Pariyojana. Wherein 5 are awarded, 3 are at bidding stage and 27 are at DPR/feasibility stage.
- (b) Anantapur and Visakhapatnam are the two approved locations in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The MMLP Anantapur is under bidding stage and site identification is under process for MMLP Visakhapatnam. Funds for both the projects shall be sanctioned after approval of competent authority.
- (c) M/s CONCOR has developed Multimodal Logistics Park in port land of 108

acres. The Phase-II MMLP has been completed. About 1500 direct and indirect employment has been generated. Further, Balmer Lawrie has set up a Multimodal Logistics Park (MMLP) at Visakhapatnam in a joint venture (JV) with M/s Visakhapatnam Port Authority (VPA) for handling EXIM and Domestic cargo. The MMLP is set up on a 53 acre land. About 300 direct and indirect employment has been generated.

(d) Reduction in freight costs and transit costs shall be assessed further to full development of MMLP.

TAP WATER CONNECTIONS UNDER JJM

515. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) the total number of tap water connections provided by the Government under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the country till date along with the progress made in urban and rural areas in this regard;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to complete the JJM by the end of the current year in a time-bound manner and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the States in which cent per cent households have been provided the tap water connections under JJM along with the steps taken/being taken to provide tap water connection to the States lagging behind?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) to (c) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe and potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular and long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, in August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in partnership with States to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household.

At the time of launch of JJM, 3.23 Crore rural households (16.71%) of the country had tap water connections. Since then, about 12.21 Crore (75.68%) families living in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections in their homes and as on 03.02.2025, out of total 19.37 Crore rural households, 15.45 Crore (79.75%) households are provided with tap water connections.

Similarly, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which was launched on 25 June 2015 and AMRUT 2.0 on 01st October 2021 for period of 5 years in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)//Towns/Cities in all the States/ UTs which includes inter alia provision of safe water supply to households. As reported by States/UTs, 77 Lakh tap water

connections have been provided under AMRUT and under AMRUT 2.0 out of approved projects cover planned to cover 182 lakh new tap connections.

Water being a state subject, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes/ works, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. As on date, 11 States/ UTs namely Goa, A&N Islands, D&NH and D&D, Haryana, Telangana, Puducherry, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh., Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have become 'Har Ghar Jal' States/ UT.

Further, a number of steps have been taken to provide tap water supply to all households in all the States/ UTs, which includes joint discussion and finalization of annual action plan, regular review of implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building and knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc.

To bring transparency and effective monitoring, an online 'dashboard' has been created in public domain for which provides State/ UT, district and village-wise progress as well as status of provision of tap water supply can be seen. The dashboard can be accessed at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर वृक्षारोपण

516. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश में नवनिर्मित एवं उन्नयन किए गए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के दोनों ओर वृक्षारोपण की योजना चला ही है;

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

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भीलवाड़ा सहित राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर रोपित किए गए वृक्षों की संख्या और प्रजातियों का वर्ष-वार और प्रजाति-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार की चार लेन वाली सड़कों को छह लेन वाली सड़कों में परिवर्तित करते समय वृक्षारोपण करने की योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जी, हां। सरकार हरित राजमार्ग नीति-2015 के अंतर्गत वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम को सक्रिय रूप से क्रियान्वित कर रही है। हरित राजमार्ग नीति-2015 की घोषणा के बाद से प्रत्येक वर्ष वार्षिक वृक्षारोपण कार्य योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं और उन्हें क्रियान्वित किया जाता है।

(ख) 2015 से अब तक 31 दिसंबर 2024 तक देशभर में राजमार्गों के किनारे 472.26 लाख पौधे लगाए जा चुके हैं। राजमार्गों को हरा-भरा बनाने की वर्षवार उपलब्धियाँ इस प्रकार हैं:

वर्ष	कुल वृक्षारोपण प्रगति (2015-16 से 2024-25, 31 दिसंबर 2024 तक) (पेड़दार मार्ग और मध्य भाग में पौधों की संख्या और वृक्षारोपण लाख में)
2015-16 से 2017-18	76.27
2018-19	31.27

2019-20	36.28
2020-21	59.11
2021-22	72.35
2022-23	71.91
2023-24	58.64
2024-25	66.43
कुल	472.26

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भीलवाड़ा सहित राजस्थान में वृक्षारोपण का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	कुल वृक्षारोपण (पेड़दार मार्ग और मध्य भाग) (पौधों की संख्या लाख में)
2024-25 (31.12.2024 तक)	4.19
2023-24	8.10
2022-23	12.46
कुल	24.75

रोपित पौधों का चयन आईआरसी:एसपी:21-2009 “भूनिर्माण और वृक्षारोपण पर दिशानिर्देश” में उल्लिखित अनुसार किया गया है। राजस्थान में नीम, पलास, अमलताश, शीशम, पीपल, बरगद, पाकुर, बकैन, इमली आदि प्रजातियों को रोपण के लिए लिया गया है।

(घ) हरित राजमार्ग नीति 2015, सभी राजमार्गों को कवर करती है, चाहे उनमें लेन की संख्या कितनी भी हो, बशर्ते कि मार्गाधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) में उपयुक्त क्षेत्र उपलब्ध हो।

ROAD PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU**517. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:**

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

- (a) the present status of various projects including Expressway projects, Greenfield projects and National Highway (NH) projects that are under construction (appointed/commenced) in Tamil Nadu with their original date of completion as per contract and the revised/likely date of completion, district-wise;
- (b) the present status of the projects that are awarded but not appointed/commenced in Tamil Nadu, district-wise; and
- (c) the funds allotted and expenditure incurred towards the development and maintenance of NHs connecting Tiruchirappalli & Pudukottai and other districts during the last five years?

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

- (a) The present status of various projects including Expressway project, Greenfield projects and National Highway (NH) projects that are under construction (appointed/commenced) in Tamil Nadu with their original date of completion as per contract and the revised/likely date of completion, district-wise is given at the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The present status of the projects that are awarded but not appointed/commenced in Tamil Nadu, district-wise is given at the enclosed

Statement-II.

(c) Fund allocation and expenditure incurred towards the development and maintenance of National Highways is maintained State-wise but not District-wise. Total Rs.33,085 crores allocation and expenditure is incurred during the last five years towards the development and maintenance of National Highways in Tamil Nadu. Details is given at the enclosed **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

District-wise status of various projects in Tamil Nadu with their original date of completion as per contract and the revised/likely date of completion

Sl. No.	Name of Work	NH Project passing through District	Sanction Date/ Amount (Rs in Cr)	Length (in Km)	Start Date	Schedule Completion Date	Revised/ Likely Date of Completion	Remarks
NHAI Projects								
1	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-1)	Chennai	06.03.2023/ 1388.59	4.946	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	20.02.2027	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 2.95%)
2	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-2)	Chennai	06.03.2023/ 1616.97	5.096	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	20.02.2027	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 1.14%)
3	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-3)	Chennai	06.03.2023/ 1299.36	4.485	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	20.02.2027	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 2.43%)

4	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-4)	Chennai	06.03.2023/ 1205.40	6.408	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	20.02.2027	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 1.60%)
5	Balance works of four Lane from km 43+950(Thiruvallur Bypass) to km 61+470 (Veppampattu Bypass) passing through Thannerkulam, Thozur and Sevapet Bypass (17.520 Kms) of Tirupati-Tiruttani-Chennai Section of NH 205 on EPC Mode	Tiruvallur	17.01.2022/ 482.83	17.520	21.09.2022	20.09.2024	30.06.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 62.15%)
6	Completion of Balance works pending in bit and pieces (incomplete stretch at 7 locations) and listed balance works from km. 274.800 to 338.030 in AP portion and other listed balance works from km. 0.000 to km. 43.950 in TN portion of 4/2 laning of Tirupathi - Tiruttani - Chennai section of NH-205	Chittoor	05.09.2022/166.51	7.350	03.07.2023	04.01.2025	31.03.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 75.16%)
7	4-laning of Mamallapuram - Mugaiyur section of NH-332A (PKG-1 of Mahabalipuram - Pondicherry)	Chengalpattu	05.02.2019/ 1008.99	31.000	12.05.2022	10.05.2024	31.03.2026	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 40.61%)

8	4-laning of Mugaiyur to Marakkanam section of NH-332A from Km 31.000 to Km 62.000	Chengalpattu & Villupuram	05.02.2019/ 825.94	31.000	07.12.2023	05.12.2025	05.12.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 28.41%)
9	6-laning of Maduravoyal (Km 13/800) to Sriperumbudur (Km 37/000) Section of NH-4	Kancheepuram & Tiruvallur	29.10.2021/ 463.44	23.200	14.02.2022	13.02.2023	28.02.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 98.50%)
10	6-Laning of Karaipettai - Walajahpet section of NH-4	Kancheepuram & Ranipet	30.05.2018/ 776.70	36.076	11.02.2019	09.02.2021	30.04.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 84.15%)
11	4L Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package I (Gudipala to Walajahpet) from Km 156.000 to Km 180.000	Chittoor Vellore, Ranipet	14.10.2020/ 1028.46	24.000	30.05.2022	28.05.2024	30.06.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 76.02%)
12	4L Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package II (Walajahpet to Arakkonam) from Km 180.000 to Km 204.500	Ranipet	29.12.2020/ 843.48	24.500	16.07.2022	14.07.2024	31.07.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 90.00%)
13	4L Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package III (Arakkonam to Kancheepuram) from Km 204.500 to Km 230.000	Kancheepuram Ranipet	23.10.2020/ 1155.49	25.500	08.08.2022	29.07.2024	31.12.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 52.41%)

14	4L Bangalore-Chennai Expressway from Km. 230.000 to Km. 261.705 of Kanchepuram to Sriperumbudur Section (Phase-III/Package-IV)	Kancheepuram Tiruvallur	08.02.2021/2948.31	31.705	11.07.2022	09.07.2024	30.09.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 67.75%)
15	Strengthening and Widening the existing 2 lane carriageway to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km 0+000 to Km 85+000 of NH-544H (NH(O) Project (Thoppur – Mettur – Bhavani – Erode section)	SalemandErode	14.07.2022/ 192.00	85.000	Package I = 04.08.2022 Package II = 25.07.2022, Package III = 04.08.2022 Package IV = 08.08.2022	Package I = 03.08.2023 Package II = 24.07.2023, Package III = 03.08.2023 Package IV = 07.08.2023	Package I = 28.02.2025 Package II = 24.07.2023, Package III = 28.02.2025 Package IV = 28.02.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 95.00%)
16	4- laning of Puducherry to Poondiyankuppam Section of NH-45A (New NH 32)	Villupuram, Cuddalore&Puducherry	03.06.2022/ 1588.40	38.000	15.11.2021	14.11.2023	15.02.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 98.50%)
17	4- laning of Sattanathapuram to Nagapattinam Section of NH-45A (New NH-32)	Mayiladuthurai, Karaikal&Nagapattinam	07.08.2024/ 2899.77	55.755	05.10.2020	04.10.2022	31.10.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 57.96%)

18	4- laning of Neraluru – Thorapalli Agraharam section of NH-844 from Km 0+000 to Km 23+350 (Package-I of NH-844)	Bengaluru Urban & Krishnagiri	18.07.2023/ 1757.27	23.350	26.10.2022	24.10.2024	31.08.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 60.45%)
19	4- laning of Thorapalli Agraharam - Jittandahalli section of NH-844 from Km 23+350 to Km 60+100 (Package-II of NH-844)	Krishnagiri&Dharmapuri	14.02.2019/ 1243.57	36.750	07.12.2021	06.12.2023	30.06.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 75.02%)
20	Bangalore Ring Road (STRR)-section of NH-948A- Package-I of Phase-III from Belagondapalli (TN) to TN/KNT border from km 144.480 to 179.969	Krishnagiri	31.07.2024/ 1260.74	35.766	18.05.2023	16.05.2025	31.12.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 45.81%)
21	Construction of Trumpet Interchange connecting Bangalore-Chennai Expressway (Km 261+705 to Km 262+800) with Maduravoyal to Walajahpet section of NH-48 near Sriperumbudur Toll Plaza at km. 35+700	Kancheepuram	22.03.2023/156.51	1.095	26.02.2024	23.08.2025	31.12.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 15.26%)
22	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from Tiruvallur (Design Chainage Km 17+56) to TN/AP Broder (Design Chainage Km	Tiruvallur	07.03.2024/ 1376.10	43.950	28.12.2024	28.12.2026	28.12.2026	Work commenced recently.(Physical Progress: 0.00%)

	61+51) of NH-716 (Chennai-Tirupati Package-1)							
23	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from TN/AP Border (Design Chainage Km 61+51) to Puttur (Design Chainage Km 81+540) of NH-716 and 6 Lane with Paved Shoulders from Mallavaram to Renigunta (Chennai-Tirupati Package-2)	Chittoor, Tirupati	11.03.2024/ 1346.81	37.430	14.12.2024	14.12.2026	14.12.2026	Work commenced recently. (Physical Progress: 0.00%)
24	Balance Works for six laning of Sriperumbudur to karaipettai section of NH-4 (New NH-48) from 37+000 (Existing Km 37+000) to Km 71+015	Kancheepuram	07.06.2024/ 456.00	16.820	27.01.2025	26.10.2026	26.10.2026	Work commenced recently. (Physical Progress: 0.00%)
25	4L of Kamalapuram to Oddanchatram from km. 0.00 to km. 35.822 section of NH-83	Dindigul	07.02.2019/ 1038.51	36.505	21.01.2021	20.01.2023	30.06.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 79.82%)
26	4L of Madathukulam - Pollachi from km. 74.38 to km. 116.95 section of NH-83	Tiruppur & Coimbatore	08.02.2019/ 1342.62	50.078	04.12.2020	03.12.2022	15.03.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 90.23%)
27	4L of Madurai Ring Road (Phase 1) [Vadipatti-Thamrapatti] from km 0.00 - km 29.960	Madurai	28.03.2018/ 833.16	29.960	16.03.2020	15.03.2022	31.07.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 68.25%)

28	4L of Melur - Pilayarpatti - Karaikudi from km 99.920 of NH 38 to km 12.9 of NH 383 Ext.	Madurai & Sivagangai	04.06.2018/ 1103.86	45.855	16.03.2020	15.03.2022	31.05.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 71.40%)
29	4L of Thirumangalam to Vadugapatti section from km 0.000 to km 36.000 of NH-744	Madurai & Virudhunagar	04.03.2022/ 1076.97	36.000	23.02.2023	21.02.2025	31.03.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 76.50%)
30	4L of Vadugapatti to Therkuvenganallur (Rajapalyam) section from km 36.000 to km 71.600 of NH-744	Virudhunagar	21.02.2022/ 1564.23	35.600	12.04.2023	10.04.2025	11.10.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 93.12%)
31	4L of left-over works including additional structures from Kerala/Tamil Nadu border to Kanyakumari Section from Km 43.0 to Km 96.174 of NH66	Kanyakumari	06.03.2023/ 1317.06	23.670	03.08.2023	01.08.2025	02.02.2026	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 31.32%)
32	4L of Sethiyathope - Cholapuram section from Km. 65.960 to Km. 116.440 section of NH-45 C (Pkg-II)	Cuddalore, Ariyalur & Thanjavur	23.03.2017/ 1227.87	50.480	16.08.2018	14.08.2020	31.03.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 93.10%)
33	6L of Tuticorin Port Road section of NH-7A (New NH-138) from Km 0.000 to Km 6.140	Tuticorin	20.03.2023/ 200.30	5.160	05.07.2023	04.07.2024	31.03.2025	Work in progress (Physical Progress: 71.04%)
	Total(NHAI Projects)(33No.s)		Total Project Cost =Rs. 37192.22 crores	Total Length=960.01 Km				

State PWD Projects

1	Construction of Grade Separator at Km 218/6 of NH 67 (Nagappatinam-Guddalore-Mysore Road)(New NH-81)in the State of Tamilnadu on EPC Basis	Karur	24.02.2020/30.52	0.58	28.12.20	21.06.22	-	Work stopped due to Ongoing Arbitration and Court Case
2	Widening to Two Lane with Paved shoulders from Km 414/4-428/0 and Strengthening from Km 422/0 - 425/0 of NH 67 including CD works and Protective works in the state of Tamilnadu on EPC mode.	Nilgiri	16.03.2020/36.48	13.6	05.10.20	02.06.22	-	Work is under Termination process
3	"Reconstruction of Existing ROB at km 113/4 and Construction of Grade Separator at Km 113/8 of NH 4 (Chennai - Chittoor - Bangalore Road)"	Ranipet	05.02.2020/34.16	0.01	03.08.20	19.01.23	30.04.2025	Work in Progress 98% of work Completed
4	Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 103/4 near Ettivadi in Lieu of Existing Level Crossing No.86 of NH-234 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) including Land Acquisition on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu. (Job No.NH-234-TN-2020-21-946)	Tiruvannamalai	09.02.2021/64.18	1.01	23.09.2024	12.09.2026	12.09.2026	Work in Progress 15% of work Completed

5	"Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 81/800 (Near Kannamangalam) in Lieu of Existing LC No.109A/3T at Railway Km 130/23-25 of NH-234 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) including Land Acquisition on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Basis Contract in the State of Tamil Nadu. (Job No.NH-234-NH-2020-21-944)"	Vellore	12.01.2021/98.55	1.10	03.03.2023	19.02.2025	17.06.2026	Work in Progress 33% of work Completed
6	"Construction of ROB at Km 93/4 of NH 49 Extn. (Madurai - Cochin road) in lieu of LC 85 and Railway Km 89/7-8 in between Theni and Bodi Railway Stations.Under SethuBharatham project on EPC Mode."	Theni	07.12.2020/45.18	0.85	29.10.2021	29.10.2023	29.10.2025	Work in Progress 40% of work Completed
7	Construction of ROB at Km 75/8 of NH 49 Extn. (Madurai - Cochin road) in lieu of LC 68 and Railway Km 72/6-7 in between Aundipatti and Theni Railway Stations Under SethuBharatham Project on Engineering,	Theni						Work in Progress 52% of work Completed

	ProcurementandConstruction (EPC) Basis Contract in the state of Tamil Nadu		22.01.2021/92.02	1.26	29.10.2021	29.10.2023	29.09.2025	
8	Construction of 4 lane with paved shoulders Thiruvayaru Bypass in between existing Km.55/926 to 62/680 in NH 226Extn. (New NH 136) on Engineering, ProcurementandConstruction (EPC) Basis Contract under NH(O) Annual Plan 2021-22 in the state of Tamil Nadu.	Thanjavur	10.02.2022/191.3	6.75	12.10.2022	11.10.2024	31.03.2025	Work in Progress 94% of work Completed
9	Construction of ROB at km 22/2 of NH 49 Extn (New NH No 85) (Madurai - Cochin road)andRailway chainage in km 19/2-3 in lieu of LC-17 between Vadapalanji&Usilampatti Railway stations under Sethubharatham project on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Basis contarct.	Madurai	15.09.2020/59.38	0.01	22.02.2021	22.02.2023	30.09.2025	Work in Progress 81% of work Completed

10	Construction of Fly Over including Junction Improvements at Km 348/6 - 349/8 of NH 67 (Km 15/6 - 16/8 of New NH 181) (Nagapattinam - Gudalur - Mysore Road) at Saibaba Colony Junction in Coimbatore City on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Basis Contract in the state of Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	28-03-22/59.93	1.14	19.08.24	19.08.26	19.08.2026	Work in Progress 17% of work Completed.
11	"Construction of Bypass to Madurai - Achambathu - Viratipathu in between km 6/850 - 10/382 of NH 49 Extn (New NH 85) including Land Acquisition on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis Contract under NH (O) Annual Plan 2021-22 in the state of Tamil Nadu (job No.NH-49 Extn (New NH 85) - TN-2021-22-997)"	Madurai	16-03-22/239	3.53	02.09.24	23.08.26	23.8.2026	Work in Progress 14% of work Completed.
12	Construction of LVUP at Km 109/10 of NH-4 (New NH-40) (Chennai-Chittoor Bangalore road) on Engineering Procurement and construction	Ranipet	10.03.22/13.51	0.5	16.02.23	15.08.24	31.05.2025	Work in Progress 35% of work Completed.

	EPC basis contract in the state of Tamilnadu.							
13	Construction of Bypass to Bagalur town branching from Km.3/0 (Kothapalli) and joining at Km 9/350 (JeeMangalam) including LAandshifting of NH 207 (New NH 648)	Krishnagiri	15.03.22/90.01	4.58	04.01.24	03.07.25	03.07.2025	Work in Progress 37% of work Completed.
14	Widening from Two lane with paved shoulder to four lane with paved shoulder and Strengthening in Km 0/8 - 17/6, 18/0 - 25/0, 25/500 - 27/900, 29/6 - 34/0andKm 39/0-50/570 and strengthening in km17/6-18/0, 25/0-25/5, 27/9-29/6 and widening from Four lane to four lane with paved shoulder and strengthening in km 34/0-39/0 including centre median in selected stretches, Construction of Storm water drain including Widening and Reconstruction of CD works and Additional Bridge at Km 39/8 of NH 532 (Cuddalore)	Cuddalore	16-03-22/257.1	42.69	22.01.24	14.07.25	14.07.2025	Work in Progress 56% of work Completed. .

15	"Construction of Bypass to Gudiyatham Town in Km 23/100 - 29/250 including Land Acquisition and Shifting of NH-234 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) (New NH-75) on Engineering Procurement and construction EPC basis contract in the state of Tamilnadu (GudiyathamBypass)."	Vellore	27.01.23/221	7.3	19.05.23	18.11.24	30.04.2025	Work in Progress 75% of work Completed.
16	Construction of Vehicular Underpass at km 6/600 of AriyalurBypass Road on NH 226 Extn (New NH 136) on Engineering, ProcurementandConstruction (EPC) Mode under Annual Plan 2021-22 in the State of Tamilnadu	Ariyalur	01.02.22 /29.89	0.87	15.12.22	06.06.24	28.02.2025	Work in Progress 96% of work Completed.
17	Permanent Measures to Improve the Black spot ID No.TN-02-680 at Alpet Junction at Km 59/200-59/600and60/100-60/800 and Black spot ID No.TN (02)-457 at Manjakuppam clock tower junction at km 60/80-60/90 by providing including the existing	Cuddalore	16.12.21/8.57	1.2	29.07.22	25.04.23	15.04.2024	Work Physically Completed

	two lane with paved shoulder to Four lane with centre median and Storm water drain including CD works of NH45A (Villupuram - Pondy-Nagapattinam Road)							
18	Reconstruction of minor bridges at Km.158/280, Km.186/560 and Km.212/840 and Widening of minor bridges at Km.170/325, Km.184/760, and Km.218/010 of Kollam - Thirumangalam Road NH 208 (New NH 744) on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Basis	Virudhunagar	16.03.22/13.33	0.01	14.12.22	13.06.24	30.11.2024	Work Physically Completed
19	Construction of additional 2 lane Bow-string ROB adjutant to the existing 2 lane bowstring ROB at Km 56/2 of NH-234 (New NH 75) (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) on EPC mode under Annual plan 2022-23 in the state of Tamilnadu	Vellore	28.03.2023/33.53	0.45	04.10.24	24.09.26	24.09.26	Preconstruction activities in progress

20	Permanent improvements to the Black spot ID TN(02) 635 at New Cinema Junction at Km 62/4-63/0 by providing additional High level Bridge @ Km 62/6-62/880 including widening of existing road with Centre median, Storm water drain, CD works and junction improvements of NH 45A (New NH 32) (Villupuram - Pondy-Nagapattinam Road) on EPC basis contract in State of Tamil Nadu (Spans of 21.00m c/c 273m junction improvement)	Cuddalore	24.03.2023/31.45	0.6	24.01.24	13.01.26	13.01.2026	Work in Progress 25% of work Completed.

21	Widening from Two Lane Paved Shoulder to Four Lane with Paved Shoulder Km 81/300 - 86/630, Km 88/600 - 90/550, Km 90/550 - 90/850 (RHS) Km 90/850 - 96/300 and 97/600-110/700 of NH-81 (Old NH-67 - Km 221/600-234/700, Km 236/000 - 241/450, Km 241/450-241/750(LHS), Km 241/750 - 243/700 and Km 245/670 - 251/000) and Strengthening from Km 81/300 - 86/500 and Km 87/600 - 96/300 of NH-81 (old NH-67 Km 236/000 - 244/700 and Km 245/800 - 251/000) of NH-81 (Coimbatore - Chidambaram Section) (Old NH-67) (Nagpattinam)	Karur	06.03.2023/137.3	26.13	07.03.2024	29.08.25	29.08.2025	Work in Progress 55% of work Completed. .
22.	Strengthening of two lane with paved shoulder from Km 17/8-18/2, construction of two lane with paved shoulder from Km 18/2 to Km 20/0 and construction of four lane with paved shoulder from Km 20/0 to Km 35/6 of Salem - Thirupathur-Vaniyambadi road	Dharmapuri	20.03.2023/169.7	18.02	01.02.24	01.08.25	01.08.2025	Work in Progress 47% of work Completed.

	(NH-179A) on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23 in the state of Tamil Nadu (Job.No.NH-179A-TN-2022-23-1025)							
23.	Improvements to existing Paver block carriageway at Km 429/2 - 430/8 and Km 433/2 (Selected Stretches) and Providing safety measures at vulnerable location of Km 397/2, 397/4, 398/4, 398/6, 399/4, 399/6, 399/10, 400/2, 400/4 and 400/10 including of CD works and Protective works and Improvements to Charring Cross Junction at Km 430/8 - 431/4 of NH 67 (New NH 181)	The Nilgiris	16.02.2023/42.22	3.45	09.02.24	08.02.25	31.05.25	Work in Progress 63% of work Completed.
24.	Widening from two lane with paved Shoulder to four lane with paved shoulder and improvements from Km 26/5 - 34/2, km 35/6 - 40/2, km 42/2 - 53/2, km 55/8 - 56/2, km 58/7 - 61/2, km 76/6 - 81/3 and widening from two lane with paved shoulder to four lane with paved shoulder from Km 40/2-42/2, Km 53/2-55/8, Km	Tiruppur	03.03.2023/274.8	47.6	07.11.23	06.11.25	06.11.2025	Work in Progress 86% of work Completed.

	61/2-66/7,Km 67/2-72/4 and improvements from km 34/2 - 35/6 including CD works of NH 81 (Coimbatore - Chidambaram)(Old NH-67) (Nagapattinam-Trichy-Coimbatore-Gudalur)							
25.	Construction of ROB and their approaches at Km 99/4(LC Gate No.503 / Spl-A-3 / E) of NH 744 (Old NH 208) Kollam-Thirumangalam Road on Engineering ProcurementandConstruction (EPC) mode in the State of Tamil Nadu -Under Annual Plan 2022-23(Job No. NH-744(Old NH 208)-TN-2022-23-1026)	Tirunelveli	23.03.2023/53.02	1.23	15.09.23	14.09.24	13.06.25	Work in Progress 79% of work Completed
26.	Four laning of Ottanchatram to Palani section from Km 30/700 to Km 55/000 of NH 209(New NH-83) including footpath for pedestrian and way side amenities except from Km 37/870 to 38/130,Km 39/2 to Km 41/0, from Km 43/4 to Km 44/100, From Km 47/4 to Km 51/0 and from Km 52/2 to 52/965 on EPC Mode under	Dindigul	03.10.2022/172.2	17.17	18.05.23	08.11.24	28.03.2025	Work in Progress 91% of work Completed.

	Annual Plan 2022-23 in the state of Tamilnadu							
27.	Widening to 4 lane in Km.40/510 to 41/450 and Strengthening from km 15/600 to 57/400, 19/800, Km. 36/000 to 54/500, Km.55/375 to Km.58/600 to 59/600, Km. 60/200 to 61/900, Km.62/600 to 64/000, Km.74/000 to 75/126, Km.76/373 to 76/450andKm.77/600 to 90/275 including Geometrical Improvement at Km.37/400andKm.46/800, Construction of retaining wallandbreast wall, construction of storm water drain, reconstructionandwidening of culverts and Foot over bridge at Km.78/900 of NH 85 (Old NH-49 Extn.)	Madurai, Theni	07.10.2022/94.7	42.7	20.02.23	14.05.24	14.11.2024	Work Physically Completed
28.	Strengthening from Km 110/2-142/0 of NH 38 (Km 170/4-202/6 of NH 234) (length 31.8km) (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) on EPC mode in Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	20.05.24/42.52	31.8	19.08.24	14.02.25	14.02.25	DBM Work in progress

29.	Strengthening selected stretches from Km 1/2 to Km 23/6(9.50Km) of NH-81 and Strengthening selected stretches from Km 6/0 to Km 23/0(1.8Km) of NH-181 including Junction improvement at Km 6/0 -Km 6/4 of NH-181 on EPC in Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore & Tirupur	07.06.24/47.57	11.3	05.12.24	05.12.25	05.12.25	work is in progress.
30.	Strengthening the selected stretches from Km.58/700 to 68/900 of NH-381A (Vellakovil - Sankari road) on EPC mode in the State of Tamilnadu	Salem & Namakkal	20.05.24/19.01	9.60	4.10.2024	12.06.2025	12.06.2025	Earth work for Berms in progress.
	Total(State PWD)(30 No.s)		Total Project Cost =Rs. 2702.12 crores	Total Length=297.04 Km				
	Total(NHAI + State PWD)(63 No.s)		Total Project Cost =Rs. 39,894.34 crores	Total Length= 1257.05 Km				

STATEMENT-II**District-wise present status of the projects awarded but not commenced**

Sl. No.	Name of Work	NH Project passing through District	Sanction Date/ Amount (Rs in Cr)	Award Date	Remarks
	NHAI Project:				
1	Improving the alignment of ThoppurGhat section from Km 158+500 to Km 165+100 in Dharmapuri - Salem section of NH-44	Salem & Dharmapuri	13.02.2024/ 905.00	09.03.2024	Project involves diversion of 13.427 Ha of forest land for which Stage - I clearance granted by MoEF&CC on 11.12.2024. Enter upon permission is expected by 15.02.2025. Appointed Date is likely to be declared by 20.02.2025.
	State PWD Project:				
1	Widening the leftout existing 2L to 2L+PS, Strengthening the selected stretches from Km 9/6 -15/6 of NH-381A(Vellakovil to Sankari Road) on EPC mode in Tamil Nadu.	Tiruppur	16.03.24/16.84	26.12.24	Appointed date yet to be fixed

STATEMENT-III

Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NH

Financial Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2019-20	5757	5757
2020-21	4868	4868
2021-22	4305	4305
2022-23	8230	8230
2023-24	9925	9925
Total	33,085	33,085

ENTREPRENEURS PARTICIPATION IN THE TRAINING PROGRAMMES

518. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state that:

- (a) whether the Government has any data on the percentage of micro food processing units that have successfully availed of the credit-linked subsidy under the relevant scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to increase its uptake and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) the total number of entrepreneurs who have participated in the training programme organised under the said scheme along with the metrics used to evaluate improvements in their skills and knowledge; and
- (d) the details of specific modern technologies adopted by the micro-enterprises under the scheme, including their impact on production processes, initiatives undertaken to enhance market linkages and branding and observed outcomes in terms of increased sales and market reach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a)and(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored- Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, about 49.79% loans have been sanctioned to micro food processing enterprises for the credit linked subsidy till 31st January 2025 as per the following details:

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of online applications
1.	Sent to Banks	3,00,787
2.	Sanctioned by Banks	1,22,512
3.	Rejected by Banks	1,23,531
4.	Pending with Banks	54,744
5.	Applications processed by Banks	2,46,043

	(3,00,787 - 54,744)	
6.	Percentage of loan sanctioned to applicants (1,22,512 / 2,46,043 x100)	49.79%

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has taken various initiatives / majors to increase its uptake and to create awareness among the various stakeholders and public at large through National and State level awareness campaigns such as Newspaper advertisements, Radio Jingles, Exhibitions and Expo, Fairs, Buyer-Seller Meets etc. since the inception of the scheme.

(c) Under PMFME Scheme, a total number of 92,677 beneficiaries have been trained as on 31st January 2025 as per the PMFME training portal updated by the respective States/UTs. The Capacity Building component of the Scheme envisages providing 24 Hours/ 3 Days, Food Processing EDP Training for, all applicants viz individuals and Groups (SHGs/ FPOs/ Cooperatives) recommended for availing credit linked subsidy by District Level Committee (DLC) and 8 hours/1 day training to SHG beneficiaries of Seed Capital engaged in micro food processing activities.

(d) Under the PMFME Scheme, financial support is being provided to micro food processing enterprises for setting up of new units and also for upgradation of existing food processing enterprises for adopting modern

food processing technologies. The Capacity Building component of the PMFME Scheme envisages to provide Food Processing Entrepreneurship Development Programme Training to the new and existing micro-food processing individuals taking benefits under the scheme. Modern technologies used in the food processing sector are covered during the training session.

Under the Marketing and Branding component of PMFME Scheme, Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises. The component provides support in areas such as packaging and branding, quality control, standardization, and food safety adherence for consumer retail sales providing benefit to the Self-help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), and Micro Enterprises engaged in the processing of food products but lack market access and are unable to compete with large market players. Moreover, under the common brand, the micro-enterprises also benefit from the Branding and Market linkages through handholding support in processing, packaging, supply chain and logistics, and marketing ensuring that the product is available at the retail sales channels.

PROJECTS UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA**519. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether two projects relating to shrimp under the marine sector as a part of Operation Greens under long-term intervention of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) have been approved for Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh in November 2022 with an estimated cost of Rs. 158 crore;
- (b) if so, whether it is true that one project has been completed and if so, the status of the second one; and
- (c) the time by which the second project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (c) Under the Operation Greens scheme –Long Term Intervention of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), the Ministry had approved two projects relating to Shrimp under marine sector in the Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh. Out of this, one project namely M/s Alpha Marine Limited has been completed and another project viz. M/s Falcon Marine Exports Limited has been cancelled w.e.f.

12.12.2024, as the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) failed to execute the project as per the approval letter issued by the Ministry.

बिहार में नदियों को आपस में जोड़ना

520. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देश में नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

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

(ग) क्या पूर्व में कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाओं में कोई खामियां पाई गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या बिहार को प्रतिवर्ष बाहर से नदियों में छोड़े गए प्रलयकारी बाढ़ के पानी का खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार की किन नदियों को आपस में जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1980 में जल के अधिशेष बेसिनों से कमी वाले बेसिनों/क्षेत्रों में जल अंतरण करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना तैयार की। राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी को इस राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के तहत नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के तहत 30 आईएलआर परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें दो घटक अर्थात् हिमालयी घटक (14 परियोजनाएं) और प्रायद्वीपीय घटक (16 परियोजनाएं) हैं। 11 लिंक

परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट, 26 लिंक परियोजनाओं की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट और 30 लिंक परियोजनाओं की पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट पूरी की जा चुकी हैं।

राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के तहत आईएलआर परियोजनाओं की स्थिति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) एनपीपी के तहत केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना पहली आईएलआर परियोजना है, जिसके कार्यान्वयन की शुरुआत दिसंबर 2021 में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा दी गई मंजूरी के बाद हुई। इस परियोजना को मार्च 2030 तक पूरा किए जाने की योजना है।

(घ) बिहार राज्य बाढ़ के प्रभाव को झेलता है, जो उत्तर बिहार की नदियों जैसे गंडक, बुरही गंडक, बागमती, कमला, कोसी और महानंदा में बढ़े हुए प्रवाह के कारण आती है और यह मुख्य रूप से नेपाल में स्थित ऊपरी कैचमेंट क्षेत्रों में भारी वर्षा के कारण बनता है।

(ङ) एनपीपी के तहत, छह आईएलआर परियोजनाएं बिहार राज्य को लाभान्वित करती हैं। इसके अलावा, बिहार सरकार से एनडब्ल्यूडीए को दस अंतर-राज्य लिंक प्रस्ताव भी प्राप्त हुए। इन दस अंतर-राज्य लिंक के पीएफआर एनडब्ल्यूडीए द्वारा तैयार किए गए, जिनमें से तीन लिंक को तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य पाया गया है। बिहार राज्य से संबंधित आईएलआर और तीन तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य अंतर-राज्य लिंक परियोजनाओं ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

आईएलआर परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने की समयावधि संबंधित आईएलआर परियोजनाओं के संबंध में पक्षकार राज्यों के बीच सहमति बनने और उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए लिंक विशिष्ट समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर करने पर निर्भर करता है।

जहां तक अंतर-राज्य लिंक, कोसी-मेची अंतर-राज्य लिंक परियोजना के संबंध में तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का संबंध है, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण

विभाग संबंधी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा उसकी दिनांक 08.03.2024 को हुई बैठक में उसे वर्ष 2022-23 मूल्य स्तर पर 6,282.32 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। बाद में, इस परियोजना के लिए निवेश मंजूरी जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा दी गई और तत्पश्चात, इस परियोजना को दिनांक 21.11.2024 को हुई बैठक में सार्वजनिक निवेश बोर्ड द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना - त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के तहत शामिल किए जाने के लिए समुचित रूप से सिफारिश की गई है।

इसके अलावा, उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, तीन अंतर-राज्य लिंक परियोजनाएं, अर्थात्; बागमती - बुरही गंडक नदी लिंक (बेलवाधार), बागमती- बुरही गंडक (शांति धार) और गंडक- अकाली नाला (छड़ी) – गंडकी – माही - गंगा लिंक बिहार सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और इन परियोजनाओं को वर्ष 2025 तक पूरा किए जाने की योजना है।

विवरण -I

राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने संबंधी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा और मौजूदा स्थिति
प्रायद्वीपीय घटक

क्र.सं.	नाम	लाभान्वित राज्य	स्थिति
1	क. महानदी (मणिभद्र) - गोदावरी (दौलैस्वरम) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और (एपी) ओडिशा	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख. वैकल्पिक महानदी (बरमूल) - ऋषिकुल्या - गोदावरी (दौलैस्वरम) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा	एफआर पूर्ण
2	गोदावरी (पोलावरम)-कृष्णा (विजयवाड़ा) लिंक@	आंध्र प्रदेश	एफआर पूर्ण
3	क) गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली) - कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) लिंक	तेलंगाना	एफआर पूर्ण

	ख) वैकल्पिक गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) लिंक *	तेलंगाना	डीपीआर पूर्ण
4	गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली/एसएसएमपीपी) - कृष्णा (पुलिचिंताला) लिंक	तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश	डीपीआर पूर्ण
5	क) कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) - पेन्नार (सोमासिला) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) वैकल्पिक कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) - पेन्नार (सोमासिला) लिंक *	आंध्र प्रदेश	डीपीआर पूर्ण
6	कृष्णा (श्रीशैलम) – पेन्नार लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश	मसौदा डीपीआर पूर्ण
7	कृष्णा (अलमाटी) – पेन्नार लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक	मसौदा डीपीआर पूर्ण
8	क) पेन्नार (सोमासिला) - कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु और पुदुचेरी	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) वैकल्पिक पेन्नार (सोमासिला) - कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक *	आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु और पुदुचेरी	डीपीआर पूर्ण
9	कावेरी (कट्टलाई) - वैगई - गुंडर लिंक	तमिल नाडु	डीपीआर पूर्ण
10	क) पार्वती-कालीसिंध - चंबल लिंक	मध्य प्रदेश और (एमपी) राजस्थान	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) संशोधित पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल लिंक (ईआरसीपी के साथ विधिवत एकीकृत)	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	मसौदा डीपीआर पूर्ण
11	दमनगंगा - पिंजल लिंक	महाराष्ट्र	डीपीआर पूर्ण
12	पार-तापी-नर्मदा लिंक	गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र	डीपीआर पूर्ण
13	केन-बेतवा लिंक	उत्तर प्रदेश और (यूपी) मध्य प्रदेश	डीपीआर पूर्ण और परियोजना का कार्य चल रहा है।
14	पंजा - अचनकोविल - वैप्पर लिंक	तमिलनाडु और केरल	डीपीआर पूर्ण
15	बेदती - वरदा लिंक*	कर्नाटक	एफआर पूर्ण
16	नेत्रवती – हेमवती लिंक**	कर्नाटक	पीएफआर पूर्ण

* मणिभद्र और इंचमपल्ली बांधों पर लंबित सहमति के कारण गोदावरी नदी के अप्रयुक्त

जल को मोड़ने के लिए वैकल्पिक अध्ययन किया गया था और गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली

जनमपेट)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुन सागर)-पेन्नार (सोमासिला)-कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक परियोजनाओं की डीपीआर का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया था। गोदावरी-कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक परियोजना तैयार कर ली गई है जिसमें गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली जनमपेट)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुन सागर), कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर)-पेन्नार (सोमासिला) और पेन्नार (सोमासिला)-कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

** आगे के अध्ययन शुरू नहीं किए गए हैं क्योंकि कर्नाटक सरकार द्वारा यट्टीनाहोल परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के बाद, इस लिंक के माध्यम से नेत्रावती बेसिन में पानी के डायवर्जन के लिए कोई अधिशेष पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है।@ गोदावरी कृष्णा - (पोलावरम) इस परियोजना को आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा शुरू किया गया -लिंक (विजयवाड़ा) है।

@@ बेदती इसकी पीएफआर तैयार होने के बाद सीधे डीपीआर तैयार किया -वरदा लिंक-गया था, कोई एफआर तैयार नहीं की गयी थी।

हिमालयी घटक

क्र.सं.	नाम	देश/लाभान्वित राज्य	स्थिति
1.	कोसी-मेची लिंक	बिहार और नेपाल	पीएफआर पूर्ण
2.	कोसी-घाघरा लिंक	बिहार, यूपी और नेपाल	एफआर पूर्ण
3.	गंडक - गंगा लिंक	यूपी और नेपाल	एफआर पूर्ण
4.	घाघरा-यमुना लिंक	यूपी और नेपाल	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
5.	सारदा-यमुना लिंक	यूपी और उत्तराखंड	एफआर पूर्ण
6.	यमुना-राजस्थान लिंक	हरियाणा और राजस्थान	एफआर पूर्ण
7.	राजस्थान-साबरमती लिंक	राजस्थान और गुजरात	एफआर पूर्ण
8.	चुनार-सोन बैराज लिंक	बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
9.	सोन बांध - गंगा लिंक की दक्षिणी सहायक नदियाँ	बिहार और झारखंड	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
10.	मानस-संकोश-तीस्ता-गंगा	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	एफआर पूर्ण

	(एम-एस-टी-जी) लिंक		
11.	जोगीघोपा-तिस्ता-फरक्का लिंक (एम-एस-टी-जी का विकल्प)	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	पीएफआर पूर्ण प्रस्ताव वापिस ले) (लिया गया है)
12.	फरक्का-सुंदरबन लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल	एफआर पूर्ण
13.	गंगा (फरक्का) - दामोदर-सुवर्णरेखा लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और झारखंड	एफआर पूर्ण
14.	सुवर्णरेखा-महानदी लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल और ओडिशा	एफआर पूर्ण

विवरण -II

बिहार से संबंधित आईएलआर परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	नाम	लाभान्वित राज्यदेश/	स्थिति
1.	कोसीमेची आईएलआर - परियोजना	बिहार और नेपाल	पीएफआर पूर्ण
2.	कोसीघाघरा लिंक-	बिहार, यूपी और नेपाल	एफआर पूर्ण
3.	चुनारसोन बैराज लिंक-	बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
4.	सोन बांध गंगा लिंक की - दक्षिणी सहायक नदियां	बिहार और झारखंड	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
5.	मानस गंगा-तीस्ता-संकोश-लिंक (जी-टी-एस-एम)	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	एफआर पूर्ण
6.	जोगीघोपाफरक्का-तिस्ता-जी का -टी-एस-एम) लिंक (विकल्प	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	पीएफआर पूर्ण प्रस्ताव वापिस ले) (लिया गया है)

बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त अंतर-राज्य लिंक प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा, जिन्हें व्यवहार्य पाया गया

क्र.सं.	अंतर-राज्य लिंक का नाम	नदी	पीएफआर/डीपीआर की मौजूदा स्थिति
1.	कोसी-मेची अंतर-राज्य लिंक [पूरी तरह से भारत में स्थित है]	कोसी-मेची	डीपीआर पूर्ण
2.	बुढ़ी गंडक- नून- बाया- गंगा	बुढ़ी गंडक, नून, बाया और गंगा	डीपीआर पूर्ण
3.	कोसी-गंगा	कोसी और गंगा	पीएफआर पूर्ण

CITIES COVERED UNDER PMAY-U

521. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of cities covered under each stage of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) implementation along with the distribution of cities selected across different regions and States;
- (b) the progress achieved in terms of the number of houses sanctioned, constructed and delivered under each stage of PMAY-U;
- (c) the challenges being faced in completing the projects in selected cities along with the steps taken/being taken to address delays in certain regions;

- (d) the efforts taken/being taken to ensure equitable distribution of affordable housing projects, including targeted initiatives for smaller cities and towns; and
- (e) the number of metropolitan cities included under PMAY-U along with the specific steps taken/being taken to address the housing needs in these cities as well as smaller towns?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house with basic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries. PMAY-U has been implemented in all the statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently along with Metropolitan cities and smaller towns including Notified Planning/Development Areas, areas and villages falling within Notified Planning/Development area under the jurisdiction of an Industrial Development Authority/Special Area Development Authority/Urban Development Authority or any such Authority under State legislation which is entrusted with the functions of urban planning and regulations. The towns and Development Authority areas are included under the scheme by the Ministry based on request sent by the respective States/Union Territories (UTs). The scheme has been implemented in

4,618 Cities/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including all Metropolitan Cities across the country.

Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry under PMAY-U, out of which 112.50 lakh have been grounded and 90.25 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 27.01.2025.

PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme and no target has been fixed for distribution of affordable housing projects for cities/towns. Selection of beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution is done by States/UTs. As per the scheme guidelines, the ULBs prepare projects for eligible beneficiaries and ensure that the scheme is implemented in an integrated manner. States/UTs prepare project proposals and after approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC), these are submitted to the Ministry for sanctioning of admissible Central Assistance by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

As per the scheme guidelines, Central Assistance under different verticals is released to the States/UTs/Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) based on compliances submitted by them. Further, the disbursement of subsidy (including Central and State components) to the beneficiaries under Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)/ Affordable Housing in

Partnership (AHP)/In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) verticals by States/UTs/Implementing agencies is done depending upon the physical and financial progress of projects/houses. Moreover, it has been observed that major challenges faced by the implementing agencies include non-availability of encumbrance free land, unwillingness of beneficiaries, delay in getting statutory clearances/No Objection Certificates (NOCs) etc. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses within the stipulated timeframe. The scheme period, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has further been extended up to 31.12.2025, except for Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical of the scheme, to complete all the sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Further, based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

IMPACT OF ROAD MAINTENANCE ON PUBLIC SAFETY**522. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

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

- (a) whether the poor condition of roads in Jalandhar has led to an increase in accidents and public grievances, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to collaborate with the State Government to implement long-term solutions for road maintenance and development, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to introduce stricter monitoring mechanisms to ensure the timely repair and upkeep of urban roads, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the funds allocated and disbursed for road repairs in Punjab during the past three years and their utilization status, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and Maintenance of National Highways (NHs). All efforts have been made to keep the NHs in Jalandhar in traffic worthy condition. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken up major rectification works on NH-44 in Panipat-Jalandhar section at a cost of Rs.485 crore; construction of LVUP near

Dakoha railway crossing in Jalandhar City on NH-44 at km 370.100 including entry/exit and other related works at a cost of Rs. 14.30 crore and completed in February, 2023. NHAI has also taken up construction of Six-lane Jalandhar Bypass starting from Jalandhar-Amritsar (NH-3) with interchanges at Jalandhar-Pathankot (NH-44), Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur (NH-3), Jalandhar-Ludhiana (NH-44) and ending at Jalandhar-Moga section of NH-703 inter-alia for decongesting Jalandhar city traffic to a great extent.

The development and maintenance of State roads in Jalandhar City including urban roads is the responsibility of State Government of Punjab.

Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The condition of NHs is assessed from time to time by the Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and its various executing agencies such as NHAI, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), Border Roads Organization (BRO), Public Works Departments (PWDs)/ Road Construction Departments (RCDs)/ Corporations of State Governments/ Union Territories(UTs). The development and maintenance works on NHs including NHs passing through urban areas are accordingly taken up

from time to time as per condition of road, inter-se priority and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition.

The Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of stretches of NHs including NHs passing through urban areas, where either Development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ the Concession Period.

Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) technology is used to ensure adequacy of completed development works on NHs and timely repair and maintenance of NHs. Also, NHA I assesses the condition (identification of defects i.e. potholes, damaged roads, etc.) of NHs and monitor the status of rectification of these defects within specified timeline through NHA I One App as per provisions stipulated in the Concession / Contract Agreements (CA) of NHs projects. Further, penal actions are taken up as per the provisions of CA on account of failures on part of the Concessionaire/ Contractor to rectify the defect within stipulated timeline.

Government holds regular review meetings at various levels with State Governments, executing agencies to ensure taking up of corrective actions and completion of NHs projects.

(d) Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development and maintenance of NHs in the State of Punjab during the last three years is as under:

Year	Fund allocated / expenditure incurred (Rs in crore)
2021-22	7,179
2022-23	10,093
2023-24	12,419

HOUSEHOLDS UNDER PMAY-U IN KERALA

523. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the number of households in Kerala benefited under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) till date;
- (b) the total number of houses sanctioned and completed under PMAY-U in Kerala;
- (c) the total funds allocated for PMAY-U in the country, State-wise including Kerala; and
- (d) the current progress of ongoing PMAY-U projects in Kerala and the estimated timeline for their completion?

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

(a)to (d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including the State of Kerala. The scheme period which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has been extended up to 31.12.2025, except for CLSS vertical of the scheme to complete already sanctioned houses without changing funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the project proposals submitted by the State of Kerala, a total of 1.67 lakh houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U, out of which 1.31 lakh houses have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries. Further, out of ₹ 2,781.19 crore sanctioned Central Assistance, ₹2,377.12 crore has been released till date.

The State-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned and released under PMAY-U are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Ministry monitors progress of the Scheme through periodic review meetings, video-conferences, field visits and meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC). States/ UTs, including

the State of Kerala, have been advised to expedite the construction of sanctioned houses so that all houses are completed within the stipulated timeline as per Detailed Project Reports.

Further, based on 9 years of experience and learning from implementing PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. The operational guidelines of the PMAY-U 2.0 have been launched on 17.09.2024. The unified web portal for submitting online application and operational guidelines can be accessed at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in>. The state of Kerala has not yet signed the MoA to implement PMAY-U 2.0.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released including State of Kerala under PMAY-U

Sr. No.		State/ UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Cr.)
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	32,568.27	23,800.26
2		Bihar	4,950.45	3,537.49
3		Chhattisgarh	4,810.98	4,266.60
4		Goa	74.76	75.04*
5		Gujarat	21,064.34	19,805.76
6		Haryana	2,171.64	1,673.50
7		Himachal Pradesh	215.95	211.66
8		Jharkhand	3,603.31	3,115.57
9		Karnataka	10,614.43	7,276.76
10		Kerala	2,781.19	2,377.12
11		Madhya Pradesh	15,930.45	15,555.00
12		Maharashtra	25,548.21	19,323.37
13		Odisha	3,176.98	2,574.90
14		Punjab	2,342.54	1,949.02
15		Rajasthan	5,891.67	4,983.68
16		Tamil Nadu	11,185.30	10,338.05
17		Telangana	4,475.66	3,806.96
18		Uttar Pradesh	27,962.68	27,118.30
19		Uttarakhand	1,176.51	988.83
20		West Bengal	10,773.50	8,191.63
Sub- total (States) :-			1,91,318.80	1,60,969.52
21	North	Arunachal Pradesh	182.38	161.18
22		Assam	2,674.26	2,105.42

23		Manipur	841.39	496.91
24		Meghalaya	72.35	48.23
25		Mizoram	607.80	477.46
26		Nagaland	503.91	418.37
27		Sikkim	6.13	7.09*
28		Tripura	1,494.35	1,292.99
Sub- total (N.E. States) :-			6,382.57	5,007.64
29	Union Territories	A&N Island	5.84	2.93
30		Chandigarh	28.78	28.78
31		DNHandDD	214.40	204.56
32		Delhi	692.53	692.53
33		J&K	724.94	483.48
34		Ladakh	30.22	25.23
35		Lakshadweep	-	-
36		Puducherry	254.12	223.19
Sub- total (UT) :-			1,950.84	1,660.70
Grand Total :-			2.00 Lakh Cr.	1.68 Lakh Cr.

* Excess release on account of houses curtailed by States/UTs

ALTERNATIVE TO CORONATION BRIDGE

524. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the status of the project for construction of an alternative bridge to Coronation Bridge connecting Darjeeling Hills to Dooars region;
- b) the financial allocation and timelines for the implementation of the project and its completion date;

(c) whether there has been any problem in the land acquisition for the proposed bridge, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of the works as on date?

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

(a) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of additional bridge on NH-17 over river Teesta in the state of West Bengal is under finalisation for sanction of the project.

(b) to (d) Tentative project cost of the proposed bridge is Rs.1190.40 crore. Completion period shall be 36 months from the date of commencement of the project. The implementation of the project will commence after its approval by the competent authority.

PMFME SCHEME

525. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state that:

- (a) the list of products chosen for providing support under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme, district-wise;

- (b) the reason behind choosing only one product per district for providing support under PMFME while many districts in the country have diversified agricultural base;
- (c) the procedure followed by the Government in choosing the products for providing support under PMFME, district-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government reviewed and analyzed the reasons before finalizing specific products for providing support at district level under the PMFME scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a) As on 31st January 2025, One District One Product (ODOP) have been approved for 726 Districts across 35 States/ UTs under the Centrally Sponsored- Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme. The district-wise list of the selected products is given at the enclosed **Statement**. However, the proposals for setting up / upgradation of micro food processing enterprises based on both ODOP and non-ODOP products are supported under the Scheme.
- (b) ODOP initiative is aimed at fostering balanced regional development across all districts of the country. The initiative aims to select, brand, and promote at least One Product from each District (One District One

Product) of the country for enabling holistic socioeconomic growth across all regions.

(c) and (d) Under the ODOP initiative, all products have been selected by States/UTs by taking into consideration the existing ecosystem on the ground, products identified under Districts. However, the States/UTs can propose a change in the ODOP with appropriate reason and select another product for focused intervention.

STATEMENT

State / District-wise details of ODOP approved in the country

1. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	South Andaman	Marine Fish Products
2	Nicobar	Coconut based Products
3	Middle&North Andaman	Coconut based Products
TOTAL		3

2. ANDHRA PRADESH		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ananthapur	Groundnut Products
2	Chittoor	Tomato based Products
3	East Godavari	Banana
4	Guntur	Spices (Chilli and Turmeric)
5	Kadapa	Banana based Products
6	Krishna	Fish&Shrimp based products
7	Kurnool	Pulses based Products

8	Nellore	Rice based products (eg. Flaked&puffed)
9	Prakasam	Pulses based products
10	Srikakulam	Cashewnut based Products
11	Vishakhapatnam	RTE&RTC (eg. Traditional Local Snacks)
12	Vizianagaram	Milletts (eg. ragi and korra)
13	West Godavari	FishandMarine based products
14	Parvathipuram Manyam	Minor Forest Produce (eg. tamarind and amla)
15	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Coffee
16	Anakapalli	Sugarcane (eg. Jaggery cubes, powder and liquid jaggery)
17	Kakinada	FishandShrimp based products
18	Konaseema	Coconut
19	Eluru	Pulses (eg. Black gram and green gram)
20	NTR	RTC&RTE (eg. Ulavacharu)
21	Palnadu	Pulses (eg. Vinukonda Red gram)
22	Bapatla	Spices (eg. Chillies&turmeric)
23	Nandyal	Milletts based products
24	Sri Sathya Sai	Groundnut
25	Tirupati	RTC&RTE (eg.bengal gram muruku)
26	Annamayya	Tamarind
	TOTAL	26

3. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Changlang	Arecanut
2	East Kameng	Orange
3	Kamle	Orange
4	KraDadi	Large Cardamom
5	KurungKumey	Large Cardamom
6	Leparada	Pickle
7	Lohit	Oilseed based products

8	Longding	Ginger
9	Lower Dibang Valley	Ginger
10	Lower Subansiri	Kiwi
11	Namsai	Turmeric
12	Papum Pare- (Yupia)	Turmeric
13	Siang	Large Cardamom
14	Tawang	Chillies
15	Tirap	Millet Based products
16	Upper Siang	Orange
17	Upper Subansiri	Orange
18	East Siang	Jaggery
19	West Siang	Pineapple
20	West Kameng	Apple
21	Anjaw	Large Cardamom
22	Shi Yomi	Kiwi
23	Papum Pare (Capital Complex)	Turmeric
24	Dibang Valley	Kiwi
25	PakkeKassang	Ginger
26	Lower Siang	Turmeric
TOTAL		26

4. ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Baksa	Honey
2	Barpeta	Milk based Products
3	Biswanath Harali	Potato
4	Bongaigaon	Turmeric
5	Cachar	Pineapple
6	Charaideo	Rice (soft rice) based products

7	Chirang	Lemon
8	Darrang	Mustard Products
9	Dhemaji	Mustard Products
10	Dhubri	Chilli
11	Dibrugarh	Mustard Products
12	Dima Hasao	Ginger
13	Goalpara	Banana
14	Golaghat	Black Rice based products
15	Hailakandi	Arecanut
16	Hojai	Sugarcane based products (Jaggery, Wine)
17	Jorhat	Chilli
18	Kamrup (R)	Banana
19	Kamrup (M)	Pickles
20	Karbi-Anglong	Ginger
21	Karimganj	Arecanut/ Betelnut
22	Kokrajhar	Mushroom
23	Lakhimpur	Piggery (smoked meat)
24	Majuli	Mustard Oil/ Seed
25	Morigaon	Groundnut Products
26	Nagaon	Pickles
27	Nalbari	Rice (Soft and Sticky rice) based products
28	Sivasagar	Rice (Red rice) based products
29	Sonitpur	Jackfruit
30	South Salmara	Cashewnut Processing
31	Tinsukia	Citrus Products
32	Udalguri	Potato
33	West Karbi-Anglong	Ginger
TOTAL		33

5. BIHAR		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Araria	Makhana (Foxnut)
2	Arwal	Pulse based products (Besan&Sattu)
3	Aurangabad	Strawberry
4	Banka	Katarni Rice based Products
5	Begusarai	Chilly
6	Bhagalpur	Jardalu Mango
7	Bhojpur	Indian traditional Sweets and Confectionary (Khurma/ Belgrami)
8	Buxar	Indian traditional Sweets (Batisa or Papdi)
9	Darbhangha	Makhana (Foxnut)
10	East Champaran	Litchi
11	Gaya	Sesame based products
12	Gopalganj	Papaya
13	Jamui	Minor Forest Produce (Jackfruit etc.)
14	Jehanabad	Pulse based products (Besan&Sattu)
15	Kaimur	Rice based products (Poha, Murmura etc.)
16	Katihar	Makhana (Foxnut)
17	Khagaria	Banana
18	Kishanganj	Pineapple
19	Lakhisarai	Tomato
20	Madhepura	Mango
21	Madhubani	Makhana (Foxnut)
22	Munger	Rice based (Poha, Murmura etc.)
23	Muzaffarpur	Litchi
24	Nalanda	Potato
25	Nawada	Betel Vine
26	Patna	Bakery Products

27	Purnia	Maize based products
28	Rohtas	Rice Based Products (Poha, Murmura etc.)
29	Saharsa	Makhana (Foxnut)
30	Samastipur	Turmeric
31	Saran	Tomato
32	Sheikhpura	Onion
33	Sheohar	Banana based products
34	Sitamarhi	Litchi
35	Siwan	Mentha
36	Supaul	Makhana (Foxnut)
37	Vaishali	Honey
38	West Champaran	Sugarcane based Products
TOTAL		38

6. CHANDIGARH

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Chandigarh	Bakery Products
TOTAL		1

7. CHHATTISGARH

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Balod	Ginger Based products
2	Baloda Bazar- Bhatapara	Rice Based Products
3	Balrampur	Rice based products
4	Bemetara	Papaya based products
5	Bijapur	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua etc.)

6	Bilaspur	Black rice based products
7	Dantewada (South Bastar)	Mango
8	Dhamtari	Rice Based Products
9	Durg	Tomato based products
10	Gariyaband	Minor Forest Produce (Chiraunjee etc.)
11	Gurela-Pendra-Marwahi	Custard Apple based Products
12	Jagdalpur (Bastar)	Minor Forest Produce (Tamarind)
13	Janjgir-Champa	Rice based products
14	Jashpur	Rice based products
15	Kabirdham (Kawardha)	Sugarcane based products
16	Kanker (North Bastar)	Custard Apple based products
17	Kondagaon	Cashew based Products
18	Korba	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua etc.)
19	Korea (Koriya)	Tomato based products
20	Mahasamund	Milk based products
21	Mungeli	Tomato based products
22	Narayanpur	Minor Forest Produce (Harra etc.)
23	Raigarh	Tomato based products
24	Raipur	Jam, Jelly (Papaya)
25	Rajnandgaon	Rice Based Products
26	Sukma	Millet based products (Jowar, Kodo-kutki)
27	Surajpur	Turmeric based products
28	Surguja	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua, Jackfruit etc.)
TOTAL		28

8. DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Mushroom based Products
2	Daman	Fish and allied Products
3	Diu	Fish and allied Products
TOTAL		3

9. DELHI		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Central Delhi	Bakery Products
2	New Delhi	Bakery Products
3	South Delhi	Bakery Products
4	South East Delhi	Bakery Products
5	South West Delhi	Milk based products
6	West Delhi	Bakery Products
7	East Delhi	Ready to Eat Products- Namkeens
8	North Delhi	Ready to Eat Products- Namkeens
9	North East Delhi	Ready to Eat Products- Namkeens
10	North West Delhi	Milk based Products
11	Shahdara	Ready to Eat Products- Namkeens
TOTAL		11

10. GUJARAT		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ahmedabad	Wheat based Products

2	Amreli	Groundnut based Products
3	Anand	Banana based Products
4	Aravalli	Potato based Products
5	Banaskantha	Pomegranate based products
6	Bharuch	Banana based Products
7	Bhavnagar	Onion based Products
8	Botad	Guava based Products
9	Chhota Udaipur	Maize based Products
10	Dahod	Soyabean based Products
11	Dang	Finger Millet (Ragi) based Products
12	Devbhoomi Dwarka	Groundnut based Products
13	Gandhinagar	Vegetable-Okra based products
14	Gir Somnath	Mango based Products
15	Jamnagar	Groundnut based Products
16	Junagadh	Coriander based products
17	Kheda	Rice based Products
18	Kutch	Date palm based products
19	Mahisagar	Papaya based products
20	Mehsana	Cumin based products
21	Morbi	Sesamum based Products
22	Narmada	Banana based Products
23	Navsari	Mango based Products
24	Panchmahal	Maize based Products
25	Patan	Cumin based Products
26	Porbandar	Gram based Products
27	Rajkot	Groundnut based Products
28	Sabarkantha	Vegetable- Cauliflower, Cabbage based products
29	Surat	Banana based Products
30	Surendra nagar	Cumin based Products
31	Tapi	Sorghum based Products

32	Vadodara	Tur based Products
33	Valsad	Sapota based products
TOTAL		33

11. GOA

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	North Goa	Jackfruit
2	South Goa	Coconut Products
TOTAL		2

12. HARYANA

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ambala	Milk Based Product
2	Bhiwani	Citrus Fruits
3	CharkhiDadri	Milk Based Product
4	Faridabad	Bakery Products
5	Fatehabad	Citrus Fruits
6	Gurugram	Amla
7	Hisar	Milk based products
8	Jhajjar	Milk Based Product
9	Jind	Poultry Meat based products
10	Kaithal	Milk based products
11	Karnal	Milk Based Product
12	Kurukshetra	Bakery products
13	Mewat/Nuh	Tomato
14	Narnaul/ Mahendragarh	Spices (chilies etc.)
15	Palwal	Milk Based Product
16	Panchkula	Ginger
17	Panipat	Carrot

18	Rewari	Mustard based Products
19	Rohtak	Bakery Products
20	Sirsa	Milk Based Product
21	Sonipat	Mushroom based products
22	Yamuna Nagar	Bakery Products
TOTAL		22

13. HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Bilaspur	Turmeric
2	Chamba	Apple
3	Hamirpur	Milk based Products
4	Kangra	Mango
5	Kinnaur	Fruit Wine
6	Kullu	Apple
7	Lahaul&Spiti	Sea buckthorn
8	Mandi	Peas and vegetables
9	Shimla	Apple
10	Sirmaur	Ginger and Garlic
11	Solan	Mushroom
12	Una	Potato
Total		12

14. JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Anantnag	Fish based products
2	Bandipora	Processed poultry/ mutton products
3	Baramulla	Apple
4	Budgam	Milk based products

5	Doda	Olive Products
6	Ganderbal	Fish based products
7	Jammu	Milk based products
8	Kathua	Spices
9	Kishtwar	Walnut products
10	Kupwara	Walnut products
11	Kulgam	Spices and Pickle
12	Poonch	Millet based products
13	Pulwama	Milk based products
14	Rajouri	Milk based products
15	Ramban	Honey
16	Reasi	Spices
17	Samba	Mushroom Products
18	Shopian	Apple
19	Srinagar	Bakery Products
20	Udhampur	Pickles
TOTAL		20

15. JHARKHAND		
Sl. No.	DISTRICT	ODOP
1	Deoghar	Peda
2	Dumka	Peda
3	East Singhbhum	Tomato
4	Hazaribagh	Jaggery
5	Jamtara	Chilly
6	Khunti	Minor Forest Produce (Tamarind)
7	Koderma	Lime
8	Latehar	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua)
9	Lohardaga	Honey
10	Pakur	Mango

11	Ranchi	Guava
12	Sahebganj	Mango
13	SaraiKela-Kharsawan	Minor Forest Produce (Chironjee)
14	West Singhbhum	Custard Apple
15	Bokaro	Jackfruit
16	Chatra	Tomato
17	Dhanbad	Potato
18	Garhwa	Potato
19	Giridih	Tomato
20	Godda	Mango
21	Gumla	Green Chilly
22	Palamu	Tomato
23	Ramgarh	Papaya
24	Simdega	Mango
TOTAL		24

16. KARNATAKA		
S.No.	District	ODOP
1	Bagalkote	Jaggery
2	Belagavi	Jaggery
3	Bellary	Fig
4	Bengaluru Rural	Poultry Products
5	Bengaluru Urban	Bakery Products
6	Bidar	Ginger
7	Chamarajanagar	Turmeric
8	Chikkaballapura	Tomato
9	Chikkamagalur	Spices
10	Chitradurga	Groundnut Product
11	Dakshina Kannada	Marine Products
12	Davanagere	Millets

13	Dharwad	Mango
14	Gadag	Byadagi Chillies
15	Hassan	Coconut Products
16	Haveri	Mango
17	Kalaburgi	Red Gram based products
18	Kodagu	Coffee
19	Kolar	Tomato
20	Koppal	Guava
21	Mandya	Jaggery
22	Mysore	Banana
23	Raichur	Chillies
24	Ramanagara	Coconut Products
25	Shivamogga	Pineapple
26	Tumkuru	Coconut Products
27	Udupi	Marine Products
28	Uttara Kannada	Spices
29	Vijayapura	Lime/ Lemon
30	Yadagiri	Groundnut Product
TOTAL		30

17. KERALA		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Alappuzha	Rice Products
2	Ernakulam	Pineapple
3	Idukki	Spices
4	Kannur	Coconut based products
5	Kasargod	Jackfruit
6	Kollam	Tapioca and Tuber crop based products
7	Kottayam	Coconut based products
8	Kozhikode	Coconut based products

9	Malappuram	Coconut based products
10	Palakkad	Banana
11	Pathanamthitta	Jackfruit
12	Thiruvananthapuram	Tapioca
13	Thrissur	Rice based Products
14	Wayanad	Milk based products
TOTAL		14

18. LADAKH

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Leh	Sea Buckthorn
2	Kargil	Apricot
TOTAL		2

19. LAKSHADWEEP

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Lakshadweep	Coconut Based products
TOTAL		1

20. MADHYA PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Agar Malwa	Orange / Citrus
2	Alirajpur	Custard Apple
3	Anuppur	Tomato
4	Ashoknagar	Tomato
5	Balaghat	Kodo-Kutki
6	Barwani	Ginger
7	Betul	Mango

8	Bhind	Bajra
9	Bhopal	Guava
10	Burhanpur	Banana
11	Chhatarpur	Betel vine
12	Chhindwara	Potato
13	Damoh	Tomato
14	Datia	Tomato
15	Dewas	Potato
16	Dhar	Custard Apple
17	Dindori	Kodo-Kutki
18	Guna	Coriander
19	Gwalior	Potato
20	Harda	Onion
21	Hoshangabad	Guava
22	Indore	Potato
23	Jabalpur	Green Pea
24	Jhabua	Tomato
25	Katni	Tomato
26	Khandwa	Onion
27	Khargone	Chilli
28	Mandla	Kodo-Kutki
29	Mandsaur	Garlic
30	Morena	Mustard Products
31	Narsinghpur	Sugarcane Products
32	Neemuch	Coriander
33	Niwari	Ginger
34	Panna	Aonla
35	Raisen	Tomato
36	Rajgarh	Orange/ Citrus
37	Ratlam	Garlic
38	Rewa	Turmeric

39	Sagar	Tomato
40	Satna	Tomato
41	Sehore	Guava
42	Seoni	Custard Apple
43	Shahdol	Turmeric
44	Shajapur	Onion
45	Sheopur	Guava
46	Shivpuri	Tomato
47	Sidhi	Mango
48	Singrauli	Tomato
49	Tikamgarh	Ginger
50	Ujjain	Onion
51	Umaria	Mango
52	Vidisha	Onion
TOTAL		52

21. MAHARASHTRA

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ahmednagar	Milk based products
2	Akola	Pulse based product (Pigeon pea, gram-Flour etc.)
3	Amravati	Mandarin Orange
4	Aurangabad	Maize based products
5	Beed	Custard Apple
6	Bhandara	Rice based products
7	Buldhana	Guava
8	Chandrapur	Rice based products
9	Dhule	Banana
10	Gadchiroli	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua/ Honey/ Hirda/ Behda etc.)

11	Gondia	Rice Based Products (Poha, Murmura etc.)
12	Hingoli	Spice based products (Turmeric etc.)
13	Jalgaon	Banana
14	Jalna	Sweet Orange
15	Kolhapur	Sugarcane based Products (Jaggery etc.)
16	Latur	Tomato
17	Mumbai	Marine Products
18	Mumbai-Suburban	Marine Products
19	Nagpur	Mandarin Orange
20	Nanded	Spice based products (Turmeric, Chilly)
21	Nandurbar	Millet based products (Hill Millet, Finger Millet etc.)
22	Nashik	Onion
23	Osmanabad	Pulse based Products (Gram, Moong, Tur-Dal, Flour etc.)
24	Palghar	Sapota
25	Parbhani	Sugarcane based Products (Jaggery)
26	Pune	Tomato
27	Raigad	Marine Products (Fish, Shrimp etc.)
28	Ratnagiri	Mango
29	Sangli	Grapes
30	Satara	Sugarcane based Products (Jaggery etc.)
31	Sindhudurg	Mango
32	Solapur	Millet based products (Jowar, Wheat)
33	Thane	Millet based products (Hill Millet/ ragi etc.)
34	Wardha	Spices (Turmeric etc.)
35	Washim	Oil-seed based products (Soyabean, Flax Seed, Sesamum etc.)
36	Yavatmal	Spices (Turmeric etc.)
TOTAL		36

22. MANIPUR		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Chandel	Ginger
2.	Churachandpur	Pineapple
3.	Imphal East	Pineapple
4.	Imphal West	Fish products
5.	Kakching	Black Rice based Products
6.	Bishnupur	Fish products
7.	Pherzawl	Ginger
8.	Noney	Banana
9.	Senapati	Kiwi
10.	Tamenglong	Orange
11.	Tengnoupal	Bamboo Shoot
12.	Thoubal	Pineapple
13.	Kangpokpi	Turmeric
14.	Ukhrul	Kachai Lemon
15.	Kamjong	King Chilli
16.	Jiribam	Coconut
TOTAL		16

23. MEGHALAYA		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	East Khasi Hills	Sohiong
2	South West Khasi Hills	Honey
3	Ri-Bhoi	Pineapple
4	East Jantia Hills	Turmeric
5	West Jantia Hills	Turmeric
6	North Garo Hills	Banana

7	East Garo Hills	Pineapple
8	South Garo Hills	Jackfruit
9	Southwest Garo Hills	Pineapple
10	West Khasi Hills	Ginger
11	West Garo Hills	Cashewnut based Products
TOTAL		11

24. MIZORAM

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Aizawl	Mizo Chilli
2	Champhai	Passion Fruit
3	Hnahthial	Turmeric
4	Khawzawl	Pineapple
5	Kolasib	Turmeric
6	Lawngtlai	Mango
7	Lunglei	Turmeric
8	Mamit	Turmeric
9	Saiha	Turmeric
10	Saitual	Ginger
11	Serchhip	Pineapple
TOTAL		11

25. NAGALAND

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Dimapur	Pineapple products
2	Kiphire	Kholar (Rajma) products
3	Kohima	Pickle products
4	Longleng	Ginger products
5	Mokokchung	Coffee products
6	Mon	Large cardamom products

7	Peren	Naga King chilly products
8	Phek	Kiwi products
9	Tuensang	Kholar (Rajma) products
10	Wokha	Fish products
11	Zunheboto	Soya bean products
TOTAL		11

26. ODISHA		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Angul	Mango Based Products
2	Balasore	Fish Based Products
3	Bargarh	Oil seed Based Products (Groundnut)
4	Bhadrak	Fish based Products
5	Bolangir	Milk Based Products
6	Boudh	Dal based Products
7	Cuttack	Milk Based Products
8	Deogarh	Tamarind Based Products
9	Dhenkanal	Milk Based Products
10	Gajapati	Pineapple Based Products
11	Ganjam	Fish Based Products
12	Jagatsinghapur	Milk Based Products
13	Jajpur	Oil seed Based Products (Groundnut)
14	Jharsuguda	Spices Based Product (Chilli)
15	Kalahandi	Fish Based Product
16	Kandhamal	Spices Based Products (Turmeric)
17	Kendrapara	Milk Based Products
18	Keonjhar	Urad Based Products
19	Khordha	Fish Based Products
20	Koraput	Spices Based Products (Ginger)
21	Malkangiri	Millet Based Products

22	Mayurbhanj	Honey Based Products
23	Nabarangapur	Maize Based Products
24	Nayagarh	Sugarcane Based products
25	Nuapada	Millet Based Products
26	Puri	Milk Based Products
27	Rayagada	Tamarind Based Products
28	Sambalpur	Spices Based product (Chilli)
29	Subarnapur	Mango Based Products
30	Sundargarh	Mushroom based Products
TOTAL		30

27. PUDUCHERRY

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Karaikal	Fish Products
2	Puducherry	Milk based products
TOTAL		2

28. PUNJAB

SL. No.	District	ODOP
1	Amritsar	Pickle & Murabba
2	Barnala	Meat/ Chicken/ Poultry Products
3	Bathinda	Honey
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	Jaggery
5	Fazilka	Kinnow
6	Faridkot	Milk based Products
7	Ferozpur	Chillies
8	Gurdaspur	Sugarcane based products
9	Hoshiarpur	Jaggery & allied products
10	Jalandhar	Potato
11	Kapurthala	Tomato

12	Ludhiana	Bakery Products
13	Mansa	Milk based Products
14	Malerkotla	Animal Feed
15	Moga	Potato
16	Pathankot	Litchi
17	Patiala	Guava
18	Roopnagar	Mango
19	Sangrur	Mushroom
20	SAS Nagar	Sugarcane based Products
21	SBS Nagar	Peas
22	Sri Mukatsar Sahib	Milk based Products
23	Tarntaran	Pear
TOTAL		23

29. RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Alwar	Onion
2.	Ajmer	Rose
3.	Banswara	Mango
4.	Baran	Garlic
5.	Bharatpur	Mustard based products
6.	Barmer	Pomegranate
7.	Bhilwara	Maize based products
8.	Bikaner	Moth (Bhujia, namkeen, papad snacks)
9.	Bundi	Rice based products
10.	Chittor	Jaggery
11.	Churu	Groundnut Products
12.	Dausa	Wheat based products
13.	Dholpur	Potato Based Products (Chips, Finger Chips)

		etc.)
14.	Dungarpur	Mango
15.	Ganganagar	Kinnow
16.	Hanumangarh	Wheat based products
17.	Jalore	Isabgol
18.	Jaipur	Tomato
19.	Jaisalmer	Nutritive Xerophytic fruits (KairSangari)
20.	Jhalawar	Orange
21.	Jhunjhunu	Fruit based products (lemon)
22.	Jodhpur	Cumin based products
23.	Karauli	Sesame seeds
24.	Kota	Coriander
25.	Nagaur	Fenugreek
26.	Pali	Milk based Products
27.	Pratapgarh	Garlic
28.	Rajsamand	Minor Forest Produce (Amla. Jamun, Custard Apple etc.)
29.	SawaiMadhopur	Guava
30.	Sikar	Onion
31.	Sirohi	Fennel based products
32.	Tonk	Mustard based products
33.	Udaipur	Minor Forest Produce (Amla. Jamun, Custard Apple etc.)
Total		33

30. SIKKIM		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	North District	Large Cardamom
2	South District	Ginger
3	West District	Minimally processed Vegetables

4	East District	Redcherry Pepper (DalleyKhorsani)
5	Pakyong	Bakery Confectionary Snack Products
6	Soreng	Meat based products
TOTAL		6

31. TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ariyalur	Cashew based Products
2	Chengalpattu	Fishery Products
3	Chennai	Bakery Products
4	Coimbatore	Coconut Products
5	Cuddalore	Cashew based Products
6	Dharmapuri	Millet Products (except maize)
7	Dindigul	Animal feed
8	Erode	Turmeric based units
9	Kallakurichi	Edible Oils (Groundnut)
10	Kancheepuram	Edible Oils (Groundnut)
11	Kanyakumari	Fishery Products
12	Karur	Moringa Products
13	Krishnagiri	Mango Products
14	Madurai	Dhal Products
15	Nagappattinam	Fishery Products
16	Namakkal	Poultry Feeds and products
17	Perambalur	Animal Feed
18	Pudukkottai	Groundnut based products
19	Ramanathapuram	Fishery Products
20	Ranipet	Edible Oils (Groundnut)
21	Salem	Tapioca Products
22	Sivagangai	Coconut Products
23	Tenkasi	Lemon based Products

24	Thanjavur	Coconut Products
25	The Nilgiris	Vegetable based Products
26	Theni	Banana based products
27	Thiruvallur	Dhal Products
28	Thoothukudi	Palm Products
29	Tirunelveli	Banana based Products
30	Tiruppathur	Groundnut based Products
31	Tiruppur	Poultry Feed Products
32	Tiruvannamalai	Groundnut based products
33	Tiruvarur	Dhal Products
34	Trichy	Banana based products
35	Vellore	Milk based Products
36	Villupuram	Edible Oils (Groundnut)
37	Virudhunagar	Millet Products (except maize)
TOTAL		37

32.TELANGANA

S.No.	District	ODOP
1	Adilabad	Soybean based products
2	BhadadriKothagudem	Chillies
3	Hyderabad	Ready to eat (Snacks and Savouries)
4	Jagitial	Mango
5	Jangaon	Rice based products (Scented Rice-Chittimuthyalu)
6	JayashankarBhupalpally	Chillies
7	JogulambaGadwal	Groundnut based products
8	Kamareddy	Soybean based products
9	Karimnagar	Rice based products
10	Khammam	Chillies
11	KomaramBheem	Millet based products

12	Mahabubabad	Chillies
13	Mahabubnagar	Millet based products
14	Mancherial	Mango
15	Medak	Ready to eat (Snacks and Savouries)
16	Medchal-Malkagiri	Ready to eat (Snacks and Savouries)
17	Mulugu	Chillies
18	Nagarkurnool	Mango
19	Nalgonda	Sweet Orange
20	Narayanpet	Groundnut based products
21	Nirmal	Soyabean based products
22	Nizamabad	Turmeric
23	Peddapalli	Rice based products
24	RajannaSircilla	Fish based products
25	Ranga Reddy	Vegetables (Tomato, Brinjal, Green Chilli, Gourds, Beans, Sweet Potato)
26	Sangareddy	Milk based Products
27	Siddipet	Vegetables (Tomato, Green Chilli, Brinjal, Gourds, Beans, Sweet Potato)
28	Suryapet	Milk based Products
29	Vikarabad	Vegetables (Tomato, Green Chilli, Onion, Carrot, Beans, Sweet Potato)
30	Wanaparthy	Groundnut products
31	Warangal Rural	Chillies (Bamboo Chilli)
32	Warangal Urban	Ready to eat (Snacks and Savouries)
33	YadadriBhuvanagiri	Milk based Products
TOTAL		33

33. TRIPURA

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Dhalai	Multiple Fruit Processing

2	Gomti	Multiple Fruit Processing
3	Khowai	Rice based products
4	North Tripura	Tea Products
5	Sipahijala	Milk based product
6	South Tripura	Bakery products
7	Unnakoti	Multiple Fruit Processing
8	West Tripura	Bakery products
TOTAL		8

34. UTTAR PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Agra	Petha
2.	Aligarh	Milk based Products
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	Chilli
4.	Amethi	Aonla
5.	Amroha	Mango
6.	Auraiya	Milk based Product (Ghee)
7.	Ayodhya	Jaggery
8.	Azamgarh	Basil
9.	Baghpat	Jaggery
10.	Bahraich	Banana
11.	Ballia	Lentil
12.	Banda	Oil seed-based Product
13.	Balrampur	Corn Product
14.	Barabanki	Mint
15.	Bareilly	Milk Based Products
16.	Basti	Rice (Kala namakVr.)
17.	Bhadohi	Onion
18.	Bijnor	Jaggery
19.	Budaun	Guava

20.	Bulandshahar	Milk Based Products
21.	Chandauli	Tomato
22.	ChitraKoot	Oil seed-based Product
23.	Deoria	Chilli
24.	Etah	Chicory
25.	Etawah	Mustard
26.	Farrukhabad	Potato
27.	Fatehpur	Aonla
28.	Firozabad	Potato
29.	Gorakhpur	Rice (Kala NamakVr.)
30.	G. B. Nagar	Bakery Products
31.	Ghaziabad	Bakery Products
32.	Ghazipur	Onion
33.	Gonda	Banana
34.	Hamirpur	Fish
35.	Hapur	Petha
36.	Hardoi	Groundnut Products
37.	Hathras	Asafoetida
38.	Jalaun	Pea
39.	Jaunpur	Milk Based Products
40.	Jhansi	Basil
41.	Kannauj	Potato
42.	Kanpur Dehat	Milk Product
43.	Kanpur Nagar	Bakery Products
44.	Kasganj	Ghee
45.	Kaushambi	Guava
46.	Kushinagar	Banana
47.	LakhimpurKhiri	Banana
48.	Lalitpur	Turmeric
49.	Lucknow	Mango
50.	Maharajganj	Rice (Kala NamakVr.)

51.	Mahoba	Oil seed-based Product
52.	Mainpuri	Garlic
53.	Mathura	Milk Product (Peda)
54.	Mau	Mango
55.	Meerut	Jaggery
56.	Mirzapur	Tomato
57.	Moradabad	Honey
58.	Muzaffarnagar	Jaggery
59.	Pilibhit	Jaggery
60.	Pratapgarh	Aonla
61.	Prayagraj	Guava
62.	Rae Bareli	Aonla
63.	Rampur	Mint
64.	Saharanpur	Honey
65.	Sambhal	Mint
66.	SantKabir Nagar	Rice (Kala NamakVr.)
67.	Shahjahanpur	Jaggery
68.	Shamali	Jaggery
69.	Shrawasti	Banana
70.	Siddharthnagar	Kala Namak Rice
71.	Sitapur	Mango
72.	Sonbhadra	Tomato
73.	Sultanpur	Mint
74.	Unnao	Mango
75.	Varanasi	Chilli
TOTAL		75

35. UTTARAKHAND

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Almora	Apricot based products
2	Bageshwar	Kiwi based products

3	Chamoli	Fish based products
4	Champawat	Tejpata& Spices
5	Dehradun	Bakery Products
6	Haridwar	Mushroom
7	Nainital	Fruit Juice and Squash (Peach etc.)
8	Pauri	Citrus based product (Malta)
9	Pithoragarh	Turmeric based product
10	Rudraprayag	Amaranthas based products (Laddu etc.)
11	Tehri	Ginger based product
12	Udham Singh Nagar	Mango based product
13	Uttarkashi	Apple based product
TOTAL		13

PIPED COOKING GAS IN SANGRUR DISTRICT

526. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the current number of households supplied with piped cooking gas in each State;

(b) the time by which the piped cooking gas would reach to hundred percent of the households in Sangrur city;

(c) the time by which the piped cooking gas would be supplied in the towns viz. Barnala, Dhuri, Lehragaga, Sunam, Bhawanigarh, Dirba, Khanauri, Longowal, Cheema and Moonak; and

(d) whether the Government has set any timeline for the same, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network, which inter alia include creation of pipeline infrastructure and other facilities for the supply of PNG to domestic, commercial and industrial units and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to the transport sector through CNG stations, is being carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Board (PNGRB). The state wise details of domestic Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections as on 30.11.2024 are given at the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) to (d) Geographical Area (GA) comprising SAS Nagar district (except area already authorized), Patiala and Sangrur Districts covering Dhuri, Lehragaga, Sunam, Bhawanigarh, Dirba, Khanauri, Longowal, Cheema, and Moonak has been authorized to Torrent Gas Limited for development of CGD network. As per the Minimum Work Program (MWP), CGD entity has committed to provide around 5,20,200 PNG (Domestic) connections in the GA by 2028. As on 30.11.2024, the authorised entity has provided 8,514 PNG (Domestic) connections

against the pro-rata MWP target of 1,64,730 PNG (Domestic) connections in the GA.

GA comprising Ludhiana District (except area already authorized), Barnala and Moga Districts has been authorized to Think Gas Ludhiana Private Limited for the development of CGD network. As per the MWP, CGD entity has committed to provide 4,51,317 Domestic PNG connections in the GA by 2028. As on 30.11.2024, the authorised entity has provided 16,171 PNG (Domestic) connections against the pro-rata MWP target of 1,31,634 PNG (Domestic) connections in the GA.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of domestic Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections as on 30.11.2024

S. No.	State/UT	PNG Domestic Connections (Nos.)
		Achievement
	Andhra Pradesh	282,665
	Arunachal Pradesh	0
	Assam	64,972
	Bihar	200,325
	Chandigarh	28,731
	Chhattisgarh	6,663
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	18,474
	Delhi	1,650,646

	Goa	16,547
	Gujarat	3,471,692
	Haryana	443,466
	Himachal Pradesh	8,487
	Jharkhand	143,989
	Karnataka	480,098
	Kerala	120,717
	UT of Ladakh	0
	Madhya Pradesh	256,237
	Maharashtra	3,917,096
	Manipur	0
	Meghalaya	0
	Mizoram	0
	Nagaland	0
	Odisha	133,887
	Puducherry	0
	Punjab	101,112
	UT of JandK	0
	Rajasthan	374,554
	Sikkim	0
	Tamil Nadu	56,286
	Telangana	219,299
	Tripura	64,104
	Uttar Pradesh	1,772,688
	Uttarakhand	85,602
	West Bengal	52,399
Total		13,970,736

(Source: PNGRB)

PM-VISHWAKARMA SCHEME IN ASSAM**527. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) the details of artisans enrolled in PM-Vishwakarma Scheme since its launch in Assam, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is offering specific skill development programmes to the artisans, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has mechanisms in place to monitor the scheme's implementation and evaluate its impact on the livelihoods of the artisans, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to create awareness about the scheme amongst artisans, especially those situated in remote and inaccessible areas, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 trades who work with their hands and tools. The details of district-wise applications received and the number of applications which have

successfully registered, after the 3-stage verification, under the Scheme from the State of Assam, since the launch of the Scheme on 17.09.2023 upto 31.01.2025 are given at the enclosed **Statement**.

- (b) Under the skill component of the Scheme, beneficiaries are given Basic Training of 5–7 days and Advanced Training of 15 days free of cost. During the training period, beneficiaries are paid a stipend of Rs.500 per day as wage compensation, along with travel expenses of Rs.1,000.
- (c) At the National level, the implementation of the Scheme is monitored through regular meetings of the National Steering Committee (NSC), which is chaired by the Secretary, Department of Financial Services (DFS), Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), and Secretary, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- (d) Under the Scheme, various outreach programmes, trade fairs and State-level exhibitions are organized across the country to spread awareness about the benefits of the Scheme, with funding from the Government of India. These initiatives aim to reach artisans, including those in remote and inaccessible areas.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of the number of applications received and number of successful registrations for the State of Assam under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 31.01.2025 are as follows:

S. No.	DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS
1.	BAJALI	13,097	631
2.	BAKSA	4,407	0
3.	BARPETA	61,890	2,696
4.	BISWANATH	8,920	0
5.	BONGAIGAON	15,538	2,388
6.	CACHAR	45,303	14,945
7.	CHARAIDEO	2,905	0
8.	CHIRANG	2,857	50
9.	DARRANG	31,171	3,142
10.	DHEMAJI	12,457	891
11.	DHUBRI	49,843	4,526
12.	DIBRUGARH	19,528	3,280
13.	DIMA HASAO	1,171	28
14.	GOALPARA	14,897	869
15.	GOLAGHAT	27,819	2,680
16.	HAILAKANDI	12,559	729
17.	HOJAI	13,592	0
18.	JORHAT	21,243	1,566
19.	KAMRUP	61,250	16,833
20.	KAMRUP METRO	15,201	1,316
21.	KARBI ANGLONG	6,198	0
22.	KARIMGANJ	18,764	1,441
23.	KOKRAJHAR	539	2
24.	LAKHIMPUR	36,684	2,673
25.	MAJULI	8,483	1,826

26.	MARIGAON	33,504	8,761
27.	NAGAON	68,004	19,836
28.	NALBARI	42,274	6,266
29.	SIVASAGAR	11,879	332
30.	SONITPUR	20,029	3,776
31.	SOUTH SALMARA MANCACHAR	15,040	1,845
32.	TAMULPUR	0	0
33.	TINSUKIA	21,750	2,465
34.	UDALGURI	1,288	380
35.	WEST KARBI ANGLONG	1,484	0
TOTAL		7,21,568	1,06,173

PRICE OF PETROL, DIESEL AND CNG

528. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the details of the price of petrol, diesel and CNG during the last ten years, starting from 2015, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the increase in the price of petroleum products in spite of decreased crude oil price in the international market; and

(c) whether the Government is planning to control the prices of petrol, diesel and CNG and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c) Prices of petrol and diesel have been market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with their international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements.

Domestically, Petrol and Diesel prices have come down to Rs. 94.77 and Rs. 87.67 per litre respectively (Delhi prices) as a result of various steps taken by Government and PSU OMCs, Central Excise duty was reduced by the Central Government by a total of Rs. 13/litre and Rs. 16/litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021 and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. Some State Governments also reduced state VAT rates to provide relief to citizens. In March, 2024, OMCs reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each.

Recently PSU OMCs have carried out an intra-state freight rationalisation. This has benefitted consumers located at remote areas, far from Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL) Depots in the form of reduced Petrol and Diesel prices in remote parts within the states. This

initiative has also reduced the difference between the maximum and minimum retail prices of Petrol or Diesel within a state.

Government of India also took several other steps to insulate common citizens from high international prices, which included diversifying the crude import basket, invoking the provisions of Universal Service Obligation to ensure availability of petrol and diesel in domestic market, increasing the blending of ethanol in petrol, etc.

The details of yearly average Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi since 2015-16 are given at the enclosed **Statement-I**. Government has taken various steps, including increasing domestic gas allocation to CNG (T) and PNG (D) segments of CGD sector, diverting domestic gas from power and other nonpriority sectors to meet the requirement for CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) segments.

Further, Government has also approved the revised domestic natural gas pricing guidelines vide gazette notification dated 07.04.2023 for gas produced from nomination fields of ONGC/OIL, New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) blocks and pre-NELP blocks, where Production Sharing Contract (PSC) provides for Government's approval of prices. The price of such natural gas shall be 10% of the monthly average of Indian Crude Basket and shall be notified on a monthly basis. For the gas produced by ONGC and OIL from their nomination blocks, the

Administered Price Mechanism (APM) price shall be subject to a floor and a ceiling. The reforms have led to significant decrease in prices of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for households and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport.

However, the retail prices of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in any location is fixed by the authorised City Gas Distribution (CGD) entity after considering cost of gas procured, State taxes, tariff and other components. Price of CNG along with date of price revision for Delhi since May 2014 is given at the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Yearly average Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi

(Rs./Ltr)		
Year	Average RSP of Petrol	Average RSP of Diesel
2015-16	61.59	47.01
2016-17	64.61	53.24
2017-18	69.20	58.78
2018-19	75.37	68.22
2019-20	72.69	65.78
2020-21	80.84	73.58
2021-22	98.05	87.42
2022-23	97.90	90.58
2023-24	96.63	89.53
2024-25 (Till 30.01.2025)	94.73	87.63

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATEMENT-II**Prices of CNG at Delhi****(Rs./Kg)**

Date Effective from	CNG Price	Date Effective from	CNG Price
02.04.2015	37.55	14.11.2021	52.04
16.05.2015	38	04.12.2021	53.04
02.10.2015	37.2	12.01.2022	53.53
02.04.2016	36.6	15.01.2022	54.02
02.07.2016	36.85	24.01.2022	54.51
02.10.2016	35.45	29.01.2022	55.01
03.12.2016	37.3	12.02.2022	55.51
17.05.2017	37.65	16.02.2022	56.01
26.07.2017	38.76	19.02.2022	56.51
03.10.2017	39.71	23.02.2022	57.01
02.04.2018	40.61	08.03.2022	57.51
29.05.2018	41.97	12.03.2022	58.01
02.09.2018	42.6	24.03.2022	59.01
01.10.2018	44.3	26.03.2022	60.01
18.11.2018	44.7	01.04.2022	60.81
04.04.2019	45.7	02.04.2022	61.61
03.07.2019	46.6	04.04.2022	64.11
01.09.2019	47.1	06.04.2022	66.61
03.10.2019	45.2	07.04.2022	69.11
03.04.2020	42	14.04.2022	71.61
02.06.2020	43	15.05.2022	73.61
10.07.2020	43.8	21.05.2022	75.61
05.08.2020	44.23	08.10.2022	78.61
04.10.2020	42.7	17.12.2022	79.56
02.03.2021	43.4	09.04.2023	73.59
08.07.2021	44.3	23.08.2023	74.59

29.08.2021	45.2	14.12.2023	76.59
02.10.2021	47.48	07.03.2024	74.09
13.10.2021	49.76	22.06.2024	75.09

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

529. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to launch a new project on urban poverty alleviation as a pilot project from 1st October in twenty-five cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has constituted any committee before launching the pilot project and if so, the recommendations of the said committee;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey for estimating urban poverty in context with this pilot project, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the motivation for the pilot project is a reflection of the increase of urban employment, inflation and price rise and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, the pilot of the proposed New Mission on Urban Poverty Alleviation was launched with effect from 1st October, 2024, for 3 months with the preparatory period of 1 month in 25 cities with the financial outlay of Rs.180 Cr. The proposed Mission comprises of 5 components, namely, (i) Community-led Institution Development, (ii) Financial Inclusion and Enterprise Development, (iii) Social Infrastructure, (iv) Convergence, and (v) Innovative and Special Projects, aiming to address poverty alleviation of urban poor households with focused interventions to 6 vulnerable groups such as construction workers, transportation workers, gig workers, care workers, waste workers and domestic workers. The list of cities is given at the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Yes, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, MoHUA had constituted working groups committee, members of which were from civil society, State / local bodies, research organizations, Central Government etc. for identifying vulnerable groups as mentioned above.

The key recommendations focused on targeted interventions on key vulnerable occupational groups such as formation and strengthening their institutions, financial inclusion enabling social infrastructure and collaboration with various other ministries and line departments for accessing social security benefits.

(c) The pilot uses base data of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), besides the data identified by States, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and in-line Departments such as data from Civil Supplies Department, Labour Department etc. for identification of urban poor.

(d) The motivation for pilot project is enhancing opportunities for livelihoods of urban poor as per learnings from Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). Under DAY-NULM 1 crore urban poor households were brought into the frame of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through institutional mobilization of which 90% are women members. Further, the Mission created 39.2 lakhs livelihoods through financial inclusion and skill training.

STATEMENT-I

List of cities where pilot project on urban poverty alleviation has been launched

S.N	State	City
1	Assam	Guwahati
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3		Vizag
4		Bhubaneswar
5	Odisha	Puri
6		Rourkela
7		Surat
8	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
9		Dahod
10	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow

11		Agra
12		Varanasi
13	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
14		Kochi
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
16		Ujjain
17		Indore
18	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19		Tirupur
20	Tripura	Agartala
21	West Bengal	Kolkata
22		Durgapur
23	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
24	Mizoram	Aizawl
25	Bihar	Patna

SMART CITIES MISSION

530. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) has achieved its objectives of promoting cities by providing core infrastructure, a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of

‘smart’ solutions and if so, the details of total projects completed under SCM;

(b) whether it is true that the mission launched a platform in 2022, named ‘SAAR’ (Smart Cities and Academia towards Action and Research), to bring together the academia and the Government to document and research of new urban initiatives and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that twenty nine premier institutions of India have undertaken these fifty impact assessment studies, which include six Indian Institutes of Management, eight Indian Institutes of Technology, three Schools of Planning and Architecture and twelve specialised research institutes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh along with funds sanctioned and utilised and the targets set/achieved therefor as on date?

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

(a) 100 cities have been selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM). As on 20.01.2025, under SCM, work orders have been issued in 8,058 projects amounting to ₹1,64,368 crore, of which 7,480 projects (i.e. 93% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,50,017 crore have been completed, as per the data provided by 100 Smart Cities.

- (b) The Mission launched a platform in 2022, named 'SAAR' (Smart Cities and Academia towards Action and Research) program, a joint initiative of MoHUA, National Institute of Urban Affairs(NIUA) and leading Indian academic institutions of the country to bridge the academia and Government to document and research new urban initiatives.91 urban projects/ activities with the idea to showcase country's best practices and on-ground achievements were undertaken which have since been published.
- (c) In addition, under the SAAR initiatives, SCM has initiated 50Impact Assessment research studies as "Sameeksha Series" with 29 premier institutions of India.
- (d)The 4 citiesviz. Amaravati, Kakinada, Tirupati and Visakhapatnam, selected under SCM in Andhra Pradesh have been able to claim ₹1,984 crore as per their utilization of funds. The details of physical and financial progress of these 4 smart cities are given at the enclosed **Statement.**

The 2 cities viz. Karimnagar and Greater Warangal, selected under SCM in Telangana have been able to claim ₹749 crore as per their utilization of funds. The details of physical and financial progress of these 2 smart cities are given at the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

City-wise Physical and Financial progress of projects under Smart Cities in the States of Andhra Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

State/ City	Central funds Sanctioned	Central funds claimed by smart cities	Utilization provided by smart cities	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
				Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount
Amaravati	500	488	488	19	903	14	746	5	157
Kakinada	500	490	485	92	1,908	80	1,731	12	177
Tirupati	500	392	388	104	2,083	79	1,611	25	472
Visakhapatnam	500	490	479	65	1,695	62	1,574	3	122
Andhra Pradesh	2,000	1,860	1,840	280	6,589	235	5,662	45	928

As per information provided by Smart Cities in the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 20 January 2025.

City-wise Physical and Financial progress of projects under Smart Cities in the State of Telangana

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

State/ City	Central funds Sanctioned	Central funds claimed by smart cities	Utilization provided by smart cities	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
				Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount
Greater Warangal	500	320	320	119	1,800	68	1,357	51	444
Karimnagar	500	429	382	50	1,117	36	884	14	233
Telangana	1,000	749	702	169	2,918	104	2,241	65	677

As per information provided by Smart Cities in the State of Telangana as on 20 January 2025.

ADOPTION OF BATTERY SWAPPING TECHNOLOGY

531. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure uniform implementation of the 2024 Battery Swapping Guidelines across the country including collaboration with State Governments;
- (b) the strategy framed by the Government to ensure equitable distribution of battery swapping stations in both urban and rural areas;
- (c) the manner in which the public-private partnerships being leveraged to establish and expand battery-swapping infrastructure across the country;
- (d) the details of the specific incentives or subsidies being planned to encourage the adoption of battery-swapping technology by small businesses and logistic operators;
- (e) the manner in which the Government plan to address challenges related to interoperability of battery-swapping systems and standardization of technology; and
- (f) whether there are any mechanisms for periodic review and monitoring of the environmental impact of battery-swapping infrastructure deployment and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE
ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):**

- (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power has issued “Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Battery Swapping and Charging Stations”, vide OM

dated 10th January 2025. These guidelines outline the standards and protocols to facilitate development of a nationwide network of Battery Swapping Stations (BSS). Key features involving State Governments in implementing these guidelines are:-

- (i) A State level Steering Committee chaired by Secretary in-charge of Energy, comprising Secretaries of Transport, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, and other relevant officials, will plan and monitor the implementation of BSS Infrastructure at the State level.
- (ii) Each state will designate a State Nodal Agency (SNA) responsible for coordinating with DISCOMs and the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) to facilitate electricity connections for BSS.
- (iii) A Central Steering Committee chaired by the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power including Members from relevant Ministries, State representative, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) will periodically review the implementation of the guidelines.
- (iv) BEE will work collaboratively with DISCOMs and State Government entities for implementation of the guidelines.
- (c) and (d) The guidelines emphasize the role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in expanding the battery swapping infrastructure.

Setting up BSS has been designated as a de-licensed activity, simplifying the process for businesses.

To make the land available at affordable rates, it has been suggested that public land be made available to Government or Public entities on a revenue-sharing model at ₹ 1 per kWh. For private entities, the land may be made available through a competitive bidding process at a floor price of ₹ 1 per kWh. Additionally, public tenders involving Government land for the establishment of BSS have been suggested to be kept technology agnostic. State Governments have been advised to permit round-the-clock operations for BSS.

Further, tariff for supply of electricity to BSS has been simplified. It has been advised to make tariff single part and limited to “Average Cost of Supply” till 31st March, 2028.

(e) At present the battery swapping is evolving and full interoperability among all Electric Vehicle (EV) users is not envisaged.

(f) To address and mitigate the environmental impacts caused by disposal of waste batteries generated by producers of batteries, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) vide notification dated 22.08.2022 notified the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022 for environmentally sound management of waste batteries.

Under the Rules, producers have been given the obligations of Extended Producer Responsibility for the batteries that they introduce in the market to ensure effective collection and recycling/ refurbishment of waste batteries. Further, the entities involved in collection, segregation and treatment have been obligated to hand over the waste batteries to the registered recycler or refurbisher.

PRODUCTION CAPACITY IN BONGAIGAON REFINERY IN ASSAM

532. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any decision for upgradation to increase the production capacity of Bongaigaon Refinery in Assam and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total funds sanctioned and released for the proposed development of the said Refinery; and
- (c) whether the Government is considering collaborating with any private company in the proposed upgradation of Bongaigaon Refinery and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

- (a) No.
- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) No such proposal is currently under consideration.

HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER NRDWP

533. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of houses to be covered completely for supply of drinking water under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has increased marginally and the number of houses covered partly has decreased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons behind this slow increase in comparison to targeted rate of progress; and
- (d) the details of the States which could not achieve the targets of providing drinking water to the households?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

- (a) to (d) To meet the rising aspirations of people living in villages to have piped water supply in their homes, since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission, in partnership with States after

subsuming erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household.

At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 03.02.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.21 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.02.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.44 Crore (79.69%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. State/ UT-wise details of tap water connections as on 03.02.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households as on 03.02.2025

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	No. in lakh					
			Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019		Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	AandN Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3	DNHandDD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00

6	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12	Uttarakhand	14.51	1.30	8.98	12.80	88.25	14.11	97.24
13	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	92.57	0.39	96.05
14	Bihar	167.55	3.16	1.89	157.19	93.82	160.36	95.71
15	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.23	88.87	3.37	92.69
16	Lakshadweep	0.13		0.00	0.12	91.39	0.12	91.39
17	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.96	0.50	37.82	1.21	90.78
18	Tamil Nadu	125.28	21.76	17.37	88.94	71.00	110.71	88.37
19	Maharashtra	146.81	48.44	32.99	80.94	55.13	129.38	88.13
20	Uttar Pr.	267.29	5.16	1.93	228.84	85.62	234.01	87.55
21	Tripura	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.13	81.68	6.38	84.94
22	Karnataka	101.32	24.51	24.19	59.67	58.90	84.19	83.09
23	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.28	81.06	5.32	81.76
24	Assam	72.25	1.11	1.54	57.65	79.78	58.76	81.32
25	JandK	19.24	5.75	29.92	9.79	50.89	15.54	80.81
26	Chhattisgarh	50.04	3.20	6.39	37.01	73.96	40.21	80.35
27	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.59
28	Odisha	88.70	3.11	3.50	64.66	72.90	67.77	76.41
29	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.71	41.56	70.45	73.74
30	Madhya Pr.	111.89	13.53	12.09	61.72	55.17	75.25	67.26
31	Rajasthan	107.77	11.74	10.89	47.87	44.42	59.61	55.31
32	Jharkhand	62.56	3.45	5.52	30.74	49.14	34.19	54.65
33	West Bengal	175.57	2.15	1.22	93.37	53.18	95.51	54.40
34	Kerala	70.80	16.64	23.51	21.75	30.73	38.39	54.23
	Total	19,36.93	3,23.63	16.71	12,20.99	63.04	15,44.62	79.75

Source: JJM-IMIS

POINT OF CALL STATUS TO MANGALORE AIRPORT

534. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered granting Point of Call status to Mangalore Airport to enable international airlines to share codes and enhance connectivity, if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (b) the current status of land acquisition proposals submitted by Mangalore Airport Authorities including the acquisition of additional land for safety enhancements as requested on 9th January, 2025 and the acquisition of hundred acres of land for the expansion of the airport to upgrade its capacity from Code D to Code E, allowing aircraft with upto 356 passengers per landing;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to expedite approvals for the said proposals to ensure the safety and growth of the airport; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timelines fixed and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

- (a) The international operations of airlines are governed by bilateral Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and the respective country. In accordance with ASA, Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations to/from any point in India including Mangalore to foreign destinations as per mutually agreed capacity limits, while any designated

foreign airline can operate to/from a point in India if it is designated as a Point of Call (PoC) in the ASA.

At present, the Government of India promotes more international operations by Indian carriers from non-metro points either directly or through their own domestic operations. Accordingly, new non-metro points including Mangalore are not being granted as PoC in the ASA to any foreign country.

(b) to (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has leased out Mangaluru International Airport to Mangaluru International Airport Limited (MaIAL) for better operations, management and development under Public Private Partnership (PPP). MaIAL had projected additional land requirement of 32.97 acres for Runway Safety Basic Strip and Runway End Safety Area. Subsequently, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) had requested Government of Karnataka (GoK) to hand over this land to AAI, free of cost. However, GoK had not agreed for the same as Mangalore Airport is being operated under PPP. Subsequently, AAI has been directed by MoCA to address the matter in accordance with Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) guidelines so as to ensure that operational safety and efficiency of the airport is maintained while mitigating any potential adverse impact on user tariffs.

As regards the extension of runway to cater to Code E operations, no firmed up proposal from MalAL has been received.

EXPANSION OF THERMAL POWER CAPACITY

535. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes the expansion of thermal power capacity in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the estimated total cost for expansion of thermal power capacity;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken to reduce dependency on coal-based power plants for decreasing emission levels in such thermal power plants; and
- (c) the details of the percentage of electricity generated from various sources such as coal, gas, hydel and renewable energy during the last five years, State-wise along with the action plan for the expansion of thermal power capacity in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the coming years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE
ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):**

- (a) In order to meet the estimated electricity demand by the year 2031-32, generation planning studies has been carried out by Central

Electricity Authority (CEA). As per the study results, it is envisaged that to meet the base load requirement of the country in 2032, the required coal and lignite based installed capacity is 283 GW against the present installed capacity of 220.4 GW. Considering this, Government of India has proposed in November, 2023 for setting up of an additional minimum 80 GW coal based capacity by 2031-32.

The estimated capital cost for setting up of new coal based thermal capacity as considered in National Electricity Plan is Rs 8.34 Cr/ MW (at 2021-22 price level). Hence, the thermal capacity addition is expected to entail an expenditure of minimum Rs 6,67,200 Crs by 2031-32.

(b) Government has taken following steps to promote renewable energy and thereby, reducing dependency on coal based capacity and to decrease emission levels in Thermal Power Plants in the country:

- i. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- ii. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- iii. Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to

be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.

- iv. To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties for non-compliance.
- v. Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- vi. Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- vii. Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

- viii. Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- ix. “Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- x. The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- xi. To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- xii. Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating One Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.

- xiii. Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- xiv. To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. This will enable manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Module.
- xv. Promotion of installation of efficient Ultra Supercritical/Supercritical units over Subcritical Thermal Units.
- xvi. Biomass co-firing- Ministry of Power has issued policy on Biomass Utilization for Power Generation through Co-firing in Coal based Power Plants to use 5-10% blend of biomass pellets made, primarily of agro-residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility.
- xvii. MoEF&CC vide its notification dated 07.12.2015 and its subsequent amendments has notified norms in respect of reducing stack emissions from coal based Thermal Power Plants.

(c) The details of percentage of electricity generated from various sources such, as coal, gas, hydel, and renewable energy in the Country

from the year 2019-20 to the current year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), are given at the enclosed **Statement -I.**

The details of State-wise and Source-wise Generation from Conventional Sources and Renewable Energy Sources (RES) from the year 2019-21 to 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), are given at the enclosed **Statement-II.**

At present, there is no thermal capacity under construction or under planning in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I**Percentage of Electricity Generated from Various Sources**

Year-Wise Generation from 2019-2020 to 2024-25 (Up to Dec)								
Source Name			2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (upto Dec’ 2024)
			% of Total Gen	% of Total Gen	% of Total Gen	% of Total Gen	% of Total Gen	% of Total Gen
Conventional	Thermal	Coal	69.2	68.82	69.81	70.54	72.50	69.94
		Lignite	2.37	2.21	2.49	2.23	1.95	1.79
		Diesel	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
		Naptha	0	0.01	0	0	0	0
		Natural gas	3.49	3.68	2.41	1.47	1.8	1.92
	Sub Total		75.07	74.72	74.72	74.25	76.28	73.67
	Nuclear		3.35	3.11	3.16	2.82	2.76	3.12
	Hydro		11.21	10.88	10.16	9.98	7.71	9.09
	Bhutan Import		0.42	0.63	0.5	0.42	0.27	0.38
Conventional Total			90.04	89.34	88.54	87.47	87.01	86.27
Renewable Energy Total			9.96	10.66	11.46	12.53	12.99	13.73
Grand Total			100	100	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT-II

State/UT Fuel-Wise Generation from Conventional and Renewable Sources in the Country for the year 2019-20

(All Generation Figures are in Million Units)

Sl. No	State	Conventional Sources								Renewable Source								Grand Total
		Thermal					Hydro	Bhutan Import	Nuclear	Conventional Total	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Renewable Energy Total	
		Coal	Diesel	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas												
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	96.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.19	0.00	11.60	0.00	0.00	5.70	0.00	17.30	113.49
2	Andhra Pradesh	56916.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3013.62	3013.43	0.00	0.00	62943.12	7626.63	5855.11	147.47	58.49	298.19	7.31	13993.20	76936.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1786.46	0.00	0.00	1786.46	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	2.24	1788.70
4	Assam	3929.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	2808.73	1291.68	0.00	0.00	8030.37	0.00	6.14	0.00	0.00	52.63	0.00	58.77	8089.14
5	Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5794.48	0.00	5794.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5794.48
6	Bihar	35360.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35360.76	0.00	160.16	19.19	160.35	18.98	0.00	358.68	35719.44
7	Chhattisgarh	117992.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.79	0.00	0.00	118229.06	0.00	326.42	679.70	0.00	101.75	0.00	1107.87	119336.93
8	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6015.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	6015.11	0.00	136.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	287.37	423.67	6438.78
9	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82
10	Gujarat	79011.04	0.00	5579.58	0.00	13515.42	5414.68	0.00	3428.60	106949.32	13748.53	3631.86	107.03	15.95	194.80	18.77	17716.93	124666.25
11	Haryana	16761.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	555.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	17317.01	0.00	125.14	186.90	94.57	326.89	0.00	733.50	18050.51
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40834.88	0.00	0.00	40834.88	0.00	11.66	0.00	0.00	2155.58	0.00	2167.24	43002.12
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18094.12	0.00	0.00	18094.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	443.13	0.00	443.13	18537.25
14	Jharkhand	26072.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.96	0.00	0.00	26223.04	0.00	17.47	0.00	1.28	5.43	0.00	24.17	26247.21
15	Karnataka	23836.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14014.27	0.00	7278.22	45128.91	10148.66	11221.20	171.27	2205.38	1901.91	0.00	25648.42	70777.33
16	Kerala	0.00	12.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	5454.04	0.00	0.00	5466.08	119.76	143.59	0.00	11.03	530.36	0.00	804.74	6270.82
17	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.28	0.00	0.00	270.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.28
18	Madhya Pradesh	114818.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6281.74	0.00	0.00	121100.02	4425.99	3496.23	1.81	95.66	246.16	32.02	8297.88	129397.90
19	Maharashtra	107002.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	7999.04	5880.58	0.00	10536.43	131418.21	7984.27	2372.68	411.99	2520.45	695.56	0.84	13985.79	145404.00
20	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	366.59	0.00	0.00	366.59	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	1.57	0.00	4.20	370.79
21	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1018.29	0.00	0.00	1018.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.73	0.00	62.73	1081.02
22	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.02	0.00	0.00	177.02	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	49.56	0.00	50.00	227.02
23	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.85	0.00	0.00	180.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.87	0.00	75.87	256.72
24	Odisha	41525.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6728.77	0.00	0.00	48253.97	54.66	362.29	66.59	0.00	299.65	0.00	783.20	49037.17
25	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.79	0.00	4.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.14	259.93
26	Punjab	20901.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5123.48	0.00	0.00	26025.15	0.00	1358.22	398.37	252.85	712.77	0.32	2722.53	28747.68
27	Rajasthan	38447.56	0.00	7403.55	0.00	1033.51	606.18	0.00	8451.58	55942.38	6172.70	7776.56	389.94	0.00	9.75	0.00	14348.96	70291.34
28	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11027.36	0.00	0.00	11027.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.62	0.00	60.62	11087.98
29	Tamil Nadu	42880.83	0.00	19995.63	0.00	2869.99	4765.24	0.00	12986.33	83498.02	14126.93	4946.63	103.78	350.79	235.76	0.00	19763.89	103261.91
30	Telangana	47347.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4507.04	0.00	0.00	51854.82	238.25	6263.92	124.30	102.23	46.29	19.25	6794.23	58649.05
31	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6092.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	6092.94	0.00	3.43	0.00	0.00	24.67	0.00	28.10	6121.04
32	Uttar Pradesh	117018.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	2296.54	1073.48	0.00	3791.29	124180.22	0.00	1447.05	129.63	3530.10	36.43	0.00	5143.20	129323.42
33	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1986.79	14554.53	0.00	0.00	16541.32	0.00	341.51	0.00	110.26	742.19	0.00	1193.95	17735.27
34	West Bengal	71395.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2916.38	0.00	0.00	74311.77	0.00	64.29	0.00	1295.07	115.68	0.00	1475.04	75786.81
35	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	13.33
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.02	28.02
36	Grand Total	961218.23	108.23	32978.76	0.00	48442.64	155769.12	5794.48	46472.45	1250783.91	64646.38	50130.44	2937.97	10804.46	9451.24	365.88	138336.36	1389120.27

Note: Others includes Waste to Energy, etc.

State/UT Fuel-Wise Generation from Conventional and Renewable Sources in the Country for the year 2020-21

(All Generation Figures are in Million Units)

S.No	State	Conventional Sources									Renewable Source							Grand Total
		Thermal					Hydro	Bhutan Import	Nuclear	Conventional Total	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Renewable Energy Total	
		Coal	Diesel	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas												
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	118.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	118.48	0.00	24.82	0.00	0.00	14.69	0.00	39.51	157.99
2	Andhra Pradesh	46145.71	0	0	0	3323.24	3280.12	0	0	52749.07	6557.75	6956.10	135.21	67.66	351.23	65.88	14133.83	66882.90
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	3451.34	0	0	3451.34	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	2.10	3453.44
4	Assam	2976.74	0	0	0	2721.4	270.87	0	0	5969.01	0.00	13.37	0.00	0.00	38.15	0.00	51.51	6020.52
5	Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	8765.5	0	8765.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8765.50
6	Bihar	33866.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33866.14	0.00	160.63	21.30	1.48	43.20	0.00	226.61	34092.75
7	Chhatisgarh	134614.5	0	0	0	0	419.19	0	0	135033.69	0.00	370.80	1089.32	28.25	145.52	0.00	1633.89	136667.58
8	Delhi	0	0	0	0	5304.01	0	0	0	5304.01	0.00	189.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.71	426.70	5730.71
9	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	1.46
10	Gujarat	71637.55	0	5421.24	0	18877.2	4233.36	0	3712.96	103882.32	13058.52	4633.81	43.15	19.37	211.94	10.61	17977.39	121859.71
11	Haryana	13994.58	0	0	0	901.8	0	0	0	14896.38	0.00	162.95	178.88	142.34	276.58	0.00	760.75	15657.13
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	37473.47	0	0	37473.47	0.00	36.52	0.00	0.00	2123.78	0.00	2160.30	39633.77
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	17002.68	0	0	17002.68	0.00	9.42	0.00	0.00	429.88	0.00	439.29	17441.97
14	Jharkhand	27219.97	0	0	0	0	223.09	0	0	27443.06	0.00	17.16	0.00	0.00	9.31	0.00	26.47	27469.53
15	Karnataka	19861.24	0	0	0	0	12587.35	0	7093.92	39542.51	9610.91	13238.86	211.79	2589.09	2199.68	0.00	27850.33	67392.84
16	Kerala	0	7.83	0	101.41	0	6628.39	0	0	6737.63	130.42	275.44	0.00	45.68	640.58	0.01	1092.12	7829.75
17	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	376.21	0	0	376.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	376.21
18	Madhya Pradesh	123089.78	0	0	0	0	6477.33	0	0	129567.11	3913.45	4202.03	0.48	82.57	281.76	37.57	8517.86	138084.97
19	Maharashtra	98173.83	0	0	0	5963.43	5548.46	0	7886.62	117572.34	6384.74	3089.46	328.23	3627.43	802.71	0.10	14232.67	131805.01
20	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	621.62	0	0	621.62	0.00	7.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.71	629.33
21	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1151.99	0	0	1151.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.79	0.00	56.79	1208.78
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	158.85	0	0	158.85	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00	31.07	0.00	33.52	192.37
23	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	203.86	0	0	203.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.77	0.00	69.77	273.63
24	Odisha	55206.47	0	0	0	0	6859.97	0	0	62066.44	0.00	476.26	42.71	0.00	358.80	0.00	877.77	62944.21
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	232.15	0	0	0	232.15	0.00	6.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.39	238.54
26	Punjab	17994.79	0	0	0	0	4747.03	0	0	22741.82	0.00	1356.48	585.99	231.50	690.33	0.17	2864.47	25606.29
27	Rajasthan	36738.05	0	8478.53	0	1018.69	469.63	0	7386.05	54090.95	5708.27	10384.24	413.24	0.00	10.64	0.00	16516.38	70607.33
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	10879.5	0	0	10879.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.96	0.00	55.96	10935.46
29	Tamil Nadu	32329.41	0	16605.9	0	2264.73	5212.71	0	13664.7	70077.48	14564.99	6115.48	152.23	581.57	244.77	0.00	21659.05	91736.53
30	Telangana	44760.76	0	0	0	0	3645.38	0	0	48406.14	220.91	6351.04	164.11	61.00	67.27	69.05	6933.37	55339.51
31	Tripura	0	0	0	0	7043.21	0	0	0	7043.21	0.00	6.04	0.00	0.00	9.58	0.00	15.62	7058.83
32	Uttar Pradesh	119592.96	0	0	0	2470.75	1572.35	0	3284.81	126920.87	0.00	1856.19	135.82	3590.87	164.91	0.00	5747.78	132668.65
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	721.97	13592.49	0	0	14314.46	0.00	329.64	0.00	85.33	821.88	0.00	1236.85	15551.31
34	West Bengal	72735.07	0	0	0	0	3212.28	0	0	75947.35	0.00	73.92	0.00	148.73	107.06	1200.99	1530.70	77478.05
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.16	10.16
36	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	41.47	10.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00	52.00
Grand Total		950937.55	126.31	30505.7	101.41	50842.59	150299.52	8765.5	43029.1	1234607.64	60149.952	60401.8062	3512.9779	11302.85	10258.4	1621.06	147247.06	1381854.698

Note: Others includes Waste to Energy, etc.

State/UT Fuel-Wise Generation from Conventional and Renewable Sources in the Country for the year 2021-22

(All Generation Figures are in Million Units)

[All Generation Figures are in Million Units]																		
S.No	State	Conventional Sources									Renewable Source							Grand Total
		Thermal					Hydro	Bhutan Import	Nuclear	Conventional Total	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Renewable Energy Total	
		Coal	Diesel	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas												
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	117.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	117.24	0.00	21.51	0.00	0.00	13.26	0.00	34.77	152.01
2	Andhra Pradesh	53326.74	0	0	0	2094.34	3113.83	0	0	58534.91	7134.58	7832.51	104.85	72.70	384.08	133.88	15662.61	74197.52
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	4161.28	0	0	4161.28	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	2.13	4163.41
4	Assam	4201.45	0	0	0	3399.1	676.24	0	0	8276.79	0.00	81.64	0.00	0.00	40.46	0.00	122.10	8398.89
5	Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	7493.2	0	7493.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7493.20
6	Bihar	43940.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43940.4	0.00	163.08	2.14	65.84	8.77	0.00	239.83	44180.23
7	Chhatisgarh	140870.87	0	0	0	0	404.13	0	0	141275	0.00	436.56	1307.27	8.70	185.67	0.00	1938.21	143213.21
8	Delhi	0	0	0	0	4948.57	0	0	0	4948.57	0.00	225.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.89	458.73	5407.30
9	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	15.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	16.82	16.82
10	Gujarat	43884.4	0	5684.02	0	7353.85	2621.51	0	3503.47	63047.25	17854.77	6774.50	0.00	18.16	192.10	0.00	24839.53	87886.78
11	Haryana	22847.43	0	0	0	120.3	0	0	0	22967.73	0.00	572.85	171.60	96.75	270.13	24.09	1135.42	24103.15
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	36459.64	0	0	36459.64	0.00	44.29	0.00	0.00	1999.47	0.00	2043.76	38503.40
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	17074.02	0	0	17074.02	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	414.10	0.00	415.81	17489.83
14	Jharkhand	28338.72	0	0	0	0	547.96	0	0	28886.68	0.00	18.21	0.00	0.00	10.49	0.00	28.71	28915.39
15	Karnataka	30505.26	0	0	0	0	13936.46	0	7492.05	51933.77	9491.62	13169.43	174.08	3338.24	2460.91	0.00	28634.28	80568.05
16	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	9317.44	0	0	9317.44	136.41	496.93	0.00	48.92	932.37	0.00	1614.62	10932.06
17	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	405.98	0	0	405.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	405.98
18	Madhya Pradesh	129634.45	0	0	0	0	4686.72	0	0	134321.17	4346.66	4006.70	25.35	82.20	221.43	34.40	8716.73	143037.90
19	Maharashtra	116485.92	0	0	0	6124.19	6007.38	0	8602.18	137219.67	7085.98	3187.18	316.79	4468.31	787.16	0.22	15845.64	153065.31
20	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	455.48	0	0	455.48	0.00	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.72	462.20
21	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	841.82	0	0	841.82	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	44.21	0.00	44.68	886.50
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	137.44	0	0	137.44	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	26.41	0.00	28.09	165.53
23	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	100.55	0	0	100.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.47	0.00	63.47	164.02
24	Odisha	60161.29	0	0	0	0	5230.63	0	0	65391.92	0.00	603.71	100.08	0.00	377.32	0.00	1081.10	66473.02
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	251.13	0	0	0	251.13	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24	263.37
26	Punjab	24175.82	0	0	0	0	3709.73	0	0	27885.55	0.00	1473.41	576.83	208.30	983.37	0.24	3242.15	31127.70
27	Rajasthan	40846.37	0	8762.03	0	1499.01	481.84	0	8308.85	59898.1	6493.19	17219.88	378.40	0.00	7.85	0.00	24099.31	83997.41
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	11493.9	0	0	11493.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	12.35	11506.25
29	Tamil Nadu	36802.55	0	22648	0	1732.22	5212.07	0	15625.3	82020.09	15821.18	7172.88	116.66	657.40	293.17	0.00	24061.28	106081.37
30	Telangana	51550.06	0	0	0	0	5626.63	0	0	57176.69	275.69	6536.94	111.13	103.95	91.00	227.20	7345.89	64522.58
31	Tripura	0	0	0	0	6332.25	0	0	0	6332.25	0.00	6.18	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	7.62	6339.87
32	Uttar Pradesh	130698.93	0	0	0	1148.49	1402.68	0	3580.25	136830.35	0.00	2900.41	85.20	3160.39	162.54	20.40	6328.94	143159.29
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1012.32	14332.13	0	0	15344.45	0.00	301.60	0.00	244.02	326.70	0.00	872.32	16216.77
34	West Bengal	83216.77	0	0	0	0	3189.84	0	0	86406.61	0.00	98.24	0.00	0.00	152.90	1593.96	1845.09	88251.70
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	14.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.19	14.19
36	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	84.51	12.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.83	96.83
Grand Total		1041487.4	117.24	37094.04	0	36015.77	151627.33	7493.2	47112.1	1320947.07	68640.07	73483.64	3482.7	12573.9	10463.55	2268.17	170911.9934	1491859.1

Note: Others includes Waste to Energy, etc.

State/UT Fuel-Wise Generation from Conventional and Renewable Sources in the Country for the year 2022-23

(All Generation Figures are in Million Units)

S.No	State	Conventional Sources								Renewable Source							Grand Total	
		Thermal					Hydro	Bhutan Import	Nuclear	Conventional Total	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others		Renewable Energy Total
		Coal	Diesel	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas												
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	214.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.57	0.00	23.94	0.00	0.00	13.94	0.00	37.88	252.45
2	Andhra Pradesh	60931.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	610.00	3747.58	0.00	0.00	65289.51	7426.46	8140.72	54.86	99.93	410.90	279.04	16411.91	81701.42
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4820.94	0.00	0.00	4820.94	0.00	22.27	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.03	24.85	4845.79
4	Assam	5026.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	3366.84	481.60	0.00	0.00	8874.68	0.00	216.35	0.00	0.00	62.66	0.00	279.01	9153.69
5	Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6742.40	0.00	6742.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6742.40
6	Bihar	55200.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55200.21	0.00	169.53	0.00	106.68	12.63	0.00	288.85	55489.06
7	Chhatisgarh	142599.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	237.37	0.00	0.00	142836.57	0.00	635.42	1194.60	17.10	155.92	0.00	2003.05	144839.62
8	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3784.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	3784.30	0.00	236.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.09	530.20	4314.50
9	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.09	19.96	19.96
10	Gujarat	47596.58	0.00	5726.35	0.00	2158.69	6133.14	0.00	3639.91	65254.67	19206.22	10335.32	0.00	5.76	213.10	2.24	29762.63	95017.30
11	Haryana	32136.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	32139.27	0.00	555.20	356.07	203.01	241.90	63.55	1419.73	33559.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38666.98	0.00	0.00	38666.98	0.00	58.76	0.00	0.00	2854.07	0.00	2912.83	41579.81
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16777.42	0.00	0.00	16777.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.20	0.00	393.20	17170.62
14	Jharkhand	30472.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	305.47	0.00	0.00	30778.25	0.00	19.70	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	22.10	30800.35
15	Karnataka	35014.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13157.34	0.00	7443.24	55614.88	9967.89	14153.79	106.90	3037.31	2308.59	0.00	29574.48	85189.36
16	Kerala	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	7989.00	0.00	0.00	7989.12	179.32	879.75	0.00	62.85	824.34	0.00	1946.26	9935.38
17	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	402.78	0.00	0.00	402.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	402.78
18	Lakshadweep	0.00	15.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.02	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	15.12
19	Madhya Pradesh	135838.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7309.07	0.00	0.00	143147.54	4486.72	3839.30	38.76	113.05	357.97	36.93	8872.72	152020.26
20	Maharashtra	124477.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	2429.56	5894.29	0.00	8985.48	141786.80	7243.06	4387.85	236.48	4572.03	766.73	0.44	17206.59	158993.39
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	477.98	0.00	0.00	477.98	0.00	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	8.79	486.77
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	980.25	0.00	0.00	980.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.16	0.00	72.16	1052.41
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	204.13	0.00	0.00	204.13	0.00	3.21	0.00	0.00	59.06	0.00	62.27	266.40
24	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.37	0.00	0.00	177.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.95	0.00	111.95	289.32
25	Odisha	64874.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5462.81	0.00	0.00	70337.05	0.00	706.24	60.95	0.00	424.92	0.00	1192.10	71529.15
26	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.07	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24	245.31
27	Punjab	31506.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4399.65	0.00	0.00	35905.81	0.00	2778.66	497.68	210.76	682.48	0.00	4169.58	40075.39
28	Rajasthan	46966.68	0.00	9001.71	0.00	1450.33	967.43	0.00	6587.27	64973.42	6111.41	34474.43	397.05	0.00	7.17	0.00	40990.05	105963.47
29	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11696.79	0.00	0.00	11696.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	12.35	11709.14
30	Tamil Nadu	43761.00	0.00	21460.28	0.83	1861.12	5965.77	0.00	16012.57	89061.57	16913.85	9419.39	126.93	869.56	296.71	0.00	27626.45	116688.02
31	Telangana	50738.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6010.07	0.00	0.00	56748.27	279.23	6745.46	21.48	132.94	91.71	159.08	7429.89	64178.16
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7079.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	7079.48	0.00	6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58	7086.06
33	Uttar Pradesh	151154.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	908.23	974.04	0.00	3192.62	156229.88	0.00	3674.02	66.35	3183.67	234.69	58.45	7217.18	163447.06
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15435.77	0.00	0.00	15435.77	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	352.07	0.00	932.39	16368.16
35	West Bengal	87612.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3423.73	0.00	0.00	91036.18	0.00	125.04	0.00	0.00	204.44	1629.64	1959.12	92995.30
36	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.61	12.61
37	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.40	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.62	30.62
Grand Total		1145907.58	229.71	36188.34	0.83	23884.21	162098.77	6742.40	45861.09	1420912.93	71814.16	102014.24	3161.32	12863.16	11170.61	2529.18	203552.68	1624465.61

Note: Others includes Waste to Energy, etc.

State/UT Fuel-Wise Generation from Conventional and Renewable Sources in the Country for the year 2023-24

(All Generation Figures are in Million Units)

All Generation Figures are in Million Units																		
S.No	State	Conventional Sources								Renewable Source							Grand Total	
		Thermal					Hydro	Bhutan Import	Nuclear	Conventional Total	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others		Renewable Energy Total
Coal	Diesel	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas	Wind	Solar											Biomass	
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	335.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	335.79	0.00	27.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	39.50	375.29
2	Andhra Pradesh	71241.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.41	1373.19	0.00	0.00	72616.84	8644.00	8300.03	18.75	66.63	127.10	307.97	17464.48	90081.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4278.18	0.00	0.00	4278.18	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	2.55	4280.73
4	Assam	5058.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3375.27	614.70	0.00	0.00	9048.08	0.00	316.31	0.00	0.00	64.20	0.75	381.26	9429.34
5	Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4716.10	0.00	4716.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4716.10
6	Bihar	58361.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58361.80	0.00	195.19	0.00	140.98	5.92	0.00	342.08	58703.88
7	Chhattisgarh	162388.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	321.76	0.00	0.00	162710.39	0.00	943.75	1368.61	19.54	145.54	0.00	2477.44	165187.83
8	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3755.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	3755.14	0.00	206.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	522.28	728.81	4483.95
9	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.96	67.95	67.95
10	Gujarat	70781.00	0.00	5816.43	0.00	8185.06	4556.33	0.00	7576.86	96915.68	24794.50	13468.91	0.00	2.13	217.68	0.00	38483.22	135398.90
11	Haryana	28060.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	28197.43	0.00	992.91	294.12	83.60	222.05	58.82	1651.50	29848.93
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36365.85	0.00	0.00	36365.85	0.00	59.54	0.00	0.00	2526.98	0.00	2586.52	38952.37
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15874.24	0.00	0.00	15874.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.69	0.00	408.69	16282.93
14	Jharkhand	35764.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	196.80	0.00	0.00	35961.61	0.00	17.64	0.00	0.00	5.52	0.00	23.16	35984.77
15	Karnataka	44466.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8973.17	0.00	7502.65	60942.40	10950.20	15404.09	47.45	2754.06	1370.76	0.00	30526.55	91468.95
16	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5155.72	0.00	0.00	5155.72	214.53	1195.28	0.00	78.08	716.31	0.04	2204.24	7359.96
17	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.48	0.00	0.00	388.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.48
18	Lakshadweep	0.00	64.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.79	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	64.88
19	Madhya Pradesh	148680.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6444.78	0.00	0.00	155124.81	4949.78	4025.19	84.62	97.01	469.60	28.83	9655.02	164779.83
20	Maharashtra	132924.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	3970.83	5264.49	0.00	8112.38	150272.50	8228.97	5814.13	304.61	3495.82	888.48	33.40	18765.41	169037.91
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.18	0.00	0.00	298.18	0.00	7.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	8.96	307.14
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	808.58	0.00	0.00	808.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.55	0.00	66.55	875.13
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.63	0.00	0.00	118.63	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.00	95.93	0.00	99.11	217.74
24	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.47	0.00	0.00	165.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.14	0.00	81.14	246.61
25	Odisha	66019.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6162.20	0.00	0.00	72182.01	0.00	757.69	96.07	0.00	407.97	0.00	1261.72	73443.73
26	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	224.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	224.10	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24	236.34
27	Punjab	32462.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4676.42	0.00	0.00	37139.27	0.00	2673.99	613.44	197.99	636.97	0.00	4122.40	41261.67
28	Rajasthan	51701.62	0.00	8776.46	0.00	1144.62	1013.97	0.00	7059.67	69696.34	8390.67	38363.28	387.55	0.00	7.45	0.00	47148.96	116845.30
29	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8609.85	0.00	0.00	8609.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	12.35	8622.20
30	Tamil Nadu	54058.30	0.00	19356.90	0.03	1918.59	3563.28	0.00	14811.22	93708.32	16908.08	11737.48	129.14	622.61	206.00	0.00	29603.31	123311.63
31	Telangana	56913.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1243.29	0.00	0.00	58157.02	304.63	6884.68	10.57	95.08	58.87	155.29	7509.10	65666.12
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6353.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	6353.31	0.00	7.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.01	6360.32
33	Uttar Pradesh	152505.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1619.52	850.64	0.00	2874.63	157849.99	0.00	3971.31	46.65	2923.55	175.24	84.85	7201.59	165051.58
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	609.78	13919.23	0.00	0.00	14529.01	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	350.62	0.00	930.94	15459.95
35	West Bengal	89513.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2816.49	0.00	0.00	92330.45	0.00	168.32	2.49	0.00	204.46	1545.13	1920.39	94250.84
36	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70	11.70
37	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.74	13.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.86	28.86
Grand Total		1260902.62	400.58	33949.79	0.03	31295.91	134053.92	4716.10	47937.41	1513256.36	83385.35	115975.11	3417.19	10825.59	9485.04	2746.55	225834.83	1739091.19

Note: Others includes Waste to Energy, etc.

State/UT Fuel-Wise Generation from Conventional and Renewable Sources in the Country for the year 2024-25 (upto December, 2024)

(All Generation Figures are in Million Units)

Generation Figures are in Million Units																		
S.No	State	Conventional Sources									Renewable Source							Grand Total
		Thermal					Hydro	Bhutan Import	Nuclear	Convention al Total	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Renewable Energy Total	
		Coal	Diesel	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas												
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	278.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	278.31	0.00	18.13	0.00	0.00	12.81	0.00	30.94	309.25
2	Andhra Pradesh	52879.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.04	2684.39	0.00	0.00	55597.51	6028.69	5669.37	13.68	33.39	182.39	227.52	12155.04	67752.55
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3770.19	0.00	0.00	3770.19	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	1.32	3771.51
4	Assam	3683.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2555.49	842.47	0.00	0.00	7081.93	0.00	229.07	0.00	0.00	186.31	0.26	415.63	7497.56
5	Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5240.20	0.00	5240.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5240.20
6	Bihar	45481.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45481.55	0.00	238.63	0.00	33.70	11.93	0.00	284.26	45765.81
7	Chhatisgarh	122204.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	286.72	0.00	0.00	122491.63	0.00	1085.56	1135.65	6.28	125.33	0.00	2352.81	124844.44
8	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3354.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	3354.59	0.00	154.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	418.05	572.95	3927.54
9	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.10	48.93	48.93
10	Gujarat	59938.24	0.00	3940.25	0.00	7849.86	5140.62	0.00	8910.06	85779.03	19654.70	13405.20	43.48	0.00	129.07	0.00	33232.45	119011.48
11	Haryana	23519.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	215.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	23734.72	0.00	1103.36	263.14	44.60	202.62	39.65	1653.37	25388.09
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35641.35	0.00	0.00	35641.35	0.00	69.54	0.00	0.00	2807.17	0.00	2876.71	38518.06
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13580.17	0.00	0.00	13580.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	351.55	0.00	351.55	13931.72
14	Jharkhand	29477.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.73	0.00	0.00	29704.95	0.00	13.23	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	15.33	29720.28
15	Karnataka	31271.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9993.66	0.00	5704.49	46969.69	11029.54	11113.02	23.36	1339.14	1993.91	0.00	25498.96	72468.65
16	Kerala	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	5417.55	0.00	0.00	5419.08	98.27	1206.56	0.00	20.53	711.17	43.39	2079.91	7498.99
17	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	373.52	0.00	0.00	373.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	373.52
18	Lakshadweep	0.00	49.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.71	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	49.78
19	Madhya Pradesh	107974.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6249.91	0.00	0.00	114224.81	3700.92	4704.07	44.23	60.30	364.63	47.59	8921.74	123146.55
20	Maharashtra	96698.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	4461.65	4048.56	0.00	6950.43	112158.78	6778.69	5265.44	185.92	1427.04	624.77	65.70	14347.56	126506.34
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580.84	0.00	0.00	580.84	0.00	6.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.46	587.30
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	809.90	0.00	0.00	809.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.96	0.00	102.96	912.86
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	218.69	0.00	0.00	218.69	0.00	16.73	0.00	0.00	43.83	0.00	60.56	279.25
24	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	203.12	0.00	0.00	203.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.01	0.00	93.01	296.13
25	Odisha	51004.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5123.09	0.00	0.00	56127.62	0.00	570.94	49.43	0.00	392.68	0.00	1013.05	57140.67
26	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	0.00	9.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.18	167.18
27	Punjab	25957.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3449.60	0.00	0.00	29407.44	0.00	1030.97	511.31	187.36	630.33	0.00	2359.97	31767.41
28	Rajasthan	41648.64	0.00	6290.10	0.00	763.05	526.04	0.00	5817.48	55045.31	5503.12	35949.22	291.23	0.00	1.61	0.00	41745.18	96790.49
29	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1858.46	0.00	0.00	1858.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.27	0.00	9.27	1867.73
30	Tamil Nadu	40447.61	0.00	14533.98	0.00	1295.75	3667.34	0.00	12847.72	72792.40	14955.10	11207.25	80.02	252.84	194.21	0.00	26689.43	99481.83
31	Telangana	41308.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4796.51	0.00	0.00	46104.52	234.36	4942.51	7.78	28.80	62.95	192.54	5468.94	51573.46
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3812.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3812.95	0.00	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.39	3817.34
33	Uttar Pradesh	121857.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1198.95	930.95	0.00	2799.83	126787.08	0.00	3600.06	38.18	1131.34	118.63	25.29	4913.49	131700.57
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	836.59	12832.82	0.00	0.00	13669.41	0.00	248.85	0.00	186.39	265.05	0.00	700.29	14369.70
35	West Bengal	69765.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2167.30	0.00	0.00	71932.94	0.00	214.20	0.00	0.00	145.73	1085.60	1445.52	73378.46
36	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.59	7.59
37	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.34	9.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.71	20.71
Grand Total		965118.52	329.55	24764.33	0.00	26536.29	125421.50	5240.20	43030.01	1190440.40	67983.39	102139.54	2696.77	4751.71	9766.44	2151.69	189489.54	1379929.94

Note: Others includes Waste to Energy, etc.

GANGA EROSION PROJECT IN WEST BENGAL**536. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):**

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

- (a) the status of Ganga erosion project in West Bengal;
- (b) the amount released and utilised for the purpose in West Bengal; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent Ganga erosion?

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

(a) to (c) Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. Government of India promotes and provides technical assistance, as well as promotional financial assistance for critical areas. Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI and XII Plans 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 has further been extended during 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Central Assistance of Rs. 1051.96 Crore for taking up flood management works under FMP component of FMBAP has been released to Government of West Bengal, out of which State Government of West Bengal has informed that an amount of Rs. 1047.52 Crore has been utilized so far. Under River

Management and Border Areas (RMBA) component of FMBAP scheme, Central Assistance of Rs. 237.925 Cr. has been released to Government of West Bengal so far. Out of this Rs. 230.145 cr. has been utilized.

As per the request of State Government of West Bengal, a Committee comprising members from the State Government of West Bengal and concerned Central Government Departments, under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission, has been constituted by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to undertake a joint detailed technical study for an integrated plan to combat the threat of erosion posed by Ganga-Padma river in the District of Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia in West Bengal.

EXPANSION OF AIR CONNECTIVITY

537. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI :

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

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiatives for expansion of air connectivity in Maharashtra for connecting Mumbai and Delhi with small cities in the State and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the small airports in the State having some restrictions on landing of big aircrafts due to lack of essential facilities; and
- (c) whether the Government has any proposals to upgrade such small airports for better air connectivity and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (RCS-UDAN) scheme, Nine airports, namely - Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Solapur, Amravati, Nanded, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Gondia and Sindhudurg in the state of Maharashtra, have been identified for revival and operation of RCS flights. Out of which Six Airports namely - Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Nasik, Gondia and Sindhudurg have already been operationalised under the Scheme.

The Solapur Airport has been licensed and ready for operation. The development work of Amravati airport has been completed and licensing is in progress. The Government of Maharashtra through MADC has taken up development of Ratnagiri Airport for which Rs. 80 crores has been allocated under the 'Revival/Development of unserved airstrips' Scheme.

The maximum size of an aircraft that can land at any airport depends on various factors including the length, width and strength of runway, availability to suitable apron, taxiway etc and fire-category of the airport. The list of small airports with the maximum category of aircraft operating in the State of Maharashtra is given at the enclosed **Statement**.

The modernization and development of infrastructure facilities at the airports is a continuous process and is undertaken on the passenger demand forecast,

operational requirements for safety of aircraft operation and demand from airlines. Development works are taken up in a phased manner depending upon the availability of land and viability, as well as other facilities with reference to intended aircraft operations. Further, the Airports Authority of India has prepared Master Plans for AAI Airports up to the year 2047 based on the traffic projections. Commencement of the construction of infrastructures i.e. Runway extension, Apron expansion, Terminal building, etc. and land requirements have been planned accordingly.

STATEMENT

The list of AAI Airports with the maximum category of Aircraft Operating in the state of Maharashtra

S. No.	Airport	Aerodrome Reference Code	Maximum category of Aircraft Operating
1	Jalgaon	3C	ATR-72/600
2	Juhu	2B	B200
3	Kolhapur	3C	ATR-72
4	Solapur	2C	ATR-42
5	Nanded	3C	ATR-72/600

FLYOVER/UNDERPASS AT VIZAG AIRPORT

538. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) whether construction of flyover/underpass at Vizag airport junction to ensure flow of container trailers from/to MMLP at NH-16 in Andhra Pradesh was approved with an estimated cost of Rs. 60 crore in March, 2023;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the above work has started, if so, the estimated time by which it is going to be completed?

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

- (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The project has been sanctioned vide letter dated 24.02.2023 (enclosed at **Statement-I**) for the total capital cost of Rs. 58.73 Cr.
- (c) The work has been awarded to M/s. SVS Mookambika Constructions. The appointed date of the project is 16.08.2023 with scheduled date of completion on 13.02.2025. However, the project is likely to be completed by 31.05.2025.

STATEMENT I

H-39011/12/2023-LogisticsCell (219874)
Government of India
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
Transport Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001

Dated 24th February, 2023

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Construction of Flyover/Underpass at Vizag Airport Junction to ensure Flow of Container Trailers To/From MMLP Setup at NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC Mode.

The undersigned is directed to convey the approval of Secretary (RTH) for Construction of Flyover/Underpass at Vizag Airport Junction to ensure Flow of Container Trailers To/From MMLP Setup at NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC Mode.

2. The details of the approved cost estimate of the subject project are as follows:

Sr. No.	Type of work/ Description	Amount in (Rs.)
(I)	Total Civil Cost	44,03,69,299.26
(II)	Centages (For EPC Projects)	
A	GST 18% (On Cost Of Construction) [on (I)]	7,92,66,473.87
B	Contingencies 1% (On Civil Cost) [on (I)]	44,03,692.99
C	Maintenance for 10 year @ 3.75 % of civil cost [on (I)]	1,65,13,848.72
D	Escalation for years of construction period @ (5% for each year on cost of construction i.e 7.5 % for 1.5 years of construction) [on (I)]	3,30,27,697.44
E	Construction supervision charge @ 3% (on Civil Cost) [on (I)]	1,32,11,078.98
	Total centages (II)	14,64,22,792.00
(III)	Total Project cost I & II = (cost of construction + centage)	58,67,92,091.26
(IV)	Pre-construction activities (III):	
A	Other Cost (like environmental measures & Approval of GAD of ROB etc. (Rs. crore)	5,00,000.00
(V)	Total capital cost I+II+IV = (cost of construction + centage charges+ cost of pre-construction activities)	Rs. 58,72,92,091.26/-

3. This issues as per IFD concurrence vide Note#127 (e-file 217322) and with the approval of Secretary (RTH).

Bhupendar Singh

(Bhupendar Singh)
Director, MoRTH

To

Chairman (NHLML) & Member Project(NHAI)
(Attention: Shri A.K. Jain, GM(PC), NHAI)

Copy to

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary, RTH
2. Sr. PPS to AS&FA, RTH
3. Sr. PPS to Joint Secretary (Logistics), RTH
4. CE (Planning)
5. CEO, NHLML

मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को सिंचाई सुविधाएं

539. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सिंचाई सुविधाओं में सुधार किए जाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है ताकि कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नहर प्रणाली में सुधार एवं उन्नयन का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति के संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक लिए जाने की संभावना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (ग) जल राज्य का विषय है अतः सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की आयोजना, निष्पादन, प्रचालन और प्रबंधन करना तथा राज्य में सिंचाई प्रणाली को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार करना संबंधित राज्य सरकार का दायित्व है। भारत सरकार की भूमिका चालू स्कीमों के अंतर्गत चिह्नित परियोजनाओं के लिए तकनीकी सहायता और आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने तक सीमित है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अंतर्राज्यीय नदी प्रणालियों पर वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का मूल्यांकन इस मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) द्वारा किया जाता है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) का त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) घटक, वृहद / मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने / सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के विस्तार, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के माध्यम से देश में सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन, बहाली और स्थिरीकरण के लिए समर्पित है।

महाराष्ट्र की 28 वृहद और मध्यम परियोजनाएं और मध्य प्रदेश की 21 वृहद और मध्यम परियोजनाएं (14 परियोजनाएं और 7 चरण) पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत शामिल की गई हैं। दोनों राज्यों में से प्रत्येक में अब तक 17 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र में 386 लाख हैक्टेयर और मध्य प्रदेश में 183 लाख हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त इस विभाग की महाराष्ट्र पैकेज स्कीम के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में 177 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाओं संबंधी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा की इसकी 152वीं बैठक में मार्च 2023 मूल्य स्तर पर 332.54 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मध्य प्रदेश के सिवनी और बालाघाट जिलों को लाभान्वित करने वाली संजय सरोवर परियोजना (ऊपरी वैनगंगा परियोजना) का विस्तार, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण और इस परियोजना के लिए परिकल्पित पूरी नहर प्रणाली की लाइनिंग और क्षतिग्रस्त नहर संरचनाओं की मरम्मत का कार्य मंजूर कर लिया गया है। तदुपरांत निवेश स्वीकृति समिति द्वारा अपनी 20वीं बैठक में परियोजना को निवेश स्वीकृति भी प्रदान कर दी गई है। पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी की स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी द्वारा 30 जुलाई, 2024 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत शामिल करने के लिए निर्धारित की गई मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया के लिए इस परियोजना की सिफारिश की गई है।

SUPPORT TO TRI SCHEME

540. SHRI MUKESH KUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the number of students in each tribal community who are availing the benefits offered under 'Support to TRI' Scheme in the country, State-wise, particularly in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of workshops, seminars, exchange programs and conferences that were held by the Government to encourage the participation of tribal communities during the last five years, year and State-wise;
- (c) the details of number of primers, stories, books, rhymes, etc., that have been translated and published in the tribal languages as well as sold; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to support and encourage the Multi-lingual Education among the tribal communities?

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

(a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' provides financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (Uts) on the basis of the Annual Action Plan submitted by the States/Uts subject to the approval of the Apex Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the Scheme, proposals relating to infrastructural needs, research and documentation activities and training and capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals, yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and tourism and organization of exchange visits by tribals are organized so that the tribal culture

practices, languages and ritual are preserved and disseminated. The support under the scheme “Support to TRIs” is based on proposals made by the TRIs/States. Ministry has sanctioned various projects to the Tribal Research Institutes of the States/Uts towards various activities for the socio-cultural, educational, and economic development of the tribal communities. TRIs are primarily institutions under the State Government/UT Administration. The list of TRIs is at given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The activities undertaken by TRIs including Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, to benefit the tribal communities including students from tribal communities are mentioned as under:

- i. Preparing Bilingual Dictionaries and Trilingual Proficiency modules in tribal languages.
- ii. Preparing Primers for students of Class I, II and III in tribal languages under Multi-Lingual Education (MLE) Intervention in the line of New Education Policy 2020.
- iii. Publishing Varnamala, local rhymes, and stories in tribal languages. These primers are expected to help the speakers of tribal languages to understand and learn different aspects of education in their own languages.
- iv. Publishing books, and journals on different tribal languages to promote tribal literature.
- v. Documenting folklore and folktales of different tribes for the preservation and promotion of tribal folk traditions. Further, Collecting oral literature (songs, riddles, ballads, etc.)

vi. Translation and publication of Training module about Sickle Cell Anaemia disease awareness, Diagnosis and Treatment in local Tribal Dialects in the States covered under the Mission for Elimination of Sickle Cell Anaemia.

vii. Conducting conferences, seminars, workshops, and poetic symposiums.

viii. Organising state Tribal festivals, fairs, and cultural programs to showcase glimpses of the rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibitions, and demonstration of traditional skills in painting, art, and craft, medicinal practices, etc.

(b) The number of workshops, seminars, exchange programs, and conferences sanctioned under the “Support to TRIs” during the last five years for States are given at the enclosed **Statement-II**. Through these activities, tribal community students are encouraged to participate in conferences, seminars, workshops, and exchange programs.

(c) The TRIs have prepared primers in various tribal languages. Under the scheme, TRIs are encouraged to develop dictionaries and primers in tribal dialects and languages. As informed by various TRIs, around 200 primers in 39 languages/dialects have been developed and are in used for teaching in different educational institutions.

(d) The government has taken various steps to support and encourage multilingual education among tribal communities. As a result, around 200 primers have been developed in different languages by TRIs. Further, as the New Education Policy

stipulates that young children learn and grasp quickly in their home language and mother tongue, the Ministry of Education, has initiated the “Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL)” under the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru in 2013, which documents the language and culture of the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 speakers in the form of primers, bi/trilingual dictionaries (electronic and print formats), grammatical sketches, pictorial glossaries and ethno-linguistic profile of the community. In the first phase, 117 tribal languages are identified by them to work on languages which are roughly spoken by less than 10,000 speakers. The Institute in collaboration with NCERT has brought out primers for numerous tribal languages. Also, dictionaries, handbooks and grammar books for tribal languages have been developed by various TRIs.

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 540 for answer on 06.02.2025

STATEMENT-I

List of Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)

Sl. No.	Address
1	Tribal Research Institute, Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Administration, Port Blair – 744 101
2	Tribal Research Institute, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Tribal Welfare Department, Kandhari Hotel Road, Revenue Colony, Vijayawada- 520 010
3	Tribal Research Institute, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment & Tribal Affairs, Behind Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, B-Sector. Naharlagun, Pin: 791110,

	Arunachal Pradesh.
4	Assam Institute of Research for Tribals& Scheduled Castes, Government of Assam, Jawahar Nagar, N.H. – 37, Guwahati-781022
5	Tribal Research and Training Institute Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Pt. DeenDayal Upadhyay Nagar, Sector-4, Raipur
6	Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380014, Gujarat
7	Institute of Tribal Studies Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hills, Shimla- 171005, Himachal Pradesh
8	Tribal Welfare Research Institute Government of Jharkhand, Morabadi Road, Ranchi – 834008
9	Tribal Research Institute, Directorate of Tribal Affairs Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir, Civil Secretariat, Jammu – 180001
10	Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, #CA-3 Treasury Laout, Kergally, Mysuru – 570026
11	Kerala Institute for Research TrainingandDevelopment, Studies for SC / ST, Government ofKerala, Kozhikode – 673017
12	Tribal Research and Development Institute, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 35, Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462002
13	Tribal Research and Training Institute, Government of Maharashtra, 28, Queens Garden, Pune-411011
14	Tribal Research Institute, Government of Manipur, Chingmeirong, Imphal – 795001
15	SC / ST Research and Training Institute, Government of Odisha, Unit-VIII, CRP Square, Bhubaneswar – 751003
16	Tribal Research & Training Institute, Government of Rajasthan, Ashok Nagar, Post Box No. 86. Udaipur-313 001

17	Tribal Research Institute, Social Justice and Empowerment and Welfare Department, Government of Sikkim, Samay Kalyan Bhavan, Room No. 402, 5th Mile, Lumsay, Tadong, Gangtok-737 101
18	Tribal Research Center, Government of Tamil Nadu, M. Palada (PO), Udthagamandalam, Nilgiri District, Tamil Nadu, Ooty-643 004
19	TCR and TI, Government of Telangana, DSS Bhawan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
20	Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura, Lakechovemahui, Agartala, West Tripura-799001
21	Cultural Research Institute, Government of West Bengal, P6-1/4 CIT Scheme VII-M, VIP Road, Kankurgachi, Kolkata- 700054
22	SC / ST Research and Training Institute, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Bhagidari Bhawan, (Near Ambedkar Park), Vipul Khand-Gomati Nagar, Lucknow-226010
23	Tribal Research Institute, Social Welfare Directorate, Chaltlang, Aizawl, Mizoram 796012
24	Tribal Research Institute, The Directorate of Social Welfare, Near Raj Bhavan, Kohima, Nagaland.
25	Tribal Research Institute, Social Welfare Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Subhash Road, Secretariat, Dehradun – 248 001
26	Tribal Research Institute, Babadam, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya
27	Tribal Research Institute, Directorate of Tribal Welfare, 5th Floor, Shram Shakti Bhavan, Patto, Panaji, Goa
28.	Tribal Research Institute, Ladakh, Kargil Campus, University of Ladakh
29.	Bihar Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (BSTRTI) 64/40 Officers Flat, Nehru Path, Patna- 800001

STATEMENT-II

Number of workshops, seminars, exchange programs and conferences sanctioned under the Scheme “ Support to TRIs” during the last five years are as under:

S. No.	States	No. of Training/ Seminars/ Workshops/ Conferences	No. of Exchange of visits
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	6	1
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	20	12
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	2
4	ASSAM	106	4
5	BIHAR	4	1
6	CHHATTISGARH	17	4
7	DELHI (NTRI)	2	-
8	GOA	12	1
9	GUJARAT	11	-
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	1
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	43	6
12	JHARKHAND	24	6
13	KARNATAKA	37	3
14	KERALA	29	-
15	LADAKH	3	3
16	MADHYA PRADESH	44	7
17	MAHARASHTRA	13	-
18	MANIPUR	9	2
19	MEGHALAYA	1	-
20	MIZORAM	13	2
21	NAGALAND	20	3
22	ODISHA	63	5
23	RAJASTHAN	11	-
24	SIKKIM	7	4

25	TAMIL NADU	27	4
26	TELANGANA	25	5
27	TRIPURA	46	2
28	UTTAR PRADESH	26	1
29	UTTARAKHAND	18	3
30	WEST BENGAL	20	2
	TOTAL	662	84

RELEASE OF AMOUNT PENDING AGAINST NAFED AND FCI

541. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has deducted an arbitrary amount from the claims submitted by Rajasthan State Marketing Corporation Limited (RSMCL) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has considered a particular reason for the aforementioned deduction and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government intends to direct the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to release the pending amount at the earliest, if so, the timeline for the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b) In so far as claims related to food grain procurement is concerned, Rajasthan being a Non-Decentralized Procurement (NonDCP) state, most of the food grains is procured by State Government/ State Government agencies (SGAs) and the food grains are handed over to Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool operations.

As far as Rajasthan State Marketing Corporation Limited (RSMCL) is concerned, there is no such agency involved in procurement of food grains for Central Pool operations in Rajasthan.

(c) Funds are released to the States, including the State of Rajasthan, in lieu of purchase of food grains on the basis of the bills raised, at the rates fixed in Provisional Cost Sheet, issued by Department of Food and Public Distribution. The release of funds to States is an ongoing and continuous process.

PROJECTS UNDER PMKSY

542. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to implement any projects under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) in Thanjavur Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Under component schemes of PMKSY, the Ministry provides financial assistance for setting up food processing projects and related infrastructure, setting up of Food Testing Infrastructure and undertaking R&D projects in food technology across the country including Thanjavur. These schemes are not region or State/UT specific but are demand driven and implemented across the country. Applications / proposals are invited from eligible entities as per the extant scheme guidelines of the relevant sub-scheme under PMKSY through floating of Expression of Interest from time to time based on availability of funds. The proposals received are scrutinized for their eligibility and evaluated based on the criteria fixed as per the extant scheme guidelines. Merit based approvals are given to the eligible proposals based on availability of funds. Under component schemes of PMKSY, 13 projects have been approved in Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu since launch of PMKSY in 2017. The details of projects approved in Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu since launch of PMKSY in 2017 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

<u>STATEMENT</u>							
Details of projects under Food Testing Labs (FTL) scheme of PMKSY approved in Thanjavur since 2016-17							
Sr. No.	Proposal's Name	District	Date of Approval	Project Cost (Lakh)	Grant Approved (Lakh)	Total released till date (Lakh)	Status
1.	Department of Food Safety and Quality Testing, IIFPT, Thanjavur	Thanjavur	10/23/2017	555.87	526.42	526.41609	Completed
2.	Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (GMO)	Thanjavur	9/2/2019	145.84	114.70	43.586	On-going
Details of projects under R&D scheme of PMKSY approved in Thanjavur since 2016-17							
S. No.	Name of the institute and projects	District	Date of Approval	Project Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Approved Grants-in-aid (Rs. in Cr.)	Grants-in-aid Released Amount (Rs. in Cr.)	Status
3	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. "Effective utilization of bio-waste from small onion in food	Thanjavur	02.05.2018	0.34	0.34	0.33	Project Completed

	processing applications”						
4	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. “Integrated coconut processing unit for continuous removal of shell, testa, coconut water and dicing of coconut meat”	Thanjavur	02.05.2018	0.52	0.52	0.47	Project Completed
5	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. “3-D Printed Foods: Personalized Nutrition to Address Malnutrition in India”	Thanjavur	08.05.2018	0.55	0.55	0.50	Project Completed

6	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. “Development of active intelligent packaging system with antimicrobial agent for fruits and vegetables”	Thanjavur	17.12.2018	0.53	0.53	0.46	Project Completed
7	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu “Development of diversified millet products for the nutritional security of future generations and improving livelihood of millet farmers”	Thanjavur	19.12.2018	0.47	0.47	0.40	Project Completed
8	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu “Development of non-dairy synbiotic food to	Thanjavur	19.12.2018	0.30	0.30	0.25	Project Completed

	ensure food safety and combat hidden hunger deficiency.”						
9	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu “Development of process for production of coconut sap (Neera) sugar crystals and granules”	Thanjavur	16.10.2019	0.45	0.45	0.40	Project Completed
10	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu “Pineapple fruit waste (processing by- products); characterisation and its utilisation in development of millet based probiotic fermented products”	Thanjavur	18.05.2020	0.28	0.28	0.26	Project Completed

11	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu "Design and Development of a System for Trapping of Bioactive components from selected Fruits (Mango, Orange, Pineapple, Banana and Grape) and Vegetables (Onion, Carrot, Garlic, Mint and Ginger)during Drying process."	Thanjavur	19.05.2020	0.33	0.33	0.27	Project Completed
12	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu "Design and development of continuous ohmic heating system to soak and parboil traditional paddy varieties and stabilize bran"	Thanjavur	11.03.2021	0.30	0.30	0.23	Project Completed

13	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu “Ultrasound processing of liquid food on a pilot scale: Feasibility and Efficacy”	Thanjavur	11.03.2021	0.30	0.30	0.26	Project Completed

SCHEME IN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

543. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all schemes available for development of Food Processing industries;
- (b) whether the above-said schemes are available to private entrepreneur/cooperatives and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the ongoing schemes in the food processing sector in West Bengal, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) In order to ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting of related Industries through Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally sponsored – Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme. These schemes are not region or state specific but demand driven.

Under sub-schemes of PMKSY, MoFPI provides mostly credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) to entrepreneurs with total outlay of Rs.5520 crore for 15th Finance Commission Cycle.

MoFPI also provides financial, technical and business support for setting up/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises under PMFME scheme. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with total outlay of Rs.10,000 crores.

PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The scheme is being implemented over a six-year period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs.10,900 crores.

(b) and (c) Ministry extends financial support to prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of different kinds of food processing industries across the country including all districts of West Bengal.

Project Execution Agency (PEA) / Implementing agencies /organizations such as Govt. / PSUs / Joint Ventures / NGOs / Cooperatives / Self Help Groups (SHGs) / Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) / Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) / Private Sector companies/ Partnership firm / Proprietorship firms/individuals etc. are eligible for availing grants under these schemes of MoFPI.

Selection of proposals for financial assistance under these schemes is done as per the prefixed criteria prescribed in the respective scheme guidelines, which is available on Ministry website (www.mofpi.gov.in).

MoFPI has approved 1 Mega food Parks, 15 Cold Chain projects, 18 Food Processing Units, 1 Creation of BackwardandForward Linkages Projects under

corresponding component schemes of PMKSY in West Bengal State till 31st December, 2024.

A total of 90 micro food processing enterprises have been approved for assistance under PMFME in West Bengal State till 31st December, 2024.

So far, 9 food processing companies have been approved for assistance under various categories of the PLISFPI scheme in West Bengal State.

The details of incentives available under these schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Incentives available under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samapada Yojana (PMKSY)

S. No.	Component Scheme	Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in General Area	Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in Difficult Areas as well as SC/ST, FPOs, SHGs
1.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	Grant-in-aid @ 35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.10 crores per project]	Grant-in-aid @ 50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project]
2.	Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project]	Grants-in-Aid @50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.5 crores per project]
3.	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters	Grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in General Area [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project]	Grants-in-aid @50% of eligible project [subject to max. of Rs. 10 crore per project]
4.	Operation Greens	Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for	Grants-in-Aid maximum @50% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest

		Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.	Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.
5.	Food Safety and Quality Assurance - Food Testing Laboratories	100% grants-in-aid for Govt. organizations For Private organizations/ entities: grant-in-aid of @ 50% of the eligible cost	For Private organizations/ entities: grant-in-aid of @ 70% of the eligible cost
6.	Human Resource and Institutions- Research and Development	For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables, For private organizations /universities/institutions, grant @ 50 % of equipment cost.	For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables For Private Organizations /Universities/ Institutions, Grants @ 70% of equipment cost.

The details of assistance available to Micro Food Processing Enterprises under PMFME Scheme

- (i) Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises: Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;
- (ii) Support to SHGs for seed capital: Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.
- (iii) Support for Common Infrastructure: Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common

infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv) Branding and Marketing Support: Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v) Capacity Building: The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

राजस्थान में सड़क सुरक्षा

544. श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ :

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

(क) क्या सरकार सड़क निर्माण में सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए विशेष पहल करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सहित देश में कार्यान्वित किए गए सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों का तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार कितनी मौतें हुई हैं?

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

(क) जहां तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का संबंध है, निर्माण कार्य भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस के मानकों, दिशा-निर्देशों, मैनुअल, परिपाटी संहिता तथा सड़क और पुल निर्माण के विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। आवश्यक सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव के चरणों के दौरान किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन,

निर्माण, प्री-ओपनिंग चरण के साथ-साथ मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की नियमित सुरक्षा संपरीक्षा के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। राज्यीय राजमार्गों सहित अन्य श्रेणियों की सड़कों के लिए सड़क निर्माण का कार्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (रारा) के विकास, संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर कुछ स्थानों को दुर्घटनाओं की निश्चित संख्या के आधार पर ब्लैक स्पॉट के रूप में पहचाना जाता है, जिसमें मृत्यु और गंभीर चोटें शामिल हैं। सरकार ने ऐसे ब्लैक स्पॉट्स पर तत्काल अल्पकालिक उपाय करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं, जैसे कि सड़क चिह्नांकन, संकेतक, क्रेश बैरियर, सड़क स्टड, डिलीनेटर्स, अनधिकृत मीडियन ओपनिंग को बंद करना, यातायात कम करने के उपाय आदि। स्थायी सुधार उपायों के रूप में साइट जांच के अनुसार ऐसे ब्लैक स्पॉट्स पर सड़क ज्यामितीय सुधार, जंक्शन सुधार, कैरिजवे का स्पॉट चौड़ा करना, अंडरपास / ओवरपास का निर्माण जैसे दीर्घकालिक उपाय भी किए गये हैं।

(ग) विस्तृत ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

2018 से 2022 तक भारत में राज्यवार मृत्यु						
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	7,556	7,984	7,039	8,186	8,293
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	175	127	73	157	148
3	असम	2,966	3,208	2,629	3,036	2,994
4	बिहार	6,729	7,205	6,699	7,660	8,898
5	छत्तीसगढ़	4,592	5,003	4,606	5,371	5,834
6	गोवा	262	297	223	226	271
7	गुजरात	7,996	7,390	6,170	7,452	7,618
8	हरियाणा	5,118	5,057	4,507	4,706	4,915
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,208	1,146	893	1,052	1,032
10	झारखंड	3,542	3,801	3,044	3,513	3,898

11	कर्नाटक	10,990	10,958	9,760	10,038	11,702
12	केरल	4,303	4,440	2,979	3,429	4,317
13	मध्य प्रदेश	10,706	11,249	11,141	12,057	13,427
14	महाराष्ट्र	13,261	12,788	11,569	13,528	15,224
15	मणिपुर	134	156	127	110	127
16	मेघालय	182	179	144	187	162
17	मिजोरम	45	48	42	56	113
18	नागालैंड	39	26	53	55	73
19	ओडिशा	5,315	5,333	4,738	5,081	5,467
20	पंजाब	4,740	4,525	3,898	4,589	4,756
21	राजस्थान	10,320	10,563	9,250	10,043	11,104
22	सिक्किम	85	73	47	56	92
23	तमिलनाडु	18,392	18,129	14,527	15,384	17,884
24	तेलंगाना	6,603	6,964	6,882	7,557	7,559
25	त्रिपुरा	213	239	192	194	241
26	उत्तराखण्ड	1,047	867	674	820	1,042
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	22,256	22,655	19,149	21,227	22,595
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	5,711	5,767	5,128	5,800	6,002
29	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	19	20	14	20	19
30	चंडीगढ़	98	104	53	96	83
31	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	54	49	64*	76*	90*
32	दमन और दीव	35	28			
33	दिल्ली	1,690	1,463	1,196	1,239	1,461
34	जम्मू और कश्मीर	984	996	728	774	805
35	लद्दाख	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	56	62
36	लक्षद्वीप	1	0	0	1	2
37	पुदुचेरी	226	147	145	140	181
कुल (पूर्ण भारत)		1,57,593	1,58,984	1,38,383	1,53,972	1,68,491

टिप्पणी:

2017 से 2020 तक जम्मू-कश्मीर में लद्दाख भी शामिल है

* दादरा और नगर हवेली में दमन और दीव का आंकड़ा शामिल है

NEW NH PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU**545. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

- (a) whether any new national highway projects are being planned for Tamil Nadu in the upcoming fiscal year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there are any expansions or upgrades planned for existing highways to improve connectivity within the State, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are plans to develop or expand industrial corridors in Tamil Nadu, such as the Chennai-Bengaluru or Chennai-Kanyakumari corridors, to boost economic activity and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps being taken to improve road infrastructure in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and industrial hubs across Tamil Nadu;
- (e) whether there are plans to incorporate green initiatives like solar-powered highways or tree-lined roads in Tamil Nadu's upcoming projects, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the manner in which the Government is planning to ensure environmental sustainability in road construction projects in Tamil Nadu; and
- (g) whether there are new proposals for constructing bridges or tunnels in critical areas like river crossings, hilly or mountainous regions or congested zones in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Details of new national highway projects, expansions or upgradation planned for existing National Highways to improve the connectivity within the State in the upcoming fiscal year is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Chennai Bangalore Expressway project is under execution. Development of National Highways or industrial corridors are a continuous process. The Union Government keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments including the Government of Tamil Nadu for upgradation and development of National Highways.

(d) As per available information, all Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and industrial hubs in the State are provided with proper road connectivity. However, the Government can consider road connectivity to any SEZ or industrial hub after examining its feasibility and financial viability, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

(e) Provision of solar powered lighting is incorporated in the National Highway contracts under implementation in the State. As per the provisions of Indian Road Congress (IRC) and Government's guidelines, the provisions for plantations either in median or at the edge of the Right of Way or on barren land are always made as integral part of the National Highway projects.

(f) All the requirements/provisions/guidelines of the Government on environment sustainability are complied with while implementing the National Highway projects.

(g) Details regarding new proposals for constructing bridges or tunnels in critical areas like river crossings, hilly or mountainous regions or congested zones in Tamil Nadu are given in enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of new national highway projects, expansions or upgradation planned for existing National Highways within the State in the upcoming fiscal year

Sl. No.	Project Name	Length (Km)	Estimated Cost (Rs in Cr)
NHAI:			
1	Four laning of Mahabalipuram to Pondicherry section of NH-332A	47.0	1943.0
2	Construction of 6 lane Elevated Corridor from Kilambakkam/Urapakkam to Mahindra World City from 32/000 to 50/000 section of NH-45 (New NH-32)	18.0	2950.0
3	Construction of 6/8 laning from km Chengalpattu to Tindivanam from km 55.000 to km 122+100 section of NH-45 (New NH-32)	67.1	3853.1
4	Construction of 6 lane Elevated Corridor from Maduravoyal (Chainage Km 14+000) to Chennai Outer Ring Road (Chainage Km 22+100) of NH-48 (Pkg -1)	8.1	1476.8
5	Construction of 6 lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Outer Ring Road (Km 24/280) to Sriperembudhur (Km 35/150) of NH-48 (Pkg-2)	13.1	1808.4
6	Four Laning of Road connectivity from Cuddalore Port to starting point of NH-532	1.4	62.9
7	Four laning of Rajapalayam to Shenkottai section of NH-744 (Package-1and2)	68.3	4087.0
8	Tiruvavarur Bypass on NH – 83 on Nagapattinam – Thanjavur Section	14.2	470.0

9	Balance work of Trichy - Karur section of NH-67 (Trichy Bypass)	20.0	1616.0
10	Upgradation of existing 2-lane+PS (Ring Road to old NH-67) as 4 Lane configuration section of NH-67	25.9	
11	Elevated Corridor and At Grade Improvements from Km 4/000 to Km 7/000 of Trichy – Madurai section of NH- 38 (Old NH-45B) Including Construction of a Flyover on the Trichy Bypass of Old NH-67	3.0	
	Total (NHAI)(11 No.s)	286.0	18,267.2
State PWD:			
1	4 Laning of Ramanathapuram (Perungulam) Km. 127.289 (Design Ch. 127/025) to Mandapam Km. 150.975 (Design Ch.150/500) of NH-87 (Package II) (Ramanathapuram - Dhanuskodi Road) including LA	23.69	1485.30
2	Construction of 4L +PS Tiruvannamalai Bypass from at Km 135/550 to Km 157/550 of (NH-38) (Old NH-234)" (Tiruvannamalai Bypass) including LA	22.00	1239.59
3	Construction of bypass for Vellore Town branching at km 47/4 of NH 75 ends at 12/650 of NH 38 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road)	21.00	499.00
4	Construction of bypass to Harur town from km 47/750-55/140 of NH 179A (Salem - Tirupathur - Vaniyambaddi Road) including LA	8.77	227.00
5	Construction of bypass to Varatanapalli town from km 6/660-10/410 of NH 219 (Krishnagiri - Kuppam Road) including LA	4.07	78.75
6	Four Laning of NH 234 from km 0/0 to km 202/60 (excluding Vellore, Gudiyatham Bypass, Vettavalam and Kaniyambadi Bypass and Km 0/0-2/4 Ghat Section)	181.00	5395.00
7	Four Laning of NH 230 from Km 18/4 to Km 111/400 (excluding Kalayarkoil and Thirubuvanam Bypass) and Construction of Kalaiyarkoil Bypass in Km 62/6-68/2 of NH 230 (New NH 85),Thiruppathur Bypass branching from Km 28/4 of NH 383 Extn and ending at Km 98/4 of NH 226 (New NH 136),Construction of Singampunari Bypass in Km 4/2-9/2 of NH 383 Extn,Construction of Thirubuvanam Bypass connecting km 17/10 of NH 49 to km 19/6 of NH 230	97.66	3081.00
8	Four Laning of NH 226 Extn. (New NH No.136) Km 0/0 – 24/370, 29/210 – 53/0 and Ariyalur bypass at Km 0/0 – 7/552, Construction of HLB connecting the NH 381B with NH 67 near Musiri across Cauvery	59.71	2647.00

9	Four Laning of NH 381A Vellakoil – Sangagiri Road	69.10	1927.00
10	Construction of 2Lane+ PS to 6 Lane Coimbatore Bypass with Service Road at Km 141/0 - 171/2 and Flyover at required locations on NH 544	26.15	1338.38
	TOTAL(State PWD)(10 No.s)	513.15	17,918.02
	TOTAL (NHAI + State PWD)(21 No.s)	799.15	36,185.22

STATEMENT-II

Details regarding new proposals for constructing bridges or tunnels in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Project Name	Length (Km)	Estimated Cost (Rs in Cr)
1	Construction of 6 lane Elevated Corridor from Kilambakkam/Urapakkam to Mahindra World City from 32/000 to 50/000 section of NH-45 (New NH-32)	18.00	2950.00
2	Construction of 6 lane Elevated Corridor from Maduravoyal (Chainage Km 14+000) to Chennai Outer Ring Road (Chainage Km 22+100) of NH-48 (Pkg -1)	8.10	1476.79
3	Elevated Corridor and At Grade Improvements from Km 4/000 to Km 7/000 of Trichy – Madurai section of NH- 38 (Old NH-45B) Including Construction of a Flyover on the Trichy Bypass of Old NH-67	3.00	331.12
	Total (NHAI)(3 No.s)	29.10	4,757.91
1	Construction of High Level Bridge in lieu of existing narrow Minor Bridge across Koovalinga river at Km 190/8 of NH 85 (Madurai - Cochin Road)	0.050	8.00
2	Reconstruction of High level bridge at Km 99/2 of NH 136 across Kallar River (Thanjavur - Permabalur - Attur Road)	0.055	13.20
3	Improvements to Uppilipalayam Flyover and strengthening from km 315/4-320/8 of NH 948 (Coimbatore - Sathyamangalam Road)	0.550	20.00
4	Construction of Additional bridge at km 382/6 of NH 67 (km 49/6 of New NH 181	0.20	11.23
5	Construction of Fly over including junction improvements at Km 3/0 -	2.40	167.54

	5/4 of NH 181 at Singanallur junction in Coimbatore city including permanent rectification of black spot in Vasantha mill junction and Uzhavarsanthai junction		
6	Reconstruction of Distressed Bridge at Km 17/120 (SanganoorPallam) of NH 181 and Providing Junction improvement at Km 16/8 - 17/560 of NH 181 including	0.075	20.00
	Total(State PWD)(6 No.s)	3.33	239.97
	Total(NHAI + State PWD)(9 No.s)	32.43	4,997.88

RAJMARG YATRA AND NHAI ONE INITIATIVES

546. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched 'RajmargYatra' and 'NHA1 One' to enhance citizen experience and improve the execution of National Highway projects, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the key features and functionalities of these initiatives, including the manner in which they address citizen complaints and facilitate onsite requirements in highway project management; and
- (c) the details of the feedback received so far and the measures taken to address the challenges identified during the implementation?

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

- (a) Yes Sir. The 'Rajmargyatra' mobile App is a citizen-centric mobile App developed for smoother and better experience of citizens on highways, integrated

with a web-based application for updating information and monitoring of complaint redressal. The 'NHAI One' App monitors the progress of highway projects, ensuring efficient management and timely execution. Both the Apps cater to different user needs, with 'Rajmargyatra' focusing on enhancing the traveller experience and 'NHAI One' streamlining the management of highway projects, thereby improving overall efficiency and addressing both citizen complaints and onsite project requirements.

(b) The 'Rajmargyatra' App provides information about the highway, toll plaza, nearby amenities such as petrol pumps, hospitals, charging stations, weather updates, etc. This empowers citizens to make informed decisions and plan their journeys effectively. The App is integrated with FASTag services for seamless toll payments and offers multilingual support for wider accessibility. To promote safe driving habits, the App provides functionality to raise speed limit alerts and voice assistance. The platform also allows citizens to easily report issues, with geo-tagged image or video evidence, for highway or toll plaza operation, potholes and maintenance, unauthorized occupation, safety hazards etc. and track status of their complaints, promoting transparency and accountability in the handling of highway-related issues.

The 'NHAI One' mobile App is an amalgamation of NHAI's five core internal operations viz. Field Staff Attendance, Highway Maintenance, Road Safety Audits, Toilet Maintenance and Daily Construction Audits through Request for Inspections

(RFI). The NHAI One App is used by last-mile internal stakeholders such as ROs/ PDs, concessionaires/ contractors, AE/IEs, road safety auditors and toilet supervisors at the toll plazas. The NHAI One App facilitates in highway project management by the stakeholders directly from onsite. All the data recorded from both Apps. are geo-tagged and time-stamped.

Both the Apps help in improving convenience to the highway travelers and improve operational efficiencies in the execution and monitoring of National Highways projects.

(c) The Rajmargyatra App has a 4.4-star rating based on 12,000+ reviews with 3,48,632 downloads on the Google Play Store and the downloads on Apple Store are 74,471. The feedback of internal stakeholders for NHAI One App is generally positive.

Some users reported technical issues like app crashes and delays in updating live data. These issues are addressed from time-to-time through regular updates and system optimization by the respective development teams.

Both Apps are being continuously improved based on user feedback, with new features being added to serve citizens better and improve the execution of National Highway projects.

TOLL COLLECTION IN TAMIL NADU

547. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the details of toll gates in Tamil Nadu, including the start and expiry dates of their contract periods; and

(b) the details of toll charges collected at the Paranur toll gate from the commencement year, year-wise and the total investments made by the operators so far, year-wise?

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

(a) The details of user fee plazas operational in the State of Tamil Nadu as on January, 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. In case of BOT Projects, after the end of Concession period, the Toll Plaza is handed over to Central Government. User-fee on National Highways is collected in perpetuity.

(b) Paranur Fee plaza located on the NH Stretch (4-laning of Tambaram - Tindivanam section of NH-45) was constructed on BOT (Annuity) Mode. As such, annuity amount is being paid by the Government as per respective agreement. The details of user fee collected and total expenditure incurred at Paranur fee Plaza, year-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

STATEMENT-I

The details of user-fee Plazas under operation on the National Highway stretches in the State of Tamil Nadu:

Sl. No.	Name of Fee Plaza	Mode	Date of commencement of User fee Collection	Expiry date of the Concession period for BOT/TOT Plaza	Remarks
1	Mettupatti	BOT (Toll)	15.01.2008	From 01.09.2013 to 14.01.2033	Period as per Concession Agreement
2	Nathakarai	BOT (Toll)	15.01.2008	From 28.07.2012 to 14.01.2033	Period as per Concession Agreement
3	Veeracholapuram	BOT (Toll)	15.01.2008	From 28.07.2012 to 14.01.2033	Period as per Concession Agreement
4	Vikkaravandi	BOT (Toll)	23.06.2009	From 24.07.2009 to 28.02.2027	Period as per Concession Agreement
5	Vaikundam	BOT (Toll)	19.07.2006	From 20.01.2006 to 13.06.2027	Period as per Concession Agreement
6	Vijayamanagalam (Kambuliyampatti)	BOT (Toll)	20.07.2006	From 20.01.2006 to 25.01.2027	Period as per Concession Agreement
7	Kottamkoundampatti (Omalur)	BOT (Toll)	15.08.2006	From 16.02.2006 to 30.08.2026	Period as per Concession Agreement
8	Rasampalayam	BOT (Toll)	29.07.2006	From 30.01.2006 to 13.08.2026	Period as per Concession Agreement

9	Palayam	BOT (Toll)	15.07.2006	From 17.01.2006 to 23.08.2026	Period as per Concession Agreement
10	Morattandi	BOT (Toll)/ Public funded	13.12.2011	From 19.02.2024 to 18.02.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
11	Pallikonda	BOT (Toll)	07.06.2011	From 07.06.2011 to 07.06.2041	Period as per Concession Agreement
12	Pedakallupalli (Vaniyambadi)	BOT (Toll)	07.06.2011	From 07.06.2011 to 07.06.2041	Period as per Concession Agreement
13	Kaniyur	BOT (Toll)	14.10.2015	From 09.09.2010 to 08.09.2037	Period as per Concession Agreement
14	Krishnagiri	BOT (Toll)	07.06.2011	-	Concession Agreement terminated on 22.01.2024 (19.59.59 Hrs) and Project taken over by NHAI dated 23.01.2024
15	Paranur	Public funded	01.04.2005	From 10.09.2024 to 09.09.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
16	Athur (Tindivanam)	Public funded	01.04.2005	From 16.04.2024 to 15.04.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)

17	Sriperumpudur (Pennalur)	Public funded	07.01.2007	From 29.09.2024 to 29.09.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
18	Chennasamudram	Public funded	16.11.2005	From 24.09.2024 to 24.09.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
19	Mathur	Public funded	20.02.2019	From 01.08.2024 to 01.08.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
20	Nallur	Public funded	03.04.2009	From 03.02.2024 to 03.02.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract). Extension upto appointing New Agency
21	Surappattu	Public funded	14.05.2013	From 31.08.2024 to 31.08.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
22	Vanagaram	Public funded	04.06.2003	From 15.04.2024 to 15.04.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
23	SV Puram	Public funded	01.03.2015	From 03.12.2023 to 03.12.2024	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract) (Extension given 03.03.2025)

24	Pattaraiperumbudur	Public funded	01.03.2015	From 28.03.2024 to 28.03.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
25	Kallakudi	Public funded	03.06.2022	From 01.11.2024 to 01.11.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
26	Managathi	Public funded	27.05.2022	From 01.03.2024 to 01.03.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
27	Kurungudi (Veerananallur)	Public funded	10.07.2024	From 03.12.2024 to 03.03.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (Three Month Contract)
28	Nangilikondan	Public funded	13.09.2024	From 18.01.2025 to 18.04.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (Three Month Contract)
29	Kariyamangalam	Public funded	13.09.2024	From 18.01.2025 to 18.04.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (Three Month Contract)
30	Nagampatti	Public funded	13.09.2024	From 21.12.2024 to 21.12.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)

31	Kothatai	Public funded	23.12.2024	From 23.12.2024 to 23.03.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
32	Keezhkuppam	EPC	15.03.2022	From 29.12.2023 to 29.12.2024	Agreement extended to 3 months or until the appointment of new user agency
33	Ponnalagaram	EPC	20.08.2022	From 01.02.2025 to 01.05.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (Three Month Contract)
34	Vallam	EPC	20.08.2022	From 24.11.2024 to 24.11.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
35	Enamkariyanthal	EPC	16.08.2022	From 24.11.2024 to 24.11.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
36	Thennamadevi	EPC	16.08.2022	From 24.11.2024 to 24.11.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
37	Kadhavani	EPC	05.11.2024	From 05.11.2024 to 04.11.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)

38	Velampatti	EPC	15.11.2024	From 15.11.2024 to 15.02.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)
39	Sengurichi	BOT (Toll)	05.09.2009	From 26.12.2006 To 25.12.2026	Period as per Concession Agreement
40	Thirumandurai	BOT (Toll)		From 26.12.2006 To 25.12.2026	Period as per Concession Agreement
41	Samayapuram	BOT (Toll)	06.05.2010	From 25.11.2006 To 24.11.2031	Period as per Concession Agreement
42	Ponnambalapatti	BOT (Toll)	11.01.2012	From 15.01.2008 To 14.01.2038	Period as per Concession Agreement
43	Thiruparuthurai	BOT (Toll)	24.12.2014	From 15.01.2008 To 14.01.2038	Period as per Concession Agreement
44	Manavasi	BOT (Toll)		From 15.01.2008 To 14.01.2038	Period as per Concession Agreement
45	Velanchettiyur	BOT (Toll)	05.11.2009	From 16.10.2006 To 15.10.2026	Period as per Concession Agreement
46	Kozhinjipatti (Kodai Road)	BOT (Toll)	27.09.2009	From 29.07.2006 To 28.07.2026	Period as per Concession Agreement
47	Eliyarpathi	BOT (Toll) / Public funded	02.07.2011	From 20.10.2024 To 20.10.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency

48	Pudurpandiapuram	BOT (Toll) / Public funded		From 07.10.2024 To 07.10.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
49	Valavanthankottai	BOT (Toll) / Public funded	12.12.2006	From 01.10.2024 To 01.10.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
50	Kappalur	TOT	10.09.2012 (PF) /20.10.2020 (TOT)	From 20.10.2020 To 19.10.2050	Period as per Concession Agreement
51	Etturvattam	TOT	15.08.2011 (PF) /20.10.2020 (TOT)	From 20.10.2020 To 19.10.2050	Period as per Concession Agreement
52	Salaipudur	TOT	23.05.2011 (PF) / 20.10.2020 (TOT)	From 20.10.2020 To 19.10.2050	Period as per Concession Agreement
53	Nanguneri	TOT	23.05.2011 (PF) / 20.10.2020 (TOT)	From 20.10.2020 To 19.10.2050	Period as per Concession Agreement
54	Boothakudi (Viralimalai)	Public funded	05.05.2010	From 10.07.2024 To 10.07.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
55	Chittampatti (Melur)	Public funded	27.03.2010	From 21.09.2024 To 21.09.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
56	Lechchumanapatti	Public funded	12.03.2014	From 13.04.2024 To 13.04.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
57	Lembalakudi	Public funded	03.03.2014	From 18.12.2024 To 18.03.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency

58	Kodikottai	Public funded	10.06.2022	From 30.11.2024 To 28.02.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
59	Vennathur	Public funded	10.06.2022	From 30.11.2024 To 28.02.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
60	Palayagandarvakottai	Public funded	08.10.2017	From 11.07.2024 To 11.07.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
61	Shenbagapettai	Public funded	28.07.2017	From 24.08.2024 To 24.08.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
62	Thirupachethi North	Public funded	13.07.2019	From 11.06.2024 To 11.06.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
63	Boglur	Public funded	16.08.2019	From 25.09.2024 To 25.09.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
64	Vagaikulam	Public funded	05.04.2013	From 08.11.2024 To 08.11.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
65	Thirupathisaram	Public funded	06.10.2022	From 19.04.2024 To 19.04.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
66	Upparpatti	Public funded	01.10.2022	From 10.02.2024 To 10.02.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
67	Chatrapatti	Public funded	02.12.2023	From 24.01.2025 To 24.01.2026	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
68	Pudur	Public funded	08.02.2024	From 15.06.2024 To 15.06.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency

69	Kovilveni	Public funded	25.11.2024	From 25.11.2024 To 22.02.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
70	Vembukudi	Public funded	24.01.2025	From 24.01.2025 To 24.04.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency
71	Neelambur	BOT (Toll)	19.01.2000	From 19.01.2000 To 03.12.2029	Period as per Concession Agreement
72	Chinthamanipudur				
73	Chinthamanipudur				
74	Eachanari				
75	Eachanari				
76	Madukarai				

STATEMENT-II

The details of user fee collected and expenditure incurred at Paranurfee Plaza:

For the year	Actual Cost incurred (Rs. In Cr.)	Cost incurred as indexed (based on WPI) to year of construction(Rs. in Cr.)	Revenue collected (Rs. in Cr.)	Discounted revenue @ 12% as on completion of the construction (Rs. in Cr.)
2001-02	0.00	0.00	-	-
2002-03	5.35	6.00	-	-
2003-04	28.57	30.42	-	-
2004-05	11.66	11.66	-	-
2005-06 (Year of commencement of	60.74	58.14	9.99	8.92

User fee)				
2006-07	40.23	36.12	16.00	12.76
2007-08	40.59	34.80	24.48	17.43
2008-09	40.52	32.15	25.03	15.90
2009-10	40.97	31.32	23.17	13.15
2010-11	42.18	29.43	21.01	10.64
2011-12	40.93	26.22	29.33	13.27
2012-13	46.08	27.49	27.94	11.29
2013-14	44.65	25.13	54.38	19.61
2014-15	48.37	26.69	70.32	22.64
2015-16	41.31	23.38	76.66	22.04
2016-17	41.17	22.47	79.53	20.41
2017-18	44.98	23.69	92.63	21.23
2018-19	41.92	21.34	92.02	21.09
2019-20	52.38	25.95	96.98	19.10
2020-21	39.30	19.41	84.42	13.72
2021-22	48.40	21.16	89.28	12.05
2022-23	115.70	46.69	134.83	18.66
2023-24	45.40	18.23	172.51	19.56
2024-25	40.03	15.79	128.87	11.37
Total	1001.38	613.67	1349.37	324.82

INSTALLATION OF TAPS UNDER JJM-U

548. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the current status of the functional tap installation under the Jal Jeevan Mission-Urban (JJM-U) along with the anticipated target date of completion of the tap installations under the mission;
- (b) the criteria for the towns selection under the JJM-U along with the list of towns selected since its inception, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of households selected for tap installations and the number of connections installed under the mission since its inception, district-wise; and
- (d) the amount of the funds sanctioned and utilised for tap installations under the JJM-U, district-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), which was launched on 25 June 2015. The Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) scheme has been launched as AMRUT2.0 on 01 October 2021 for a period of 05 years i.e. from the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26, in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Towns/ Cities in all the States/ Union Territories (UTs), enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'.

Since the launch of AMRUT 2.0, AMRUT is subsumed under AMRUT 2.0. As reported by States/Union Territories (UTs), after the launch of AMRUT 2.0, 77 lakh water tap connection have been provided through AMRUT and convergence.

Under AMRUT 2.0, approved projects cover 182 lakh new tap connections and includes water treatment capacity of 10,647 Million Liters per Day (MLD). Outcomes of these projects also include 1.24 lakh Kilometres (KM) water network. These projects are at early stages of implementation.

(c) As reported by the States/ UTs on AMRUT 2.0 portal, District wise water tap connection approved under AMRUT 2.0 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d) Under AMRUT 2.0, central funds are released to States/ UTs and not city/ district-wise. MoHUA approves State Water Action Plan (SWAP) submitted by States/ UTs and releases central share as per the conditions of mission guidelines. States/ UTs further disburse it to their ULBs/ cities. Under AMRUT 2.0, out of the total Central Assistance of ₹ 66,750 crore, an amount of ₹43,275.77 crore has been approved so far as Central Assistance for the water supply projects in the States/ UTs.

STATEMENT-I

DISTRICT WISE WATER TAP CONNECTIONS APPROVED AFTER AMRUT 2.0

States and Districts			Total New Water Tap Connections
ANDAMAN	AND	NICOBAR ISLANDS	2390

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
SOUTH ANDAMAN	2390
ANDHRA PRADESH	1059981
ANANTAPUR	62904
CHITTOOR	80856
EAST GODAVARI	82611
GUNTUR	165090
KADAPA	41555
KRISHNA	168682
KURNOOL	54728
NELLORE	98239
PRAKASAM	104077
SRIKAKULAM	17469
VISAKHAPATNAM	54691
VIZIANAGARAM	21739
WEST GODAVARI	107340
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15616
CHANGLANG	1058
KARUNG KUMEY	2100
LONGDING	825
PAPUM PARE	6566
TIRAP	5067
ASSAM	158131
CACHAR	14445
DHUBRI	11959
DIMA HASAO	12886
JORHAT	5000
KAMRUP	8924
KOKRAJHAR	3000

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
NAGAON	19336
NORTH LAKHIMPUR	10345
SIBSAGAR	12600
SONITPUR	19012
TINSUKIA	36824
UDALGURI	3800
BIHAR	645418
AURANGABAD	19208
BEGUSARAI	50573
BHAGALPUR	42671
BHOJPUR	48003
BUXAR	31219
DARBHANGA	51029
GAYA	20633
JAHANABAD	7470
KATIHAR	37562
MUNGER	13123
MUZAFFARPUR	49579
NALANDA	57346
PASCHIM CHAMPARAN	15000
PATNA	19681
PURNIA	24084
PURVI CHAMPARAN	38103
ROHTAS	20500
SAHARSA	25588
SARAN	10120
SIWAN	20799
VAISHALI	43127

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
CHANDIGARH	0
CHANDIGARH	0
CHHATTISGARH	100562
BALOD	1954
BASTAR	3283
BILASPUR	14070
DHAMTARI	3892
DURG	14012
GARIYABAND	2718
JANJGIR CHAMPA	6363
JASHPURNAGAR	3630
KANKER	2615
KONDAGAON	4119
KORBA	0
KORIYA	14189
MAHASAMUND	2810
MUNGELI	2706
RAIGARH	1167
RAIPUR	13985
RAJNANDGAON	961
SARGUJA	303
SUKMA	2717
SURAJPUR	5068
DELHI	8096
CENTRAL DELHI	8096
EAST	0
GOA	0
NORTH GOA	0

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
SOUTH GOA	0
GUJARAT	1173347
AHMEDABAD	664583
AMRELI	25779
ANAND	22267
ARAVALLI	1019
BANAS KANTHA	10740
BHARUCH	0
BHAVNAGAR	14008
BOTAD	10724
DAHOD	4400
DEVBHOO MI DWARKA	6224
GANDHINAGAR	17940
GIR SOMNATH	6387
JAMNAGAR	3236
JUNAGADH	28409
KACHCHH	50366
KHEDA	9122
MAHESANA	10778
MAHISAGAR	4871
MORBI	3286
NARMADA	179
NAVSARI	32767
PANCH MAHALS	15665
PATAN	1869
PORBANDAR	22285
RAJKOT	74803
SABAR KANTHA	4060

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
SURAT	29898
SURENDRANAGAR DUDHREJ	18136
TAPI	400
VADODARA	77316
VALSAD	1830
HARYANA	118571
AMBALA	1900
BHIWANI	300
FATEHABAD	12441
Gurugram	2500
HISAR	7969
JIND	33492
KAITHAL	6040
KARNAL	6779
KURUKSHETRA	1521
MAHENDRAGARH	2063
MEWAT	12758
PALWAL	4273
PANCHKULA	2683
PANIPAT	2118
ROHTAK	491
SIRSA	6216
SONIPAT	12948
YAMUNANAGAR	2079
HIMACHAL PRADESH	14910
CHAMBA	1167
HAMIRPUR	45
KANGRA	5143

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
KULLU	585
MANDI	3245
SHIMLA	1556
SIRMOUR	2735
SOLAN	147
UNA	287
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	224490
ANANTNAG	29413
BADGAM	7931
BANDIPORE	4672
BARAMULA	17889
DODA	5630
GANDERBAL	650
JAMMU	61638
KATHUA	13746
KISHTWAR	2376
KULGAM	4417
KUPWARA	5960
PULWAMA	6972
PUNCH	5047
RAJOURI	10130
RAMBAN	1857
REASI	2755
SAMBA	6807
SHUPIYAN	1960
SRINAGAR	23437
UDHAMPUR	11203
JHARKHAND	205416

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
BOKARO	10835
GARHWA	19033
GIRIDIH	15874
GODDA	9728
GUMLA	14315
JAMTARA	7860
KODARMA	7850
LOHARDAGA	15516
PALAMU	29405
RAMGARH	43386
SAHEBGANJ	7723
SARAIKELA - KHARSWAN	12519
SIMDEGA	11372
KARNATAKA	948051
BAGALKOT	42767
BANGALORE RURAL	9251
BANGALORE URBAN	37600
BELGAUM	87042
BELLARY	15520
BIDAR	4826
CHAMARAJANAGAR	8122
CHIKKABALLAPURA	34453
CHIKMAGALUR	12270
CHITRADURGA	25695
DAKSHIN KANNADA	25471
DAVANAGERE	19409
GADAG	24427
HASSAN	9734

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
HAVERI	29326
HUBLI-DHARWAD	6814
KALABURGI	49646
KODAGU	14361
KOLAR	25798
KOPPAL	17517
MANDYA	17361
Multiple	113033
MYSURU	29025
RAICHUR	34411
RAMANAGARA	18856
SHIMOGA	21000
TUMKUR	37422
UDUPI	7944
UTTARA KANNADA	35273
VIJAYANAGAR	24869
VIJAYAPURA	61481
YADGIR	47327
KERALA	435531
ALAPPUZHA	18461
ERNAKULAM	27578
IDUKKI	10270
KANNUR	53416
KASARAGOD	4850
KOLLAM	48912
KOTTAYAM	14868
KOZIKODE	45547
MALAPPURAM	62225

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
PALAKKAD	14275
PATHANAMTHITTA	8430
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	64068
THRISSUR	50333
WAYANAD	12298
MADHYA PRADESH	2800428
AGAR MALWA	17034
ALIRAJPUR	12528
ANUPPUR	33753
ASHOKNAGAR	37640
BALAGHAT	22994
BARWANI	38394
BETUL	30622
BHIND	20132
BHOPAL	313138
BURHANPUR	4643
CHHATARPUR	58125
CHHINDWARA	68615
DAMOH	36297
DATIA	16505
DEWAS	67518
DHAR	66660
DINDORI	4865
GUNA	62675
GWALIOR	183523
HARDA	21175
HOSHANGABAD	51368
INDORE	233862

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
JABALPUR	155385
JHABUA	13252
KHANDWA	29637
KHARGAON	25152
MANDLA	22207
MANDSAUR	29800
MORENA	47100
MURWARA (KATNI)	36964
NARSIMHAPUR	38921
NEEMUCH	31165
PANNA	33377
RAISEN	72890
RAJGARH	70747
RATLAM	71358
REWA	81919
SAGAR	103890
SATNA	54231
SEHORE	26599
SEONI	26859
SHAHDOL	51733
SHAJAPUR	31596
SHEOPUR	9775
SHIVPURI	59144
SIDHI	24730
SINGRAULI	70883
TIKAMGARH	55416
UJJAIN	62958
UMARIA	21735

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
VIDISHA	38939
MAHARASHTRA	1743361
AHMADNAGAR	17080
AKOLA	62070
AMRAVATI	12500
AURANGABAD	315589
BHANDARA	5000
BULDANA	43994
CHANDRAPUR	62416
DHULE	70181
GADCHIROLI	9582
JALGAON	117350
JALNA	6650
KOLHAPUR	28436
LATUR	9500
NAGPUR	119902
NANDED WAGHALA	22080
NANDURBAR	5823
NASHIK	237762
OSMANABAD	19284
PALGHAR	35851
PARBHANI	12090
PUNE	35560
RAIGAD	13866
RATNAGIRI	3883
SANGLI	565
SATARA	24648
SOLAPUR	31713

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
THANE	383022
WARDHA	22606
YAVATMAL	14358
MANIPUR	33509
BISHNUPUR	8734
IMPHAL EAST	4635
IMPHAL WEST	8710
THOUBAL	11430
MEGHALAYA	7229
EAST GARO HILLS	7229
MIZORAM	65592
AIZAWL	27942
CHAMPHAI	5013
HNAHTHIAL	617
KHAWZAWL	3536
KOLASIB	6600
LAWNGTLAI	3437
LUNGLEI	5910
MAMIT	2226
SAIHA	4450
SAITUAL	1898
SERCHHIP	3963
NAGALAND	16398
MON	2576
DIMAPUR	2033
KIPHIRE	710
KOHIMA	130
LONGLENG	129

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
MOKOKCHUNG	3441
NOKLAK	898
PEREN	2070
PHEK	893
TUENSANG	1588
WOKHA	1400
ZUNHEBOTO	530
ODISHA	117488
ANUGUL	1250
BALANGIR	414
BALESHWAR	3978
BARGARH	3668
BAUDH	274
BHADRAK	852
CUTTACK	33037
DEBAGARH	370
DHENKANAL	2870
GAJAPATI	892
GANJAM	6783
JAGATSINGHPUR	1439
JAJAPUR	866
JHARSUGUDA	0
KALAHANDI	3753
KANDHAMAL	3930
KENDRAPARA	0
KHURDA	9040
KORAPUT	8739
MALKANGIRI	962

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
NAYAGARH	10999
NUAPADA	1962
PURI	0
RAYAGADA	4055
SAMBALPUR	5627
SONEPUR	0
SUNDERGARH	11728
PUDUCHERRY	4002
KARAIKAL	600
PUDUCHERRY	602
YANAM	2800
PUNJAB	273673
AMRITSAR	10036
BARNALA	5520
BATHINDA	31193
FARIDKOT	10754
FAZILKA	6934
FIROZPUR	14230
GURDASPUR	22530
HOSHIARPUR	8664
JALANDHAR	10634
KAPURTHALA	13045
LUDHIANA	15687
MALERKOTLA	916
MANSA	7612
MOGA	4013
MUKTSAR	20774
PATHANKOT	4786

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
PATIALA	24870
RUPNAGAR	5995
S.A.S. NAGAR (MOHALI)	8606
SAHID BHGAT SINGH NAGAR	5455
SANGRUR	18976
SIRHIND FATEHGARH SAHIB	12532
TARN TARAN	9911
RAJASTHAN	835043
AJMER	61807
ALWAR	40697
BANSWARA	43
BARAN	29213
BARMER	7994
BHARATPUR	50999
BHILWARA	66036
BIKANER	1000
BUNDI	8008
CHITTAURGARH	15351
CHURU	39756
DAUSA	3542
DHAULPUR	27952
GANGANAGAR	18497
HANUMANGARH	20080
JAIPUR	93400
JAISALMER	1400
JALOR	4908
JHALAWAR	4165
JHUNJHUNUN	21757

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
JODHPUR	72666
KARALI	19150
KOTA	48672
NAGPUR	36637
PALI	22788
PRATAPGARH	4450
RAJSAMAND	6681
SAWAI MADHOPUR	21846
SIKAR	57524
SIROHI	4853
TONK	1060
UDAIPUR	22111
SIKKIM	25997
EAST DISTRICT	23034
NORTH DISTRICT	1108
SOUTH DISTRICT	1855
TAMIL NADU	551361
ARIYALUR	4157
CHENNAI	1100
COIMBATORE	16607
CUDDALORE	16824
DHARMAPURI	5332
DINDIGUL	16553
ERODE	37163
KANCHEEPURAM	10548
KANNIYAKUMARI	19693
KARUR	7886
KRISHNAGIRI	3679

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
MADURAI	13780
NAGAPATTINAM	22349
NAMAKKAL	15558
PERAMBALUR	3003
PUDUKOTTAI	14666
RAMANATHAPURAM	27886
SALEM	86614
SIVAGANGA	15581
THANJAVUR	9393
THE NILGIRIS	3455
THENI	27731
THIRUVALLUR	17378
THOOTHUKKUDI	11530
TIRUNELVELI	33185
TIRUPPUR	16074
TIRUVANNAMALAI	6324
TIRUVARUR	16109
TRICHY	25246
VELLORE	24564
VILUPPURAM	9475
VIRUDHUNAGAR	11918
TELANGANA	292993
ADILABAD	8649
BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	12740
JAGTIAL	10719
JANGAON	1447
JAYSHANKAR BHUPALPALLY	1826
JOGULAMBA GADWAL	4689

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
KAMAREDDY	10305
KARIMNAGAR	15825
KHAMMAM	5259
MAHABUBABAD	8139
MANCHERIAL	16493
MEDAK	6328
MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIRI	10152
MHAHABUBNAGAR	9088
NAGARKURNOOL	4162
NALGONDA	28599
NARAYANPET	3791
NIRMAL	4955
NIZAMABAD	32886
PEDDAPALLI	6263
RAJANNA SIRCILLA	7888
RANGA REDDY	12831
SANGAREDDY	9857
SIDDIPET	13397
SURYAPET	14449
VIKARABAD	8640
WANAPARTHY	7617
WARANGAL (RURAL)	5569
YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	10430
TRIPURA	77811
DHALAI	1250
KHOWAI	975
NORTH TRIPURA	900
SIPAHIJALA	2500

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
SOUTH TRIPURA	1100
WEST TRIPURA	71086
UTTAR PRADESH	4248109
AGRA	33688
ALIGARH	100100
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	58458
AMETHI	19286
AMROHA	23585
AURAIYA	47268
AYODHYA	118841
AZAMGARH	42018
BAGHPAT	26091
BAHRAICH	66398
BALLIA	53997
BALRAMPUR	39868
BANDA	66406
BARABANKI	70833
BAREILLY	104506
BASTI	22752
BHADOHI	23022
BIJNOR	42296
BUDAUN	79934
BULANDSHAHR	48002
CHANDAULI	20154
CHITRAKOOT	35898
DEORIA	26235
ETAH	43178
ETAWAH	50673

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
FARRUKHABAD	34863
FATEHPUR	81221
FIROZABAD	2145
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	48876
GHAZIABAD	93060
GHAZIPUR	22575
GONDA	42900
GORAKHPUR	157666
HAMIRPUR	36634
HAPUR	40210
HARDOI	62576
HATHRAS	51030
JALAUN	101641
JAUNPUR	72910
JHANSI	126123
KANNAUJ	15572
KANPUR	208602
KANPUR DEHAT	16384
KASGANJ	28843
KAUSHAMBI	46259
KHEERI	46594
KUSHINAGAR	52645
LALITPUR	34835
LUCKNOW	78624
MAHARAJGANJ	24601
MAHOBA	45117
MAINPURI	48134
MATHURA	20708

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
MAU	62110
MEERUT	84589
MIRZAPUR-CUM-VINDHYACHAL	75756
MORADABAD	80833
MUZAFFARNAGAR	97898
PILIBHIT	31348
PRATAPGARH	41912
PRAYAGRAJ	101536
RAEBARELI	33060
RAMPUR	48403
SAHARANPUR	42200
SAMBHAL	44337
SANT KABIR NAGAR	35728
SHAHJAHANPUR	73953
SHAMLI	39994
SIDDHARTHANAGAR	96976
SITAPUR	62046
SONBHADRA	69558
SRAWASTI	14772
SULTANPUR	24696
UNNAO	71805
VARANASI	109764
UTTARAKHAND	30076
BAGESHWAR	1125
CHAMOLI GOPESHWAR	4369
CHAMPAWAT	1828
DEHRADUN	115
NAINITAL	762

States and Districts	Total New Water Tap Connections
PAURI GARHWAL	5938
PITHORAGARH	1237
TEHRI	9942
UDHAMSINGH NAGAR	4760
WEST BENGAL	1948243
ALIPURDUAR	11974
BANKURA	10446
BARDDHAMAN	193584
BIRBHUM	104650
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	42465
DARJEELING	102248
Howrah	112011
HUGLI-CHINSURAH	174954
JALPAIGURI	64686
KOCH BIHAR	29585
KOLKATA	0
MALDAH	9669
MURSHIDABAD	65716
NADIA	105147
NORTH 24 PARAGANAS	522517
PASCHIM MEDINIPUR	45883
PURBA MIDNAPUR	27409
PURULIYA	34321
SOUTH 24 PARAGNAS	228653
UTTAR DINAJPUR	62325
Grand Total	18181823

SHORTAGE OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

549. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that there is a shortage of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current sanctioned strength of ATCs and the number of vacancies till 2024;
- (c) the impact of this shortage on air traffic management and aviation safety;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the said shortage, including recruitment and training initiatives;
- (e) whether any measures are being taken to improve working conditions and reduce attrition rates among ATCs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) The recruitment of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) to ensure smooth Air Traffic Management, in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), is a regular process undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) based on operational requirements at various airports.

The sanctioned strength of ATCOs is 5537, including the 1636 posts which have been created in the recent years, and vacancies are 1613 as on date.

Vacant positions are filled through direct recruitment examinations as well as departmental examinations to meet the increasing demands of the aviation sector.

ATCOs are deployed at airports based on air traffic volume to ensure efficient air traffic management.

(e) and (f) AAI provides various incentives and perks to ATCOs including competitive salary packages, medical benefits, attractive terminal benefits, Leave travel concessions for themselves and their family members, RatingandStress Allowance etc. Additionally, in compliance with DGCA guidelines, Watch Duty Time limitations are implemented for ATCOs and the RatingandStress Allowance for ATCOs has been doubled, with effect from 01.10.2024.

क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना- उड़ान के अंतर्गत उड़ानें

550. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना-उड़ान के अंतर्गत कई क्षेत्रों में उड़ानों का संचालन बंद कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) प्रयागराज, बनारस, अयोध्या और लखनऊ से आने-जाने वाली उड़ानों की संख्या में कितनी कमी की गई है; और

(घ) उक्त उड़ानों का प्रचालन पुनः आरंभ करने की कार्य-योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) से (घ) क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) के अंतर्गत 114 आरसीएस मार्ग बंद कर दिए गए हैं। हालांकि, एयरलाइन विफलता जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से पिछले दौर में

बंद किए गए पात्रमार्गों पर भी बाद के दौर में फिर से बोली लगाई गई, उन्हें अवार्ड किया गया और प्रचालन आरंभ किया गया।

मार्गों को बंद करने के कारणों में कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण उत्पन्न व्यवधान; वैश्विक विमान इंजन संबंधी समस्याओं के कारण कई विमानों का अप्रचालित होना; मौसम संबंधी व्यवधान जैसी कुछ परिचालन संबंधी चुनौतियां; प्रचालन संबंधी चुनौतियां, जैसे कुछ हवाईअड्डों पर स्लॉट की उपलब्धता या एयरलाइन के पास अपेक्षित विमानों की उपलब्धता, एयरलाइंस का बंद होना और कुछ मार्गों पर यात्रियों की कम मांग शामिल हैं।

प्रयागराज, बनारस, अयोध्या और लखनऊ से आने-जाने वाली उड़ानों की संख्या में कमी नहीं की गई है। वास्तव में, महाकुंभ महोत्सव के कारण उड़ान संपर्क में वृद्धि हुई है, जहां जनवरी, 2025 में प्रयागराज के लिए 81 अतिरिक्त नई उड़ानें शुरू की गई हैं।

EXCESS COLLECTION BYTOLL PLAZAS

551. SHRI T.M SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India is allowing toll plazas to collect money from road users even after the developers have recovered money spent by them in many folds and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether toll plazas have become a burden on the road users as the number of toll plazas is increasing in every nook and corner of the country in the name of road development, if so, the steps being taken to address the issue; and

(c) whether there is a general concern that parallel roads are being built along with the well-built roads with a motive of collection of toll tax and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The user fee at fee plazas on National Highways are collected as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and its amendment thereof. The fee as notified as per Concession Agreement shall be leviable till the end of the concession period and after the concession period is over, the fee shall be collected by the Central Government or the executing authority as per the fee specified under sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of NH Fee Rules, 2008 on the date of transfer of such section of the National Highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, as the case may be, to be revised annually in accordance with these rules. In respect of a public funded project, the user fee leviable shall continue to be collected in perpetuity for such section of the National Highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, as the case may be, to be revised annually in accordance with the rules.

(b) All user fee plazas are established on National Highways as per the applicable National Highways Fee Rules and the respective Concession Agreement. Further, User Fee at a fee plaza is levied for the use of any section of National Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the NH Fee Rules. FASTag based user fee

collection has been implemented at all NH Fee Plazas for payment of user fee, providing seamless user fee collection and reduction of waiting times at Fee Plazas.

(c) The construction of National Highways projects are undertaken primarily for traffic decongestion, improved connectivity, and regional development. Such projects are planned based on traffic studies and feasibility assessments.

ACCIDENT BLACKSPOTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

552. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the number of deaths in accident blackspots on National Highways over the last ten years in the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) whether there is categorization of blackspots based on the number of casualties, if so, the details thereof, State and category-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding accident blackspots on National Highways across the country and undertaken any steps to reduce the same over the last five years, especially in Andhra Pradesh including Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details regarding infrastructure developed, initiatives undertaken and funds allocated and utilized therefor in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency, and the impact on the number of casualties;

(e) the number of ambulances added to these blackspots over the last five years; and

(f) whether there is a proposal to constitute National Highways Road Safety Police for policing on National Highways, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per data received from the States/UTs, the road accidents are multi-causal phenomenon and are the result of interplay of various factors. These can broadly be categorized into (i) human error, (ii) road condition/environment and (iii) vehicular condition. Based on the data received from the States/ UTs, total number of road accident fatalities on National Highways in the country from calendar year 2013 to 2022 is 5,30,529. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has defined and prescribed protocol for identification and rectification of Black spots on National Highways vide OM No. RW/NH/15017/109/2015/P&M (RSCE) dated 28.10.2015. As per the prescribed definition, Road Accident Black spot is a stretch of National Highway of about 500m in length in which either 5 road accidents (in all three years put together involving fatalities/grievous injuries) took place during the last 3 calendar years or 10 fatalities (in all three years put together) took place during the last 3 calendar years

The Government has accorded high priority to identification and rectification of black spots/accident spots on National Highways based on the road accident data provided by the States/UTs. Government takes short-term and long-term remedial measures as per site requirement. Short-term measures include road markings, signages, crash barriers, raised pavement markers, delineators, closure of median openings, traffic calming measures, etc. Long-term rectification measures include improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc.

A total of 13,795 black spots have been identified on the National Highways for the series of 2016-18, 2017-19, 2018-20, 2019-21 and 2020-22 (25 States/UTs). Out of the 13,795 black spots, short-term rectification measures have been completed on 10,733 black spots and long-term rectification measures have been completed on 4,777 black spots.

(c) Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc. Necessary measures are taken as per finding of the Audits. Road Safety Audit has been completed for 95,256 kms of NHs during the FY 22-23 to FY 24-25 (as on 31.12.2024).

(d) District-wise break up of blackspots and initiatives undertaken for rectification of the Blackspots in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e) Total 87 numbers of Ambulances have been deployed on various National Highways in Andhra Pradesh. Out of these, 61 numbers of Ambulances have been deployed on those sections of National Highways having the Blackspots.

(f) Government has advised States/UTs to constitute a dedicated Highways Police Department under the State/UT Police in September, 2022.

STATEMENT-I

States/UTs-wise number of road accident fatalities on National Highways from calendar year 2013 to 2022

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of road accident fatalities
1	Andhra Pradesh	33,114
2	Arunachal Pradesh	560
3	Assam	14,596
4	Bihar	27,701
5	Chhattisgarh	13,519
6	Goa	1057
7	Gujarat	20,543
8	Haryana	18,561
9	Himachal Pradesh	4,249
10	Jharkhand	12,731
11	Karnataka	37,983
12	Kerala	12,103
13	Madhya Pradesh	28,187
14	Maharashtra	39,006
15	Manipur	866
16	Meghalaya	906
17	Mizoram	312

18	Nagaland	260
19	Odisha	18,833
20	Punjab	16,867
21	Rajasthan	37,550
22	Sikkim	298
23	Tamil Nadu	59,669
24	Telangana	21,045
25	Tripura	805
26	Uttarakhand	4,824
27	Uttar Pradesh	75,897
28	West Bengal	21,064
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	79
30	Chandigarh	154
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	9
32	Daman & Diu**	10
33	Delhi	2,462
34	Jammu & Kashmir \$	3,622
35	Ladakh #	57
36	Lakshadweep	0
37	Puducherry	1,030
Total		5,30,529

Note - * Data of Daman and Diu is included in Dadra and Nagar Haveli from 2020 onwards

** - Data for the Year 2013 to 2019

\$ - Includes data of Ladakh for the Year 2013 to 2020

- Data for the Year 2021 and 2022.

STATEMENT-II**District-wise details of rectification of blackspots on National Highways and utilization of funds thereon in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	No. of Black Spots	No of Blackspots rectified district wise by providing					Funds allocated/ (Rs. In Crore)	Funds utilised (Rs. In Cr.)
			Short-term measures	Upgradation to 2/4/6 lane	VUP/ Flyover	Service Road	Junction improvements		
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	2	2	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	Anakapalli	32	21	0	6	1	0	142.00	142.00
3	Anantapuramu	62	55	1	0	0	1	8.90	8.90
4	Annamayya	29	26	1	0	0	0	3.98	3.40
5	Bapatla	12	6	3	0	0	4	80.74	18.92
6	Chittoor	32	8	26	0	0	0	169.17	158.07
7	East Godavari	33	5	3	0	2	3	55.97	55.97
8	Eluru	41	13	18	0	0	4	2.47	2.47
9	Guntur	30	22	3	0	1	0	11.29	6.61
10	Kakinada	61	24	8	1	2	9	47.21	47.21
11	Konaseema	16	5	1	0	1	2	10.31	10.31
12	Krishna	78	7	65	2	0	0	59.97	59.97
13	Kurnool	41	33	0	2	0	0	48.73	48.73
14	Nandyal	27	24	0	3	0	0	71.74	71.74
15	NTR	80	68	8	8	0	0	11.47	11.47
16	Palnadu	10	9	2	0	0	0	2.25	2.25
17	ParvathipuramManyam	5	5	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00
18	Prakasam	24	26	0	0	0	0	35.26	1.12
19	Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	68	50	2	0	0	1	70.665	6.02
20	Sri SathyaSai	22	16	4	0	0	0	2.87	2.87
21	Srikakulam	48	19	8	21	0	0	511.9	511.9
22	Tirupati	20	18	13	1	0	0	52.00	52.00
23	Visakhapatnam	66	57	4	5	0	0	143.10	143.10
24	Vizianagaram	28	16	9	3	0	0	95.20	90.00
25	West Godavari	28	19	1	0	0	3	10.11	10.11
26	YSR	60	54	7	0	0	1	183.86	183.86
Total		955	627	187	52	7	28	1831.96	1649.00

UDAN SCHEME FOR KARNATAKA**553. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

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

- (a) the details of the airports selected/proposed under UDAN scheme for domestic travel in Karnataka;
- (b) the details of the airports which are operational and proposed to be developed for the said scheme in Karnataka;
- (c) whether the Government has received demands from the State Government of Karnataka for connecting more airports/flights to the State and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any Survey with regard to existing and proposed airstrips under the said scheme in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Nine underserved and unserved airports identified for development in the state of Karnataka for the operation of flights under UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme are:

1. Bidar
2. Mysore
3. Vidyanagar

4. Hubli
5. Kalaburgi
6. Belgaum
7. Shivamogga
8. Vijayapura
9. Karwara

All the above airports except Vijayapura and Karwara have already been operationalised under UDAN scheme.

(c)and(d) Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) is a market-driven scheme, wherein bidding rounds are conducted from time to time to cover more destinations/stations and routes and airline operators assess the feasibility of operations on a particular route and bid under the scheme. As per provisions in the UDAN Scheme, revival/upgradation of unserved and underserved airports is done on its identification through valid bid and award to the SAO (Selected Airline Operator)

The airstrips in the state of Karnataka listed in the tentative list of unserved airstrips under UDAN Scheme document for bidding are:

1. Bellary
2. Kolar
3. Kushalnagara
4. Raichur

5. Hassan

CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND TRUST FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

554. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the total number of MSMEs that have benefited from the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) during the financial year 2023-24;
- (b) the total number of MSMEs that have benefited from this scheme in Odisha and particularly in Kendrapara;
- (c) the total funds allocated and disbursed under the CGTMSE scheme during the financial year 2024-25;
- (d) the specific steps being taken to expand access to credit for MSMEs, particularly for new and first-time entrepreneurs; and
- (e) whether the Government has a roadmap to ramp up credit guarantees to MSMEs through the CGTMSE scheme in the coming years, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A total of 17.24 lakh credit guarantees amounting to Rs. 2.02 lakh crore have been extended to eligible Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) under Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) being implemented by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) during the financial year 2023-24.

(b) The details of the total number of credit guarantees extended to eligible MSEs under CGS in Odisha and Kendrapara during the financial year 2023-24 are as below:

	Number of guarantees approved	Amount approved (in Rs. crore)
Odisha	56,392	6,109
Kendrapara	1,359	112

(c) No funds have been allocated by the Government to CGTMSE for the financial year 2024-25, as of now.

(d) to (e) The details of the measures taken by Government to enhance the availability of credit to the MSEs, including first-time entrepreneurs, and ensure the reach and coverage of CGS are given below:

- (i) Increase in guarantee ceiling from ₹2 crore to ₹5 crore.
- (ii) Annual Guarantee Fee structure revised with significant reduction in the Annual Guarantee Fees from peak rate of 2% per annum to as low as 0.37% per annum.

- (iii) The limit for waiver of legal action was increased from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh.
- (iv) Concession in fee by 10% and coverage of 85% has been introduced in respect of loans given to special categories of the borrowers.
- (v) The extent of guarantee coverage for women owned MSEs has been increased from 85% to 90% vide notification dated 10.12.2024.
- (vi) To promote credit flow to MSEs in RBI's Identified Credit Deficient Districts (ICDD), CGTMSE offers 10% discount on the Annual Guarantee Fees and extends an additional 5% guarantee coverage.
- (vii) CGTMSE introduced 'Special Provision for the Informal Micro Enterprises (IME)' under Credit Guarantee Scheme on 14.02.2024. The guarantee covers credit facilities up to Rs. 20 lakh with 85% coverage, with no primary security required, and a guarantee fee of 0.37% for up to Rs. 10 lakh and 0.45% for Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh.
- (viii) As announced in Union Budget 2025-26, to improve access to credit, the credit guarantee cover will be enhanced for MSEs, from Rs. 5 crore to 10 crore.

PROGRESS UNDER SFURTI

555. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the details of number of clusters approved, functional/operational, pending clearance and yet to commence including handloom clusters under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) along with their status across the country during the last five years, State/UT and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including Nandyal, Anantapur and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituencies;
- (b) whether the Government has identified reasons for delays in operationalizing clusters in the various States including Andhra Pradesh and if so, the steps being taken to address these delays;
- (c) the total funds allocated, released and utilized under the SFURTI scheme in the country, State, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including the said Parliamentary Constituencies during the last five years;
- (d) whether the Government is planning to expand the coverage of the SFURTI scheme to include more traditional industries and crafts, particularly in underserved regions like Rayalaseema and north coastal Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details regarding the total number of individuals, especially women and youth, who have been benefited by the SFURTI scheme during the last five years across the country, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including the said Parliamentary Constituencies; and

(f) the details regarding the total number of jobs generated and MSME clusters grown under the SFURTI scheme during the last five years, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including the said Parliamentary Constituencies?

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

(a) The continuation of Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is awaiting approval beyond 30.09.2022 as such any new proposals are not being approved. Details of clusters approved, became functional/operational, including handloom clusters, along with their status across the country during the last five years, State/UT wise and District-wise in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Yes, the reasons for delay in the operationalization of the clusters have been identified by the Government and various steps, including regular follow up with the stakeholders w.r.t physical and financial performance, have been taken up to address the delay in operationalization of the clusters.

(c) The consolidated fund is approved under SFURTI as such the funds are not allocated or released State wise or District.

(d) No Sir. The continuation of SFURTI is awaiting approval beyond 30.09.2022 and the Government does not have any plan to include more traditional sectors and crafts.

(e) Around 116,836 women artisans have been directly benefitted under SFURTI during the last five years. State wise details and District-wise details of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(f) The details regarding the total number of jobs generated and clusters approved under SFURTI during the last five years in State wise and District-wise in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise details and status of SFURTI clusters in the country during last five years

S. No.	State	Clusters Approved	Functional Clusters	Under Implementation clusters	Total Artisans benefitted (No.)	Women Artisans
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	8	2	8492	2950
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	799	407
3	Assam	20	18	2	12625	8636
4	Bihar	8	6	2	5426	2777
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2		1830	1225
6	Gujarat	10	7	3	4526	3760
7	Haryana	3	3		2117	1815
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	1	851	133
9	Jharkhand	12	10	2	6682	2295
10	Karnataka	19	10	9	11560	4874
11	Kerala	5	4	1	2317	1294
12	Madhya Pradesh	41	32	9	23095	12562

S. No.	State	Clusters Approved	Functional Clusters	Under Implementation clusters	Total Artisans benefited (No.)	Women Artisans
13	Maharashtra	23	14	9	13975	6933
14	Manipur	23	17	6	11872	6227
15	Meghalaya	5	5		1528	675
16	Mizoram	1	1		304	72
17	Nagaland	8	6	2	3017	1852
18	Odisha	48	22	26	35205	17068
19	Rajasthan	32	21	11	17849	8414
20	Sikkim	4	4		872	357
21	Tamil Nadu	11	4	7	3699	2093
22	Telangana	13	10	3	7909	4124
23	Tripura	2	1	1	557	222
24	Uttar Pradesh	51	35	16	29481	18402
25	Uttarakhand	4	3	1	2107	935
26	West Bengal	19	13	6	9787	6734
	Total	380	261	119	218482	116836

District- wise details of SFURTI clusters in Andhra Pradesh during last five years.

S. No.	District	No. of Clusters approved	Functional Clusters	Under Implementation	No. of artisans benefited	No. Women artisans
1	Bapatla	1	-	1	605	193
2	East Godavari	3	3	-	2836	400

S. No.	District	No. of Clusters approved	Functional Clusters	Under Implementation	No. of artisans benefited	No. Women artisans
3	Guntur	1	1	-	1007	399
4	Vishakhapatnam	2	1	1	1212	851
5	Vizianagaram	2	2	-	2009	894
6	YSR Kadapa	1	1	-	823	213
	Total	10	8	2	8492	2950

STATEMENT-II

State wise details of no. of sustainable jobs generated during the last five years

S. No	State	Clusters approved	Functional Clusters	Total No. sustainable Job generated
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	8	7175
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	799
3	Assam	20	18	11480
4	Bihar	8	6	4732
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2	1830
6	Gujarat	10	7	3563
7	Haryana	3	3	2117
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	551
9	Jharkhand	12	10	4949
10	Karnataka	19	10	4579
11	Kerala	5	4	1779
12	Madhya Pradesh	41	32	16050
13	Maharashtra	23	14	9757

S. No	State	Clusters approved	Functional Clusters	Total No. sustainable Job generated
14	Manipur	23	17	7933
15	Meghalaya	5	5	1528
16	Mizoram	1	1	304
17	Nagaland	8	6	2447
18	Odisha	48	22	14499
19	Rajasthan	32	21	12545
20	Sikkim	4	4	872
21	Tamil Nadu	11	4	1443
22	Telangana	13	10	5449
23	Tripura	2	1	256
24	Uttar Pradesh	51	35	20102
25	Uttarakhand	4	3	1603
26	West Bengal	19	13	7376
	Total	380	261	145718

District- wise sustainable job generated in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years

S. No	District	No. of Clusters approved	Functional Cluster	No. of sustainable jobs generated
1	East Godavari	3	3	2836
2	Guntur	1	1	1007
3	Vishakhapatnam	2	1	500

4	Vizianagaram	2	2	2009
5	YSR Kadapa	1	1	823
	Total	10	8	7175

हवाई सेवा के विस्तार हेतु योजना

556. श्री जिया उर रहमान:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार छोटे शहरों और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में हवाई सेवाओं के विस्तार हेतु नई योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान में उक्त कितनी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) और (ख) नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने आम जनता के लिए हवाई यात्रा को किफायती बनाते हुए देश के छोटे शहरों और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में हवाई सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों से क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिनांक 21.10.2016 को क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना – ‘उड़ान’(उड़े देश का आम नागरिक)शुरू की है।

आरसीएस-‘उड़ान’ योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के पाँच चरण पूरे हो चुके हैं और अब तक देश भर में 88 असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों (13 हेलीपोर्टों और 2 वाटर एयरोड्रोमों सहित) को जोड़ने वाले 619 आरसीएस मार्गों को कार्यशील किया जा चुका है।

सरकार ने 120 नए गंतव्यों को जोड़ने के उद्देश्य से अगले 10 वर्षों के लिए संशोधित ‘उड़ान’ योजना शुरू करने की घोषणा की है।

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT POLICY**557. SHRI A. RAJA:**

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

(a) the details of total procurement from MSME Units by various Ministries, Departments, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and autonomous bodies of Union Government as per the public procurement policy, 2012 with modifications to enhance in supporting MSME in marketing their products and services, during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is doing any follow up action on public procurement policy to ensure that wide support is available from various Ministries, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any pro-active action is initiated by the Government and including steps taken to remind periodically all Departments for supporting MSME in marketing and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) According to the data available on the MSME Sambandh Portal, the details of total procurement made in accordance with the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order, 2012 during the last 3 years are given below:

F.Y	Total Procurement (Rs. in Crore)	Procurement from MSEs (Rs. in Crore)	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST (Rs. in Crore)	Procurement from MSEs owned by Women (Rs. in Crore)
2022-23	1,74,316.30	64,721.65	1,546.91	2,318.99
2023-24	1,70,930.01	74,717.24	1,757.26	3,152.80
2024-25 (as on 03-02-2025)	1,47,896.65	60,752.34	1,893.31	3,230.86

(b) and (c) A number of measures and steps have been taken by the Ministry of MSME to enhance the procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), as outlined below:

- i. The Ministry of MSME launched “MSME-SAMBANDH Portal” on 8th December, 2017. The Portal helps in monitoring the procurement by Central Government Ministries, Departments and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and enables them to share the list of required products/services from MSEs.
- ii. The Ministry of MSME is actively engaged with Department of Public Enterprises for better coordination with CPSEs for achieving the targets under the Policy. The Ministry of MSME also issues communications and clarifications on the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, whenever required or asked for.
- iii. Government e-marketplace (GeM), an online portal, is being used for procurement by Ministries/ Departments/ CPSEs. Follow up with GeM for

supporting SC, ST and Women entrepreneurs on various issues is done on a regular basis.

- iv. Vendor Development Programmes under the Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme serve as platforms, where MSEs can network with not only CPSEs but with also other stakeholders.
- v. The Ministry of MSME has introduced a Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS) under National SC-ST Hub Scheme to promote setting up of new enterprises by aspiring entrepreneurs and capacity building of existing MSEs for enhanced participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs in the public procurement. All the SC-ST owned MSEs engaged in manufacturing as well as services sector are eligible for 25% subsidy under SCLCSS component of National SC/ST Hub for procurement of Plant and Machinery and equipment through institutional credit.
- vi. Special Vendor Development Programmes/ Buyer-Seller Meets are being conducted by Departments/ CPSUs for SC/STs and women owned MSEs.

SHORTAGE OF CNG IN UDUPI, KARNATAKA

558. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of CNG in Udupi district, Karnataka forcing auto-rickshaw drivers to wait in long queues in front of CNG Pumps and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to resolve this issue and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the CNG pipeline issue would be resolved to facilitate direct CNG supply in the district; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to ensure adequate CNG supply to the Pumps through direct pipelines in Udupi district and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d) Establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network and the same is carried out by the CGD entities authorized by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP) which include creation of pipeline infrastructure and other facilities for the supply of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport). Udupi District Geographical Area (GA) has been authorized to Adani Total Gas Limited (ATGL) for the development of CGD network. The MWP target for the entity is to establish 11 CNG station in the GA by 2030. As on 30.11.2024,

against the pro-rata target of establishing 3 CNG stations, the entity has established 10 CNG stations in the Udupi district GA.

As per PNGRB, ATGL has informed about delay in connectivity of their City Gas Station (CGS) in Panambur, Mangalore with GAIL's Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore natural gas trunk pipeline owing to long pending permission issue with M/s Kudremukh Iron Ore Company. Further, ATGL has also informed that due to lack of pipeline connectivity, they are catering this demand through cascades from neighbouring GA and have also increased their cascade capacity.

ALLOCATION OF HOUSES UNDER PMAY-U

559. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) has failed to adequately address the needs of the landless urban poor as 83 per cent of houses provided under the scheme are catering the need of only those who already possess land or have access to capital, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) whether the Government plans to address this exclusionary approach and increase housing allocations for economically weaker sections and slum dwellers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No. 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs) including providing land to the landless urban poor to construct the house. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country with the vision of 'Housing for All'.

The scheme has been implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). The scheme provided flexibility to States/UTs to propose projects for beneficiaries including landless urban poor and slum dwellers to avail the benefit under any vertical as per their preference and eligibility criteria. Various States/UTs provide land patta/rights to the landless beneficiaries as per their local regulations and applicable policies. Moreover, beneficiaries not having land may choose AHP/ISSR vertical to get the house in a multi-storied housing projects under the scheme.

PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme. Selection of beneficiaries, under various verticals preferred by the beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution

is done by States/UTs. States/UTs prepare project proposals and after approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC), headed by Chief Secretary of the State/UT, these are submitted to the Ministry for sanctioning of admissible Central Assistance by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, as on 27.01.2025, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 112.50 lakh have been grounded and 90.25 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has further been extended up to 31.12.2025, except for CLSS vertical of the scheme, to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Further, based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in

Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme and families belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income

Group (MIG) category including slum dwellers, living in urban areas, having no pucca house anywhere in the country, are eligible to purchase or construct a house under PMAY-U 2.0.

As per scheme guidelines, in the case of landless beneficiaries, States/UTs at their own expense may provide heritable, but non-transferable land rights (pattas) to the family, making them eligible beneficiaries under BLC vertical. Landless people may also avail benefits under AHP and ISS verticals of PMAY 2.0 scheme. States/UTs are advised to provide land for Affordable Housing Projects.

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का विस्तार

560. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

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

(क) धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के विस्तार का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त अभियान के क्या उद्देश्य हैं;

(ख) अधिसूचित किए गए नए जनजातीय समुदायों को मौजूदा जनजातीय कल्याण ढांचे में शामिल करने की क्या प्रक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या अधिसूचित किए गए नए जनजातीय समुदायों को विभिन्न जनजातीय कल्याण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का शुभारंभ किया था। इस अभियान में 17 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका

उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी को पूरा करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों के 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। अभियान का लक्ष्य 500 या उससे अधिक आबादी वाले विशिष्ट जनजातीय बहुल गाँव, जहाँ कम से कम 50% जनजातीय हैं और आकांक्षी ब्लॉकों में कम से कम 50 जनजातीय आबादी वाले गाँव हैं। राज्यों को मिशन के तहत अनुमोदित चयन मानदंडों के अनुसार चयनित 63,843 गाँवों की सूची प्रदान की गई है। यदि राज्य को लगता है कि 63,843 की सूची में कोई गांव छूट गया है, जो अन्यथा मानदंडों को पूरा करता है, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र अभियान के तहत गांव को शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

(ख) और (ग) नव अधिसूचित जनजातीय समुदाय संबंधित दिशा-निर्देशों के विद्यमान मानकों/मानदंडों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विद्यमान कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वतः ही शामिल हो जाते हैं।

SAFETY CONCERNS AT PARANDUR GREENFIELD AIRPORT

561. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received feedback from aviation experts and local stakeholders regarding safety concerns at the proposed Parandur Greenfield Airport site in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the safety concerns raised, particularly with respect to the presence of water bodies and their potential risks to flight operations;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to address these safety concerns and ensure compliance with international aviation safety standards; and

(d) the timeline fixed for finalizing the safety evaluation and proceeding with the project?

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

(a) to (d) In August, 2024, Government of India has granted Site Clearance approval to Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), a Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise for development of Greenfield Airport at Parandur, Tamil Nadu.;

Prior to grant of Site Clearance, compliance to comments/observations of Stakeholders viz., Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Ministry of Defence and Airports Authority of India (AAI) was sought from the Project Proponent. As per observations of DGCA, obstacles in approach surface, Transitional Inner Horizontal Surface (IHS) and Conical Surface are required to be removed either prior to commencement of construction or before submission of application for Aerodrome license, as applicable as per DGCA Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR). Further, with regard to water bodies, DGCA had observed that there should be appropriate mitigation plans for wildlife/bird habitat and also proper plan to avoid water logging/flooding in and around the aerodrome. Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has stated to comply with the related provisions of DGCA CAR, a pre-requisite

before licensing of the aerodrome. Further, GoTN has established a High level Committee to study various aspects related to water bodies and channels to ensure a healthy ecosystem in and around the proposed aerodrome.

Based on the compliance furnished, the matter was deliberated in the Steering Committee comprising of representatives from several stakeholder Ministries/Organisations including DGCA, the Safety Regulator. Site Clearance was granted subsequently on the recommendations of Steering Committee.

‘ONE NATION, ONE LOCATION’ INITIATIVE

562. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

- (a) the primary goals of the ‘One Nation, One Location’ initiative;
- (b) whether the Government has a plan to achieve the integration of various transportation modes under the ‘One Nation, One Location’ initiative, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a)and(b) While the Government has no such initiative as 'One Nation, One Location', one major policy is to seamlessly integrate various modes of transportation along with mechanized facilities of cargo handling and freight

aggregation/ disaggregation by developing Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) at strategic locations identified across the country. Details of the MMLPs is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) at strategic locations identified across the country

PROJECT	S. No.	Location	Present Status
Multi Modal logistics Park (MMLP)	a	Chennai, Indore, Nagpur, Jogigopha, Bengaluru	Awarded
	b	Anantapur, Pune, Nashik	Bidding Stage
	c	Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Patna, Jammu	Detailed Feasibility Study in Progress
	d	Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Jaipur, Cochin, Kandla, Raipur, Rajkot, Solan, Bhatinda, Sundargarh, Bhopal, Hissar, Panaji, Kota, Jagatsinghpur, Valsad, Ambala, Kolkata, North Punjab, South Punjab, North Gujarat, South Gujarat, Delhi NCR.	Pre-feasibility study completed
Inter Modal Station (IMS)	a	Jammu	Bidding Stage

AIRPORT AT DAHOD

563. SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR

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

- (a) the current status of the survey of the proposed Airport at Dahod in Gujarat; and
- (b) the action being taken in this regard?

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

(a)and(b) Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any developer including the State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Pre-feasibility Study conducted for construction of airport and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

On the request of State Government of Gujarat, a multi-disciplinary team of AAI visited the proposed site location for conducting the Pre-Feasibility study and after conducting the study proposed site was found to be technically feasible for the development of an airport at Dahod district.

The Pre-Feasibility Report was sent to the State Government on 22.07.2024. However, State Government has relocated site on account of Tribal area.

Government of India (GoI) has not received any proposal for 'Site Clearance' under Greenfield Airports Policy from State Government of Gujarat (GoG) or any Airport Developer for construction of a Greenfield Airport at Dahod, Gujarat so far.

CREDIT RATING SYSTEM FOR MSMEs

564. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the reasons for not establishing a credit rating system for MSMEs, especially when 95% of them lack access to formal credit and given that MSMEs contribute 30% to GDP and employ over 110 million people;
- (b) whether this is hindering their access to subsidy, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that despite the Government's claim of supporting MSMEs, a 2024 survey found that over 60% of MSMEs face challenges in accessing Government subsidies due to the absence of a formal credit rating system, if so, the reasons for neglecting this issue especially taking into the account of the MSMEs' vital role in the economy;
- (d) whether it is true that the recent reports indicate only 15% of MSMEs avail benefits from subsidy schemes due to the lack of a credit rating system, if so, the reasons for not addressing the issue which is restricting growth in such a crucial sector; and
- (e) the reasons for not implementing a system to support MSMEs in availing subsidies?

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

(a) and (b) The access to formal credit for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has increased in recent years. RBI data shows that the credit outstanding to MSME Sector has increased to Rs 27.25 lakh crore as on 31.03.2024 from Rs.10.39 lakh crore as on 31.03.2014. For uninterrupted flow of credit to the MSME sector, a series of measures have been undertaken, which inter-alia include schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for setting up of new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector by providing Margin Money (MM) subsidy on the Bank loan, Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS) with a provision of 25% subsidy to SC/ST MSEs on institutional finance for procurement of Plant and Machinery / Equipment, Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSEs for collateral free loans for Micro and Small Enterprises, collateral free loans upto Rs 20 Lakh for Informal Micro Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma, Mudra Loan, etc.

In this direction, the Union Budget 2024-25 announced a package for MSMEs as given below:

- Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in the Manufacturing Sector;
- New assessment model for MSME credit;
- Credit Support to MSMEs during Stress Period;

➤ Mudra Loans limit enhancement from Rs. 10 lakh to 20 lakh;

(c) to (e) All banks/financial institutions undertake rating of the prospective MSME before sanctioning any loan, which is also reviewed annually by all banks/financial institutions. An MSME can also obtain MSME rating from any external agency. The Ministry of MSME takes various measures, including awareness programmes, including subsidy schemes for the beneficiaries e.g. PMEGP, under which more than 9.96 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with Margin Money (MM) subsidy of Rs.26,492.84 crore, since inception till FY 2024-25 (up to 31.01.2025), and under Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, an amount of Rs.288.16 crore has been disbursed towards 2,503 SCLCSS claims, till date. The information is also available in the public domain on websites such as udyamimitra portal (www.udyamimitra.in)

REGULATION OF FARE SYSTEM FOR CAB AGGREGATORS

565. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that cab aggregators often charge fares higher than those set by Government-regulated taxi fare systems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures the Government has taken or plans to take to regulate fare structures for cab aggregators to ensure they are not charging exorbitant rates, particularly during peak hours;

(c) whether surge in pricing by cab aggregators is being monitored and regulated by the Government, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to ensure fare transparency for consumers;

(d) the steps being taken to protect consumers from being charged disproportionately high amounts, especially when compared to Government-regulated fare systems; and

(e) whether the Government is considering the implementation of a uniform fare structure across all modes of transportation, including private aggregators and Government-run taxi services and if so, the timeline for such implementation?

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

(a) to (e) (i) Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued the Motor Vehicle Aggregators Guidelines, 2020 in accordance with Section 93 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 on 27th November, 2020. These guidelines provide a guiding framework to the State/ UT Governments to consider for issuance of license as well as regulating the business being conducted by such Aggregators. Clause 13 of the Guidelines deal with regulation of fares. The Clause includes provisions related to

base minimum fare, maximum surge pricing and distribution of fare between drivers and aggregators.

(ii) Transportation by Road is a State subject and the role of Union Government is to notify the rules/ regulations under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of State Transport Authority of the concerned State/ UT. Regulation of fare structure for road transportation, including private aggregators and Government-run taxi services is under the purview of respective cities/ States/ Union Territories.

FLIGHTS FROM KOLKATA AIRPORT TO MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

566. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct flight from Kolkata to Saudi Arabia and other middle east countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government is aware that a large number of people travel from Kolkata to Saudi Arabia for pilgrimage; and
- (c) if so, the time by which the Government would start the direct flight for Saudi Arabia and other middle east countries from Kolkata?

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

(a) Presently, Air Arabia Abu Dhabi, Dubai Aviation Corporation (Flydubai), Emirates, Etihad Airways and Qatar Airways are operating 32 flights per week from Kolkata to Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Doha.

(b) Yes.

(c) The International flight operations are governed by bilateral Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and the respective countries. In accordance with ASA, any designated foreign airline can operate to/from a point in India if it is designated as a point of call in the ASA. Kolkata is available as a point of call for the designated carriers of most of the middle east countries including UAE (Dubai), UAE (Abu Dhabi), Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait. Moreover, Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations to/from any international airport including Kolkata to any foreign destinations including Saudi Arabia and other middle east countries as per mutually agreed capacity limits. However, the start of direct international flights from any point in India is purely a commercial decision of scheduled airlines on the basis of passenger demand, availability of slots, economic viability of the route and other associated factors. The Government provides an enabling environment for growth of civil aviation sector but does not interfere in the operational plans of the airlines.

QUALITY IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION

567. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) whether the Government disqualifies, penalizes or bars construction companies or contractors under any circumstances, including for substandard work or delays in project completion, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there are provisions or instances for disqualifying construction companies or contractors solely based on the filing of FIRs against them or their companies, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details on the number of such construction companies or contractors disqualified in the past three years and actions taken against them; and
- (d) the details of contracts canceled due to poor performance, non-completion or timeline overrun?

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

(a) to (d) Various steps are taken by the Government to monitor and check the construction quality and progress of work of National Highways (NHs). All NHs are constructed as per quality standards specified by the Government and Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications. The sub- standard works found, if any, are got removed and re-laid as per specifications. This is ensured by appointment of consultants as Authority's Engineer/ Independent Engineer for day-to-day

supervision for implementation of quality assurance/control as specified in contract/ concession agreement.

Projects sometimes get delayed due to various reasons, namely delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, environment/forest/wildlife clearances, Rob and RUB issues with Railways, public agitation for additional facilities, non-availability of soil/aggregates, geographical constraints and soil conditions, poor performance of contractors, arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors, inadequate cash flow by the contracting agency, etc.

Government holds regular review meetings at various levels with State Governments, executing agencies (such as National Highways Authority of India, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, Border Roads Organisation, Public Works Departments/ Road Construction Departments/ Corporations of State Governments/ Union Territories, etc.) and concessionaires/contractors to ensure taking up of corrective actions and completion of projects within stipulated time.

In case of any defaults such as for substandard work or delays in project completion, actions against Contractors/ Concessionaires are taken as per the provisions of the Contract/ Concession agreement, such as termination of contract agreement, levying of penalties/ liquidated damages, debarment/ blacklisting, declaring as non-performers etc.

However, project-wise details of action taken against Contractors/ Concessionaires due to substandard works, poor performance of Contractors, non-completion or timeline overrun (wherever applicable) during the last three financial years and current year is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Project-wise details of action taken against Contractors/ Concessionaires due to substandard works, poor performance of Contractors, non-completion or timeline overrun (wherever applicable) during the last three financial years and current year:

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Permanent solution to Slip Zones on Papu – Yupia – Hoj– Potin section of NH713A and NH-13 at Km 31.000 (Hoj Market), Km 38.300 (Yabi Village), Km 39.000 (Waterfall), Km 39.700 (Appa Crusher) and Km 40.300 (Crusher Point) in the state of Arunachal Pradesh for the year 2021-22	13	-	46	Collapse of RE wall	. Penalty imposed on Contractor.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
Chhattisgarh	2	Periodical renewal work in Km. 14.200 to 25.530 and Km. 31.540 to 55.700 Total length = 35.480 km. NH-30 Jagdalpur-Sukma-Konta Road.	30	35.48	16.050	Due to slow progress by EPC Contractor.	Contract Terminated and BG encashment process initiated.
	3	Construction Of 2-Lane ROB At L/C No.AB-27 (Belbahara ROB) On Manendragarh To Ambikapur Section Of NH-43 (Old NH-78) At NH Km 264.000 and Railway Chainage 937/14-15 Between Udalkachar-Boridand Stations In The State Of Chhattisgarh	43	-	79.19	ROB work not started by Contractor.	Termination of Agreement initiated.
	4	Improvement of Crust and Strengthening work of Raipur-Durg 4-lane section from km. 281.000 to 307.000 in the State of Chhattisgarh.	53	20.40	53.04	Work not started by Contractor.	Agreement Terminated on 09.11.2021 and Bank Guarantee encashed.
	5	Rehabilitation & Upgradation of 2-Lane with paved shoulder in Km 3.800 to 90.460 of Raigarh-Sarangarh-Saraipali section.	153	81.00	496.02	Slow progress by Contractor.	Agreement Terminated on 29.08.2022.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
Madhya Pradesh	6	Construction of Standalone Toll Plaza at Km 24/200 Sagar-Khurai-Bina section of NH 26A on EPC	26A	NA	8.36	Delay in Starting of Work by Contractor	Bank Guarantee of Performance Security forfeited. Contractor Blacklisted for 1 year.
Karnataka	7	Hospet-Bellary -Karnataka / AP Border from Km.280.080 to Km.375.450 of NH-67 in EPC mode	63 (New NH-67)	95.37	870	Slow progress. Only 48.25% progress after 4 years of scheduled completion date.	Contract Agreement Terminated on 17.03.2023 and new Contractor for balance works engaged.
Odisha	8	Construction of 6-lane Flyover at km.5.680 of Chandikhole – Jagatpur– Bhubaneswar Section from km.414.000 to km.419.000 and from km.0.000 to km.62.000 of NH-5 in the State of Odisha under NHDP Phase-V on EPC Mode.	16	0.480 Km.	23.86 Cr.	Poor mobilization of manpower and slow progress.	Contract terminated.
Uttar Pradesh	9	Four laning of Rampur-Kathgodam section of NH-87 from km. 0.000 to km. 43.446 (Package-I) in the State of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP Phase-III on Hybrid Annuity Mode:-	NH 09	43.446	738	Delay in Completion of project and punch list items	Damages amounting to Rs. 27.60 Cr. imposed.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
	10	4L of Haridwar-Nagina section from km. 0.00 to km. 71.614 of NH-74	NH 74	66.916	1659.12	Negligence in structural work.	Penalty of Rs. 0.75 Cr. imposed.
Uttarakhand	11	Four Laning of Rampur-Kathgodam section of NH-87 from km 43.446 to km 93.226 (Package-II) in the State of Uttarakhand under NHDP Phase-III on Hybrid Annuity Mode:-	NH 09a and 109	49.78	561	Delay in Completion of project	Damages of Rs. 2.24 Cr imposed.
	12	Four laning of Kashipur-Sitarganj section of NH-74 from km 175.000 to km 252.200 in the State of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh under NHDP Phase-IV on DBFOT (Toll) Basis-	NH 09a and 309	77.2	605.85	Delay in Completion of project	Damages of Rs. 0.31Cr. imposed.
	13	Construction of Two Laning with Paved Shoulder of Khatima bypass of Sitarganj to Tanakpur including Khatima Bypass on NH-125 from Km. 24+720 Km. 32+975 in the State of Uttarakhand under NHDP Phase-IV on EPC Mode:-	NH 09	8.255	36.78	Delay in Completion of project	Damages of an amount of Rs. 3.67 Cr. imposed.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
Haryana	14	Flyover and Underpass at Hero Honda Chowk	48	1.4	138.07	Spalling of concrete chunk from deck slab	Due to insolvency of the Contractor, NHAI terminated the Contract and assigned the work of maintenance to another agency at risk and cost of the original contractor. In May, 2024, certain portion of deck slab had spalled. An expert committee was formed to look into the reasons for the aforesaid spalling of concrete. NHAI has initiated actions for appointing specialized agency for suggesting remedial measures.
Meghalaya	15	Four Laning of Jorabat – Shillong (Barapani) Section of NH-40 from Km 0.000 to Km 61.800 in the State of Assam and Meghalaya on DBFOT pattern under SARDP-NE on BOT (Annuity)	6	61.80	536	Improper Maintenance by Concessioner	Rs. 3.86 Cr deducted from Annuity Payment.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
	16	Improvement/Widening to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder from (design Km 10.670 to Km 37.550) between Shillong-Dawki (Pkg-II) on NH-40 (New NH-206),	206	26.55	525.68	Poor performance by the contractor.	The Contract was terminated in the year 2023-24 and performance security encashed.
Telangana	17	Construction of 6 Lane Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section of NH-150C from KN/TS border (Start from RaichurGadwal road) (Design Ch. Km. 202.900) to Julekal village (Design Ch. Km. 242.200) (length 39.300) as part of Solapur –Kurnool – Chennai Economic Corridor on HAM under BharatmalaPariyojana in the state of Telangana (Package-I)	150 C	39.3	779.5	Delay in achievement of project Milestones – landIII by the Concessionaire.	Damages imposed amounting to Rs.5,98,65,600/-.
Rajasthan	18	Darah-Jhalawar-Teendhar Section of NH-52	52	48.88	1123	Inordinate delays in project completion	Damages imposed amounting to Rs. 11.88 Cr.
	19	Gulabpura-Uniyara Section of 148D	148 D	203.977	597	Inordinate delays in project completion	Damages imposed amounting to Rs. 5.97 Cr.
	20	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.06	NE-4	31.16	931	Poor riding quality.	Penalty of Rs. 50 Lakh imposed on each Contractor.
	21	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.07	NE-4	31.26	946		
	22	Delhi Vadodara Expressway	NE-	33.05	880.1		

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
		NE-4 Pkg.08	4		1		
	23	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.09	NE-4	45.64	1258.11		
	24	Construction of 6-lane access controlled Greenfield highway from km 53+000 to Km. 88+000 of Sangariya (near Chautala)-Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan under BharatmalaPariyojana-Phase-I (AJ/SR-Package-3)	754 A-New 754 K-Old	35	504.89	Failure of the Nose Structure while launching of 83 mtr. Single span truss bridge at Ch. 70+354	Penalty of Rs. 1 Cr. imposed on Contractor.
	25	Rehabilitation and upgradation to 4 Lane with paved shoulders configuration of Ras-Beawar Section (km 0.00 to Km 30.050) of NH-158 in the State of Rajasthan under Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) with the loan assistance of world Bank on EPC mode Pkg-1.	158	30.05	319.1	Inordinate delay in project completion	Contract terminated on 11.07.2024.
	26	Construction of 2 lane ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing level crossing (LC No. C-61) at km 165/550 on NH-89 in the State of Rajasthan on EPC mode.	89	1	25.74	Inordinate delay in project completion	Contract terminated on 09.02.2023

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
	27	Work of construction of proposed 2-lane ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing Level Crossing no. C-64 at km 172.990 on Jodhpur Ajmer road NH-65 in District Nagaur in the State of Rajasthan.	65	1.173	29.23	Inordinate delay in project completion	Liquidity damages imposed
West Bengal	28	Rehabilitation and up-gradation to 4-laning of NH-31D from Km 113.200 to Km 154.854 (Pkg-IIA), Falakata – Salsalabari Section in the State of West Bengal on EPC Basis	New NH-27 (Old NH-31D)	41.654	1030	Slow progress.	Contract terminated.
Maharashtra	29	Rehabitation and upgradation& NH-66 (Earstwhile NH-17) form Km. 241/300 to 281/300 (Arawali to Kante Section) to four lane with paved shoulder in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode.	66	39.24	1101.58	Slow Progress/ Delay in achieving Targets by Contractor	Delay damages recovered from Contractor after Harmonious Substitution.
	30	Rehabitation and upgradation& NH-66 (Earstwhile NH-17) form Km.281/300 to 332/200 (Kante to Waked Section) to four lane with paved shoulder in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode.	66	49.15	1230.02	Slow Progress/ Delay in achieving Targets by Contractor	Delay damages recovered from Contractor after Harmonious Substitution.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
	31	Rehabitation and upgradation& NH-66 (Earstwhile NH-17) form Km. 241/300 to 281/300 (Arawali to Kante Section) to four lane with paved shoulder in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode.	66	39.24	1101.58	Slow Progress/ Delay in achieving Targets by Contractor	Delay damages recovered from Contractor after Harmonious Substitution.
	32	Rehabitation and upgradation& NH-66 (Earstwhile NH-17) form Km.281/300 to 332/200 (Kante to Waked Section) to four lane with paved shoulder in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode.	66	49.15	1230.02	Slow Progress/ Delay in achieving Targets by Contractor	Delay damages recovered from Contractor after Harmonious Substitution.
	33	Rehabitation and upgradation& NH-66 (Earstwhile NH-17) form Km. 241/300 to 281/300 (Arawali to Kante Section) to four lane with paved shoulder in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode.	66	39.24	1101.58	Very slow progress of work by contractor.	Process of levying Liquidated Damages and Encashment of BG for Performance Guarantee initiated. .

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
Maharashtra	34	Up-gradation to Four Lane with Paved Shoulder configuration of the highway starting from existing km 88.400 (SavaliVihir) to km 163.400 (Start of Ahilyanagar Bypass) section of NH-160 in the State of Maharashtra under BharatmalaPariyojana on EPC Mode. EPC Contractor:- M/s Rudranee Infrastructure and Manish Construction (JV).	160	75	418.2	Various default such as slow progress of work, non- maintenance of existing project stretch, non-achievement of required physical progress etc.	Contract Agreement Terminated and Bank guarantee encashed.
	35	Up-gradation to Four Lane with Paved Shoulder configuration of the highway starting from existing km 88.400 (SavaliVihir) to km 163.400 (Start of Ahilyanagar Bypass) section of NH-160 in the State of Maharashtra under BharatmalaPariyojana on EPC Mode. Contractor M/s SDP	160	75	313.21	Delays in Construction of Project due to NGT matter	Matter in CCIE for Termination of Contract / Foreclosure on Mutual consent.
	36	Four laning of Panvel - Indapur Section of NH-17 From km 0.000 to km 84.000 in the State of Maharashtra under NHDP Phase III on BOT basis	66	84.6	943	Delay by the Contractor,	Contract was terminated on 17.11.2021.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
	37	4-laning of Ausa-Chakur section of NH-361	361	58.510	848.63	Slow Progress.	Delay damages amounting to Rs. 8.49 Cr. recovered from Contractor after Harmonious Substitution
	38	4-laning of ChakurLoha section of NH-362	361	73.345	1000.10	Slow Progress.	Delay damages amounting to Rs. 10 Cr. recovered from Contractor after Harmonious Substitution
	39	4-laning of LohaWaranga section of NH-363	361	56.569	1073.10	Slow Progress.	Delay damages amounting to Rs. 10.73 Cr. recovered from Contractor after Harmonious Substitution
	40	4-laning of WarangaMahagaon section of NH-364	361	66.880	1071.00	Slow Progress.	Delay damages amounting to Rs. 2.33 Cr. recovered from Contractor after Harmonious Substitution
Uttar Pradesh	41	Varanasi Ring Road (Pkg-II) connecting Sandaha Village (km 11.70 / NH-29) with Revasa Village (km 818.80 / NH-2)	Ring Road Ph-II, Pkg-2	27.27	949	Delay in Completion of the Project	Penalty of Rs.94.9 Cr. imposed.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
	42	Varanasi (km 12.010) to Birnon (Km 84.160) {Varanasi - Gorakhpur} Pkg-II.	NH-31	72.15	868.5	Delay in Completion of the Project	Penalty of Rs.46.47 Cr. has been imposed.
	43	Four Laning of Sultanpur to Varanasi NH-56 (PKG-I) [from Sultanpur (Km 134.700) to Jaunpur (Km 209.230)]	NH-731	74.53	986	Delay in Completion of the Project	The Contractor declared as Non-Performer and prohibited to participate in MoRTH bids, till the notified defects are satisfactorily cured.
	44	Four Laning of Sultanpur to Varanasi (NH-56 PKG-II) [from Jaunpur (Km 209.230) to Varanasi (Km 272.590)]	NH-31	63.36	806	Delay in Completion of the Project	
	45	4-laning of Varanasi Gorakhpur section of NH-29 from Km 88.000 (Design Chainage 84.160) to Km 148.000 (Design Chainage 149.540) [Package-III from Village Birnon to Amila] in the state of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP Phase-IV on EPC Basis-	NH-29	65.18	840	Slow Progress/ Delay in Completion.	Liquidated Damages imposed For Delay
	46	4-laning of Varanasi Gorakhpur section of NH-29 from Km 148.000 (Design Chainage 149.540) to Km 208.300 (Design Chainage 215.160) [Package-IV from Village Birnon to Amila] in the state of Uttar Pradesh under	NH-29	65.62	1030	Slow Progress/ Delay in Completion.	Liquidated Damages imposed For Delay

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
		NHDP Phase-IV on EPC Basis -					
	47	Improvement of Lucknow-Ayodhya Section of NH-28 (New NH-27) from existing km 8+000 to km 68+900 in the State of Uttar Pradesh on EPC Mode (Pkg-1)	NH-28 (New NH-27)	60.9	161	Substandard work of BC/DBM	Payment of sub-standard works withheld until rectification of defects by Contractor.
	48	Strengthening and Improvement of LucknowAyodhya section of NH-28 (New NH-27) from Km.68+900 to Km.121+600 on EPC Mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh (Pkg-2)	NH-28 (New NH-27)	50.7	136	Substandard work of BC/DBM	Payment of sub-standard works withheld until rectification of defects by Contractor.
	49	Construction of NH-24 4-lane bypass starting from Sitapur Road Km.479.500 of NH-24 and terminating at Kursi Road Km.17.600 of MDR-77C (bypass chainage from Km.64.900/ 64.38 to Km.79.516/79.000 total length 14.618 km) in the State of UP under NHDP Phase VII on EPC Mode. (3A)	Ring Road	14.618	292.07	Delay in execution	Liquidated Damages imposed For Delay

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
Kerala	50	Construction of pending works in Chalakkudy Underpass at Km. 295+942 and Overlay using BC in the pending locations in existing 4/6 lane of Thrissur to Edappally section of NH544 on DBFOT basis at Risk and Cost	544	64.94	58.04 Cr(Award cost)	Delay from 31.08.2023 to 26.09.2023 in completion of projects attributed to the Contractor.	Liquidated Damages of Rs.4,86,000/- imposed on the contractor .
	51	Six laning of Vadakkancherry to Thrissur section of NH 544	544	28.355	617 Cr	Delay in completion of the project	Penalty of Rs. 1.91 Cr.imposed on the concessionaire.
	52	Six laning from Kappirikkad to Thalikulam section of NH - 66 (old NH 17) from Design Ch.335.850 (Ex.km 349.260) to Design Ch. 369.015 (Ex.km 382.300) in the state of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode under BharatmalaPariyojana	66	33.165	4,225.59Cr	Delay attributable to Concessionaire	Penalty imposed
	53	Six laning from Thalikulam to Kodungallur section of NH 66 (old NH 17) from Design Ch. 369.015 (Ex. km 382.300) to Design Chainage 397.750 (Ex.km411.850) in Kerala HAM under BharatmalaPariyojana		28.84	4,302.06Cr		
	54	Six Laning of Kadambattukonam to Kazhakuttom of NH-66 (Old NH-47) on EPC Mode.		29.83	795Cr.	Short fall in desired progress as per Contract Agreement.	Intention to Terminate Notice issued to the EPC contractor on 15.01.2025.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
Tamil Nadu	55	Six laning of Anandapuram-Pendurthi-Anakapalli section of NH-16 from Km.681.000 (Existing Km.681.000) to Km.731.780 (Existing Km.742.400) (Desing length = 50.78 km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh under BM on HAM	16	50.78	2527	Collapse of 2 girders (G1&G2) on A1-A2 abutment of flyover due to usage of multiple wooden blocks and improper supports for girders.	(i) The Concessionaire firm debarred for a period 3 months in participating NHAI bids. (ii) Penalty of Rs.3 Crores imposed on concessionaire firm.
	56	Four laning of TamilNadu/AP Border to Nalagampalli village from Km 134.890 to Km 172.000 section of NH-4 under EPC mode in state of Andhra Pradesh	40a and 69	37.11	306	Due to poor performance and inadequate mobilization of required resources.	EPC Contract terminated on 11.08.2022 and new contractor engaged for execution of balance works.
	57	4-Laning of Mamallapuram to Mugaiyur section from Km 0.000 to Km 31.000	NH-332 A	31.000	1360.53	Delay in achieving Milestone - 02 (35% by 31.08.2024.)	Cure Period Notice issued to the Contractor
	58	4-lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressway (Arakkonam to Kancheepuram) from Km 204.500 to Km 230. 000 (Phase III) Package-III	NE-7	25.500	1525.10	Inordinate delays in project completion.	Damages for Rs. 3.17 Lakh per day levied on concessionaire.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
	59	6-Laning of Karaipettai - Walajahpet section from Km 71.015 to 107.091	NH-48	36.076	766.51	Failure to achieve completion targets by Contractor	As part of a Settlement Agreement, Rs.53.3 Crore withheld to cover the damages against failure to achieve targets.
Uttarkhand	60	Strengthening work from km. 13.00 to km. 24.00 and construction of damaged retaining wall from km. 18.00 to km. 44.00 with improvement of sinking portion in km 26.00 and protection of sliding zone at km. 38.00 on NH-123 (New NH-507) in the State of Uttarakhand under EPC mode	507	11.88	8.60	Delay of 107 days in completion of work	Liquidated damage amounting imposed on 07.10.2022
	61	Strengthening work from Km 10.000 to 25.000 and Km 48.000 to 77.100 of NH-309 B Under Annual Plan 2020-2021 on EPC mode in the State of Uttarakhand	309 B	44.100	24.55	Poor progress by the Contractor, Lapse in achieving milestones	Contract terminated on 20.06.2023
	62	Strengthening work from km 121.700 to km 129.450 ChampawatAabadi portion), Km. 136.320 to km. 142.00 (LohaghatAabadi Portion), km. 197.150 to km. 202.00 (PithoragarhAabadi portion)	09	9.8	36.29	Delay of 52 days in completion of the work.	Liquidated damage imposed on 15.12.2023.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
		on NH-125 (New NH-09) in the State of Uttarakhand under EPC mode					
	63	Additional work for construction of Landslide Protection Gallery, Slope Protection works including Cattle Fence, Restoration of Irrigation Channel and River Protection work at Barethi, from Km. 100.300 to Km. 101.000) of NH-34	NH-34	0.76	28.34	Delay in completion of the project.	LD recovered from EPC contractor.
Tripura	64	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of road from km 19.300 to km 31.300 (Total length: 12.000km) of Agartala-Khowai section on NH-108B to 2- lane with paved shoulder on EPC basis (Package-II)	108 B	12	67.00	Slow progress.	Project terminated on 18.07.2023 and liquidated imposed.
	65	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of road from Km 0.000 to Km 18.600 (Total Length: 18.600 Km) of Kumarghat -Kailashahar Section on NH 208 to two lane with paved shoulder in the state of Tripura on EPC basis	208	18.6	127.68	Slow progress	Liquidity damages imposed.
	66	Improvement and widening to two lane with paved Shoulder of road from Km 21.100 to Km	208	8.1	62.25	Slow progress	Liquidity damages imposed.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
Tripura		29.200 (Total length 8.100 Km) i.e. Kailashahar-Fultali Section of NH-208 (Package-I) in the state of Tripura on EPC mode.					
	67	Improvement and widening to two lane with paved shoulder of road from Km 63.700 to Km 75.700 (Total length: 12.000 km) i.e. Bamanchara-Srirampur section of NH-208 in the state of Tripura on EPC basis. (Kailashahar-Khowai) (Package-IV)	208	12	84.48	Slow progress	Liquidity damages imposed.
	68	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of road from design Km 0.00 to Km 11.800 (Total Length: 11.800 Km) of Kailashahar-Kurti Bridge Section on NH 208A to two lane paved shoulder in the state of Tripura on EPC basis (Package-I)	208 A	11.8	84.9	Slow progress	Liquidity damages imposed.
	69	Kailashahar-Kurti Bridge section (Pkg-II)	208 A	13.450	208.74	Slow progress	Liquidity damages imposed.
	70	Kailashahar-Kurti Bridge section (Pkg-III)	208 A	11.210	174.43	Slow progress	EPC Contractor terminated on 21.07.2023 and New EPC

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							Contractor appointed on 01.09.2024 for balance work.
	71	Kanchanpur-Vaghmun section (Pkg-III)	44A	20.248	345.36	Slow progress	Liquidity damages imposed.
	72	Vaghmun-Simlung section (Pkg-IV)	44A	18.280	354.79	Slow progress	Liquidity damages imposed. Termination of contract initiated.
	73	improvement / Widening to two laning with paved shoulder of Agartala-Udaipur Section from Km. 6.800 to Km. 55.000 of NH-44 in the State of Tripura under SARDP-NE Phase 'A' on EPC Basis	8	48.2	649	Delay in completion.	Liquidity damage imposed.
	74	Construction of RCC Bridge over river Gomati at Km. 49.800 and over River Muhuri at Km. 93.775 including approach road to the bridge on Agartala to Sabroom Road section of NH-08 (Old NH-44) in the State of Tripura on EPC basis	8	1.877	86.54	Delay in achieving project milestones.	Liquidity damages imposed.

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	75	Improvement and Widening to two lanes with earthen/paved shoulder from Km 23 to Km 34.500 (11.5 Km) and overlay from Km 20.30 to Km 22.00 (1.7 Km) (Total Length = 13.2 Km) on Udaipur to Srimantapur section of newly declared NH-08 in the state of Tripura on EPC basis	8	13.2	195.95	Delay in achieving project milestones	Liquidity damages imposed.
	76	Improvement and widening to two lanes with paved shoulders of Jolaibari-Belonia (From km 0.000 to Km 21.412) section of NH-108A in the State of Tripura on EPC mode	108 A	21.412	287.47	Delay in achieving project milestones	Liquidity damages imposed.
Assam	77	4-laning of NH-37A from Km 0.00 (KaliaborTiniali Road junction) to Km 17.300 (Dolabari road junction) including construction of New Brahmaputra Bridge on EPC basis in the State of Assam under Phase A of SARDP-NE	NH-715	17.30	811.28	Delay in completion.	Declared as Non Performer on 13.05.2022. Subsequently, Non performer status withdrawn on 23.01.2024 upon completion of project.
	78	Four LaningJamugurihat to End of BiswanathChariali Bypass From Km 182.000 to Km 208.000 of NH-52 in the State of Assam EPC basis	NH-15	26.00	520.01	Delay in completion.	Declared as Non Performer on 04.05.2022.

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	79	Four laning of NH- 37 from End of Moran Bypass (km 562.525) to Bogibeel Junction near Lepekhetta (Km 581.700) in the state of Assam under SARDP-NE, Phase 'A' on EPC mode	NH-2	19.18	330.30	Delay in completion.	Declared as Non Performer on 13.05.2022. Subsequently, Contract Terminated on 11.09.2023
	80	Four laning of Demow (534.800) to End of Moran bypass (Km 561.700) of NH-37 the state of Assam under SARDP-NE on Engineering, Procurement and Construction Mode	NH-2	26.90	385.57	Delay in completion	Declared as Non Performer on 27.04.2022. Subsequently, Contract Terminated on 30.05.2022.
UT of A&N	81	Construction of Major Bridge over Middle Strait Creek between Km. 106.590 to Km. 107.762 of NH-223 (New NH-4) connecting South Andaman and Baratang Islands in UT of A&N.	NH-04	1.963	170.4	Poor performance of Contractor	Contract Terminated and BG encashed.
	82	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of section from Km 242.000 to 298.000 of NH-223 (New NH-4). (Package-II)	NH-04	55.465	190.69	Inordinate Delay in completion of the Project.	Liquidated Damages of 10% of Contract Price imposed.
	83	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of sect. from Km 107.760- 129.445,(Middle strait to Humphrey),Km 130.600 -138 (After Humphrey-	NH-04	54.710	248.27	Inordinate Delay in completion of the Project.	Project Foreclosed.

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		Kadamtala)andKm155.00 - 181.0 (End of Jarwa-Rangat) (Package-III)					
	84	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of section from Km 206.00 to Km 239.425 (Nimbutala to Austin Creek) of NH-223 (New NH-4) (Package-IV).	NH-04	33.405	148.60	Inordinate Delay in completion of the Project.	Liquidated Damages of 10% of Contract Price imposed.
	85	Rehabilitation of section from Km 298.00 to Km 330.662 (Karala to Kalipur) of NH-04 to Intermediate lane with hard shoulder (Package-VIII)	NH-04	32.662	74.610	Inordinate Delay in completion of the Project.	Liquidated Damages of 10% of Contract Price imposed.
Sikkim	86	Singtam-Tarku	510	16	375.8	Fraudulent Practice	Terminated
	87	Ranipool-Pakyong	717 A	16.167	275.26	Poor Performance and inordinate delay	Terminated
	88	Ranipool-Pakyong (Balance work)	717 A	14.167	275.26	Poor Performance and inordinate delay	Terminated
	89	Special Protection and Rehabilitation of NH-10	10	1.25	133.39	Poor Performance and inordinate delay	Terminated
	90	PKG-IIC	NH-717 B	14.4	478.79	Poor Performance	Declared as Non-performer

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	91	PKG-IIIA	NH-717 B	30	532.52	Poor Performance	Declared as Non-performer
Manipur	92	Widening to 2 (Two) Lane with Paved shoulder of Imphal to Jiribam section of NH-37 from Design Chainage 15.940 km to 33.120 Km (Total length=17.180 Km) (PKG-II) in the State of Manipur on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode-awarded to M/s CMM Infra projects Ltd. F. No. 1, 2/2, Khan Building, Old Palasia, Indore - 452001 (MP), (Terminated on 30.01.2025)	37	17.18	120.74	Continuous failure to meet project milestones and obligations.	Contract Terminated. Contractor also debarred for 2 years from MORT&H contracts.
Nagaland	93	4-laning of Dimapur-Kohima road from design Km 152.490 to Km 166.700 (Existing Km 156.000 to Km 172.900) in the state of Nagaland under SARDP-NE through an EPC Contract (PACKAGE-III) - M/s Gayatri projects Ltd.	29	14.21	384	Inordinate delay in projects completion	Contract Terminated on 01.06.2021
	94	Construction of two-Lane with hard Shoulders of Merangkong-Tamlu-Mon Road on EPC basis from Design Km 20.000 To Km 40.000 Design Length-20.00 Km (PKG-II) in the state Nagaland under	-	20	161.99	Slow progress of work and Non-achievement of Milestone	Contract Terminated on 07.03.2023

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		SARDP-NE" PHASE-A					
	95	Construction of Two Lane with hard Shoulder Merangkong-Tamlu-Mon Road on EPC basis from Design Km 63.800 to Km 86.835 (Existing Km 76.640 to Km 98.065) in the state of Nagaland under SARDP-NE (Pkg.-IV)	-	23.035	103.78	Slow progress of work, Non-achievement of Milestone	Contract Terminated on 14.03.2023.
	96	Construction of Two Lane with hard Shoulder Merangkong-Tamlu-Mon (Wakching Town Portion) Road on EPC basis from Design Km 59.00 to Km 72.450 in the state of Nagaland under SARDP-NE (Pkg.-V)	-	13.45	79	Slow progress of work, Non-achievement of Milestone	Contract Terminated on 07.03.2023
	97	Construction of 2 lane with hard shoulder of Kohima – Jessami road on NH- 29 from existing Km 98.38 (Near Chizami Village) to existing Km 120.367 (Nagaland/Manipur Border) (Design Km 97.70 to Km 117.20) Design Length 21.50 Km under BharatmalaPariyojana on EPC mode (PKG-V)-	29	21.5	214.37	Slow progress of work and Non-achievement of Milestone	Contract was Terminated on 15.03.2023

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	98	Construction of 2-laning with Hard shoulder of Peren-Dimapur section of NH-129A from Design Km 126.775 to Km 146.208 (Length – 19.433 Km) in the State of Nagaland on EPC mode (Package-II) under NH (O)-TSP	129-A	19.433	190.37	Slow Progress	Contract was Terminated on 07.03.2023
	99	Construction of Two-Lane with hard shoulder Kohima-Jessami Road on NH-29 (Old NH-150) from existing Km 30.474 (Near Kidwema road Chakahabama) to existing Km 53.220 (Near Kikuma village) [Design km 29.6 to Design km 51.5] [Design length - 21.90 Km] in the state of Nagaland under BharatmalaPariyojna on EPC Mode (Package -II)	29	21.9	202	Slow Progress	Contract was Terminated on 17.04.2023
	100	Construction of Two-Lane with hard shoulders of Changtongya-Longleng on EPC basis from existing Km 16.530 to Km 29.530 (Design Km.18+779 to Km. 33.428) in the State of Nagaland (Pkg.-II) under NH(O) Plan	702 (New)	14.649	128	Slow progress	Contract Terminated on 17.04.2023.
	101	Balance work of 4-laning of Dimapur-Kohima road from design Km 152.490 to Km 166.700 (Existing Km 156.000	29	14.21	111.19	Inordinate delay in project completion	Contract Terminated on 09.12.2023.

Name of the State	S. No.	Name of the project where contractors have been disqualified for substandard work/delay in completion	NH No.	Length (in Km)	Cost (Cr.)	Details of Issues on part of the Contractor	Action taken by Executing Agency for substandard works/ delays by Contractor
		to Km 172.900)in the state of Nagaland under SARDP-NE through an EPC Contract (PACKAGE-III) -M/s Oasis Projects Ltd.					
	102	Construction of two lane with paved shoulder of Kohima-Bypass Road connecting NH-39 (New NH-02), NH-150(New NH-02), NH-61(New NH-29) and NH-39 (New NH-02) from Design Km 32.000 to design Km 43.454 [Design Length – 11.454 Km] in the state of Nagaland Under SARDP-NE on EPC Mode -(Package IV)	Kohi ma Byp ass	11.454	202.3 6	Inordinate delay in project completion	1. LD imposed on EPC Contractor 2. Contractor declared Non-Performer on 07.03.2023 for 6 months 3. Notice for intention to Terminate the Contract served to Contractor.
	103	Upgradation of existing road to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder from Kohima to Mao from Km 185.540 to Km 211.709 (Design length – 26.249) of NH -39 (New NH – 02) under Bharatmala NH (O) –TSP in the state of Nagaland in EPC mode.	NH-02	26.794	315.6 3	Inordinate delay in project completion	1. LD imposed on EPC Contractor 2. Contract Terminated.

VEHICLE SCRAPPING POLICY

568. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to create an eco-system for phasing out unfit polluting vehicles; and
- (b) the number of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSF) and Automated Testing Stations (ATS) present across the country?

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

(a) The Government has formulated the Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Program (VVMP) that includes a system of incentives/disincentives for creation of an ecosystem to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles. In order to enforce provisions of the policy, rules have been notified under the framework of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989. Following notifications have been issued and uploaded on the Ministry's website:

- (1) GSR 653 (E) dated 23.09.2021 provides the Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility) Rules, 2021 for establishment of Registered Vehicles Scrapping Facility (RVSF). The notification has come into force with effect from 25th September, 2021. These rules have been further amended vide GSR 695(E) dated 13.09.2022 and GSR 212(E) dated 15.03.2024.

(2) GSR 652 (E) dated 23.09.2021 provides for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations. The notification has come into force with effect from 25th September, 2021. These rules have been further amended vide GSR 797(E) dated 31.10.2022 and GSR 195(E) dated 14.03.2024.

(3) GSR 714 (E) dated 04.10.2021 provides for upward revision of registration fee, fitness testing fee and fitness certification fee of vehicles. The notification has come into force with effect from 1st April, 2022.

(4) GSR 720 (E) dated 05.10.2021 provides for concession in the motor vehicle tax for the vehicle registered against submission of "Certificate of deposit". The notification has come into force with effect from 1st April, 2022.

(5) GSR 272(E) dated 05.04.2022 provides for mandatory fitness of motor vehicles only through an Automated Testing Station, registered in accordance with rule 175 of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989, as under:

(i) For Heavy Goods Vehicles/Heavy Passenger Motor Vehicles with effect from 01st April 2023 onwards, and

(ii) For Medium Goods Vehicles/Medium Passenger Motor Vehicles and Light Motor Vehicles (Transport) with effect from 01st June 2024 onwards.

(6) GSR 663(E) dated 12.09.2023 provides for extension of date for mandatory testing of Transport Vehicles through an Automated Testing Station, registered in accordance with rule 175 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 to 01st October 2024.

(7) GSR 709(E) dated 14.11.2024 provides for extension of date for mandatory testing of Transport Vehicles through an Automated Testing Station, registered in accordance with rule 175 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 to 01st April 2025.

(8) GSR 29(E) dated 16.01.2023 provides that Certificate of registration for vehicles owned by Central, States and UT governments and their Departments, Local government (Municipal Corporations or Municipalities or Panchayats), State transport Undertakings, PSUs and other Autonomous bodies with the Central Government and State Governments, shall not be renewed after the lapse of fifteen years.

(9) GSR 74(E) dated 24.01.2025 provides draft rules for enhanced concession of upto fifty percent in Motor Vehicle Tax on vehicles registered against submission of "Certificate of Deposit" for scrapped vehicles with Bharat Stage I (BS-I) and earlier Mass Emission norms and all medium & heavy goods and passenger motor vehicles with Bharat Stage II (BSII) Emission norms.

(b) As on 02.02.2024, 84 Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) and 97 Automated Testing Stations (ATs) are operational across the country.

HEIGHT OF UNDERPASS AT PC ROAD CHALIL MOTTA ALONG NH-66**569. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the underpass allotted at PC Road Chalil Motta (CH150+100) along NH-66 in Kannur, which has been sanctioned with a height of 2.90 metres, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the current height of the underpass is inadequate for emergency vehicles such as fire engines to pass through, thereby posing risks to public safety and emergency response effectiveness in the area, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note of the public outcry and taken any steps to review and revise the height of the underpass to 3.70 metres to ensure safe and efficient passage of emergency vehicles; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in addressing this pressing safety concern?

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

(a) to (d) Yes Sir. A Box structure at km 151.1 has been provided under Change of Scope for pedestrians to cross the National Highways (NH). The alignment of NH at this location is on super-elevation and height of embankment is enabling to provide vertical clearance of 2.9m only.

A viaduct (13 spans of 40m each) is already provided from km 149.68 to km 149.69 which is to be used for crossing of vehicles including emergency vehicle.

MECHANISM FOR RESOLVING CONSUMER ISSUES

570. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) the details of the mechanism currently existing in the Ministry for resolving consumer disputes on a speedy basis;
- (b) whether the Government has taken/proposed to take any steps to set up an Aviation Ombudsman in light of the rising consumer complaints relating to the aviation sector in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per the prevailing regulations, aggrieved passengers are required to lodge his/her complaint with the concerned airline. For timely redressal of passenger grievances, every airline appoints a Nodal officer and an Appellate Authority and displays the contact details of them on their respective website. If the airlines fail to fulfill their obligations, the passenger may complain to the statutory bodies set up under relevant applicable laws.

The air passengers can also lodge their complaints through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal, Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) portal and AirSewa mobile app / web portal of Government of India.

In addition, the air passengers can also address their complaints through emails or physical complaints to the Public Grievance Officer (PGO) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation or its attached / subordinate organizations. The complaints are regularly monitored by the PGO notified by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and its attached / sub-ordinate organization.

As on date, no proposal is underway for setting up an Aviation Ombudsman in the country.

HYDROCARBON EXPLORATORY DRILLING PROJECTS IN HOLLONGAPAR GIBBON SANCTUARY

571. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details of the guidelines governing the allocation and granting of hydrocarbon exploratory projects;
- (b) whether there is any confirmed data on hydrocarbon reserves that are yet unexploited and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for greenlit the hydrocarbon exploratory drilling in the Eco-Sensitive Zone of the notified Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary along with the criteria for choosing the firm involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c): Licenses for exploratory projects in oil and gas are granted under the provisions of Oilfields (Regulations and Development) Act and under the policies notified from time to time by the Central Government. Under Open Acreages Licensing Policy (OALP), companies are allowed to bid for unexplored oil and gas blocks (acreages) in India through an open bidding process. The evaluation of bids is done based on a work program or financial terms as per the revenue-sharing model and blocks awarded. Production of hydrocarbons takes place from proven hydrocarbon reserves which are continuously accreted based on the discoveries made through exploratory efforts and also from continuous reassessment of underlying reservoirs. The total crude oil and natural gas reserves in country are currently estimated as under:

	Crude Oil Reserves (MMT) (2P+2C)	Natural Gas Reserves (BCM) (2P+2C)
Total	671.4	1094.2

[As per Petroleum Resource Management System (PRMS), as on 01.04.2024]

Source: Directorate General of Hydrocarbons

BCM: Billion Cubic Metre, MMT: Million Metric Tonne, 2P: Proven + Probable, 2C: Contingent

Exploratory activities can only be commenced by the Awardees subject to availing all statutory clearances as applicable, such as Environmental Clearances (EC), coastal zone clearances, etc. Grant of EC involves an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study, including public hearing and proper assessment of exploration activities on environment. E&P activities are undertaken in synergy with steps to enhance the livelihood of the people and ensuring minimal impact on the environment. For activities within the Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZ) of protected areas, wildlife clearance is also mandated. This clearance is issued by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), which serves as the apex body for granting approvals in such areas. Only upon obtaining this clearance can the operator proceed with drilling activities in ESZs.

Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary falls within the block boundary of block AA-ONHP-2017/4. This block is located in Assam Arakan Basin and was awarded to M/s Vedanta Limited (100% Participating Interest) under OALP round-I. The Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC) of the block was signed on 1st October 2018. The Environment Clearance for drilling of Exploratory wells in AA-ONHP-2017/4 block was granted by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Assam to M/s Vedanta Limited under the provisions of EIA notification after assessment by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee including field visit undertaken by the Committee. Further, the Exploration operations are being carried out in accordance with decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

INVOICE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

572. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Ministry of MSME is collaborating with the Ministry of Finance to address the technological and operational challenges faced by MSME retailers in implementing the Invoice Management System (IMS);
- (b) whether the Ministry proposed an extension or phased rollout of IMS to the Ministry of Finance to ensure sufficient transition time for small businesses;
- (c) the steps being taken, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance to ensure timely release of APIs and provide user-friendly tools, such as bulk-upload facilities, to support MSMEs with high transaction volumes;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry to address the tight timelines for resolving invoice discrepancies including raising these concerns with the Ministry of Finance to prevent cash flow disruptions for small businesses; and
- (e) the measures being proposed by the Ministry to reduce the initial investment burden on small businesses for upgrading systems to comply with IMS?

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

(a) to (e) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) presently has no active collaboration with Ministry of Finance (MoF) on Invoice Management System (IMS) implementation. However, we are working alongside MoF on Udyam Registration and Trade Receivables electronic Discounting System (TReDS) platform.

MSMEs can register on Udyam Portal by filling their PAN. The data of Investment and Turnover against that PAN either gets auto filled/ fetched from the Income Tax Department (for those enterprises which have filed IT Returns) or is filed on a self-declaration basis (by those enterprises which are yet to file the IT Returns). From the Turnover data, the export data as searched and found from the GSTN data, against that PAN, is deducted. While there is an API to fetch data from the Income Tax Department on a real time basis, GSTN data is fetched from the annual dump provided by GSTN.

TReDS, an electronic platform, facilitates the discounting of trade receivables of MSMEs through multiple financiers. Recently, to unlock their working capital by converting their trade receivables into cash, based on the suggestions of stakeholders including associations, Government of India through notification dated 07.11.2024 has notified the reduction of the turnover threshold of buyers for mandatory onboarding on the TReDS platform from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 250 crores.

The Ministry of MSME is taking proactive steps to address the tight timelines for resolving invoice discrepancies. The Ministry is promoting the use of the MSME Samadhaan portal to facilitate the timely resolution of payment disputes.

संकटग्रस्त विमान कंपनियों को निधियां

573. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने संकटग्रस्त विमान कंपनियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई बजट आवंटित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश की विमानन कंपनियों के ऋण भार को कम करने के लिए बजट में क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं;

(ग) उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय संपर्क को राजसहायता देने के लिए किसी विशिष्ट बजट आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) घाटे में चल रहे विमानपत्तनों की वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता में सुधार लाने के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ङ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में विमानन अवसंरचना के उन्नयन के लिए क्या बजटीय प्रावधान किए गए हैं?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) और (ख) मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरस्त होने के साथ ही भारतीय घरेलू विमानन क्षेत्र को विनियमन मुक्त कर दिया गया है। सरकार नागर विमानन के लिए सुरक्षित और संधारणीय ढंग से विकास करने और विनियमनमुक्त करके, सरलीकृत प्रक्रियाओं और ई-गवर्नेंस के माध्यम से व्यापार करने

में आसानी बढ़ाने के लिए एक सक्षमकारी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तैयार करती है, परंतु एयरलाइनों के वाणिज्यिक/वित्तीय निर्णयों और प्रचालन प्रणाली में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती।

(ग) से (ड.) उड़ान योजना के तहत देश में असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाई अड्डों/हेलीपोर्टों/वाटर एयरोड्रमों के पुनरुद्धार/उन्नयन के लिए 4500 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए थे। इसके अलावा, क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क में सुधार के लिए अतिरिक्त 50 हवाई अड्डों, हेलीपोर्टों, वाटर एयरोड्रमों और उन्नत लैंडिंग ग्राउंडों का पुनरुद्धार करने के लिए योजना के दूसरे चरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा 1000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई थी। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए उड़ान योजना के तहत चरण-I और चरण-II के तहत 598 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

क्षेत्रीय हवाई यात्रा की वहनियता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, उड़ान योजना क्षेत्रीय मार्गों पर एयरलाइन प्रचालकों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है, जिसमें एयरलाइन संचालन लागत को कम करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और हवाई अड्डा ऑपरेटरों द्वारा रियायतें और ऐसे मार्गों पर परिचालन लागत और अपेक्षित राजस्व के बीच के अंतर को पूरा के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) शामिल हैं।

EXPRESSWAY IN BIHAR

574. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether not a single national road expressways are passing through the district Gopalganj of Bihar despite it being on one of the best trade development routes of the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the national road expressways given to States were without consideration of the issues related to the commercial viability of trade in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details about the number of National Highways passing through district Gopalganj of Bihar and the development related projects pending on those National Highways;

(d) the details of the progress of the proposed project of National Highways passing through the State of Bihar, especially in district Gopalganj; and

(e) the total amount sanctioned and spent for the development of National Highways passing through the State of Bihar, especially in district Gopalganj?

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

(a) to (c) Two National Highways, NH-531 and NH-27 (East-West Corridor), traverse the Gopalganj district. However, at present, no National Expressway is passing through the district. Decisions regarding development of National Expressway are taken based on the fulfillment of the criteria, logistic corridors for movement of freight from origin to destination requirement of connectivity, traffic study, inter-se priority and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

Further, a Four lane Elevated Highway and at grade improvements at Gopalganj Town from Km. 384.000 to Km. 386.750 on NH-27 has been approved.

(d) and (e) The budgetary allocation and expenditure for the development and maintenance of NHs in the state of Bihar including Gopalganj district during last Five years and the current year is as under:

FY	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2019-20	4,392	4,392
2020-21	6,716	6,716
2021-22	9,174	9,174
2022-23	9,347	9,347
2023-24	10,749	10,749
2024-25 (till 31.12.2024)	6,159	5,599

BENEFICIARY OF PMAY-U IN BARGARH AND JHARSUGUDA

575. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned and utilized under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) since its inception in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts, along with the number of houses allotted, block-wise;
- (b) the number of houses registered in the name of women and men separately in the said districts and
- (c) the future roadmap for the further expansion of PMAY-U?

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

(a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs) by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house to eligible beneficiaries in urban areas across the country. As per the scheme guidelines, the houses constructed/acquired with Central Assistance under the Mission should be preferably in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife.

Based on project proposals received, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry under PMAY-U. The sanctioned houses involve Central Assistance of ₹ 2.0 lakh crore (approx.); of which ₹1.68 lakh crore of has been released to the States/UTs as on 27.01.2025.

City-wise details of houses sanctioned/allotted in the name of women and men under PMAY-U since its inception as provided by the State along with Central Assistance sanctioned and released/utilized in Bargarh and Jharsguda districts of Odisha are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Further, based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable

cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf>.

STATEMENT

Details of houses sanctioned and financial progress of Central Assistance along with gender details provided by the State of Odisha for cities under districts of Bargarh and Jharsuguda under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	District	City Name	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Gender details submitted so far by Odisha		Details of Central Assistance (₹ in Cr.)		
				Male	Female	sanctioned	released	utilised
1	Bargarh	Attabira	477	16	223	7.22	6.68	5.09
2		Barapali	838	72	358	12.63	10.36	8.71
3		Bargarh	2219	460	1206	35.17	30.16	28.42
4		Bijepur	264	5	88	3.96	3.43	3.35
5		Padmapur	736	46	326	11.2	10.01	8.53
6	Jharsuguda	Belpahar	985	31	416	14.85	13.87	12.72
7		Brajarajnagar	606	51	222	9.11	9.71	9.6
8		Jharsuguda	1670	273	875	27.45	26.62	25.94

भारतमाला के अंतर्गत दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे

576. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) भारतमाला परियोजना की कुल लम्बाई कितनी है और इस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय हुआ है और इसमें अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इसके पूरा होने की अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ख) क्या भारतमाला परियोजना के भाग के रूप में राजस्थान से होकर गुजरने वाली दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के अंतर्गत बनाई गई सड़क की गुणवत्ता घटिया है और क्या इसके संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं,

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस खंड पर निर्माण की खराबियों/खराब गुणवत्ता के लिए जिम्मेदार निर्माण कंपनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने और सड़कों की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत देश भर में 34,800 किलोमीटर की लंबाई को कवर करने की मंजूरी दी गई थी। 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक 26,425 किलोमीटर लंबाई की परियोजनाएं सौंपी गई हैं, जिनमें से 19,201 किलोमीटर लंबाई का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की अनुमानित समय-सीमा वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28 है। भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनी निष्पादन एजेंसियों को कोई अलग से आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। तथापि, भारतमाला परियोजना सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए बजटीय आवंटन पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान का विवरण विवरण में है।

(ख) से (घ) दिल्ली - वडोदरा - मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण मानकों और विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। एक्सप्रेसवे के दिल्ली-वडोदरा (डीवीई) खंड में, स्टोन मैस्टिक डामर (एसएमए) के बिछाने वाले कोर्स के साथ सतत फुटपाथ के संदर्भ में एक नई तकनीक शुरू की गई है जिसमें निर्माण के दौरान कुछ हिस्सों में कुछ कमियां हुई हैं। इसके अलावा, मानसून में भारी बारिश के कारण एक्सप्रेसवे के सोहना-दौसा खंड के कुछ स्थानों पर नुकसान हुआ है, जिसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। सोहना-दौसा-लालसोट खंड के लिए स्थायी उपचारात्मक उपायों के लिए, आईआईटी, खड़गपुर के माध्यम से फुटपाथ की जांच की गई है। जांच के शुरुआती निष्कर्षों के अनुसार, एसएमए परत की गुणवत्ता में कुछ कमियां पाई गई हैं। क्षतिग्रस्त एसएमए परत के हिस्सों को ईपीसी ठेकेदारों द्वारा अपने स्वयं के खर्च पर फिर से बिछाया जाना है। इस बीच, संबंधित ठेकेदार द्वारा रखरखाव के आदेश और 10 वर्ष की दोष देयता अवधि के अनुसार, जैसा कि विवरण समझौते में परिकल्पित है, अपने स्वयं के खर्च पर सुधार कार्य किया जा रहा है और इस खंड को यातायात के योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखा जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, संबंधित ठेकेदारों यानी मैसर्स एपीसीओ, मैसर्स सीडीएस इंफ्रा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मैसर्स एचजी इंफ्रा इंजीनियरिंग लिमिटेड, मैसर्स केसीसी बिल्डकॉन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और मैसर्स गावर कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं। अंतिम जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, विवरण समझौते के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ठेकेदारों और पर्यवेक्षण सलाहकारों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी। इसके अलावा, क्षेत्र में निगरानी के लिए जिम्मेदार एनएचएआई अधिकारियों को भी कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं। जांच के नतीजे के आधार पर अंतिम कार्रवाई की जानी है।

<u>विवरण</u>													
समग्र -राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार व्यय													
राशि करोड़ रुपये में													
क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.12.2024 तक)	
		आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,618	6,618	4,281	4,281	5,890	5,890	6,957	6,957	11,440	11,440	8,844	7,833
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,710	1,710	2,512	2,512	2,718	2,718	3,140	3,140	2,649	2,649	3,295	1,836
3	असम	2,436	2,436	3,753	3,753	3,150	3,150	4,557	4,557	9,137	9,137	4,604	4,329
4	बिहार	4,392	4,392	6,716	6,716	9,174	9,174	9,347	9,347	10,749	10,749	6,159	5,599
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1,653	1,653	2,224	2,224	1,936	1,936	2,468	2,468	4,255	4,255	1,328	902
6	गोवा	977	977	734	734	615	615	673	673	620	620	782	372
7	गुजरात	5,102	5,102	7,533	7,533	10,710	10,710	9,831	9,831	10,900	10,900	5,641	5,214
8	हरियाणा	6,721	6,721	10,651	10,651	7,203	7,203	3,924	3,924	6,062	6,062	2,860	2,745
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,238	1,238	2,033	2,033	3,164	3,164	4,534	4,534	5,175	5,175	2,833	2,578
10	झारखंड	2,312	2,312	2,627	2,627	2,853	2,853	3,127	3,127	4,599	4,599	3,848	3,491

11	कर्नाटक	7,860	7,860	5,838	5,838	7,681	7,681	6,763	6,763	12,695	12,695	8,518	7,026
12	केरल	1,265	1,265	12,831	12,831	10,136	10,136	3,994	3,994	10,419	10,419	2,349	2,267
13	मध्य प्रदेश	6,429	6,429	8,250	8,250	9,006	9,006	6,210	6,210	7,447	7,447	5,381	4,794
14	महाराष्ट्र	24,166	24,166	20,844	20,844	18,655	18,655	18,355	18,355	19,867	19,867	14,930	12563
15	मणिपुर	1,180	1,180	978	978	2,142	2,142	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598	1,350	1,336
16	मेघालय	901	901	861	861	819	819	684	684	1,803	1,803	912	862
17	मिजोरम	1,252	1,252	1,238	1,238	2,054	2,054	3,218	3,218	2,189	2,189	989	927
18	नगालैंड	1,003	1,003	2,382	2,382	1,943	1,943	1,666	1,666	1,414	1,414	1,117	932
19	ओडिशा	3,355	3,355	5,336	5,336	4,510	4,510	4,643	4,643	5,948	5,948	4,555	3,818
20	पंजाब	2,777	2,777	3,301	3,301	7,179	7,179	10,093	10,093	12,419	12,419	6,656	6,255
21	राजस्थान	6,515	6,515	7,340	7,340	11,353	11,353	9,719	9,719	8,874	8,874	4,997	4,481
22	सिक्किम	286	286	1,053	1,053	811	811	1,008	1,008	684	684	335	286
23	तमिलनाडु	5,757	5,757	4,868	4,868	4,305	4,305	8,230	8,230	9,925	9,925	6,544	6,064
24	तेलंगाना	3,048	3,048	2,907	2,907	3,458	3,458	3,622	3,622	6,117	6,117	6,325	5,336

आयातित कच्चे तेल की कीमत में कमी

577. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत छह माह से आयातित कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में कमी आने के बावजूद पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों को सीधे तौर पर बाजार से जोड़कर पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कमी न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2014 से दिसम्बर, 2024 तक पेट्रोल, डीजल और गैस से केन्द्रीय शुल्क और उपकर के रूप में वर्षवार कितनी-कितनी राजस्व राशि एकत्र की गई?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य बाजार निर्धारित हैं और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसीज) पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य निर्धारण के संबंध में उचित निर्णय लेती हैं।

सरकार और पीएसयू ओएमसीज द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप घरेलू तौर पर पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य कम होकर क्रमशः 94.77 रुपए और 87.67 रुपए प्रति लीटर (दिल्ली मूल्य) हुए हैं। केंद्र सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीजल पर दो बार नवंबर 2021 और मई 2022 में केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में क्रमशः कुल 13 रुपए/लीटर और 16 रुपए/लीटर की कमी की, जिसका लाभ पूरी तरह से उपभोक्ताओं को दे दिया गया था। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भी नागरिकों को राहत देने के लिए राज्य वैट दरें कम कर दीं। मार्च, 2024 में, ओएमसीज ने भी पेट्रोल और डीजल, प्रत्येक के खुदरा मूल्यों में 2 रुपये प्रति लीटर की कमी की।

वर्तमान में पीएसयू-ओएमसीज ने अंतर-राज्य भाड़े का युक्तिकरण किया है। इसमें राज्यों के भीतर सुदूर भागों में पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्यों में कमी के रूप में पेट्रोलियम ऑयल और ल्यूब्रिकेट्स

(पीओएल) डिपो से दूर रहने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ मिला है। इस पहल ने राज्य में पेट्रोल या डीजल के अधिकतम और न्यूनतम खुदरा मूल्यों के बीच का अंतर भी कम कर दिया है।

भारत सरकार ने आम नागरिकों को उच्च अंतरराष्ट्रीय मूल्यों से बचाने के लिए कई अन्य कदम भी उठाए, जिनमें कच्चे तेल की आयात बास्केट में विविधता लाना, घरेलू बाजार में पेट्रोल और डीजल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्व के प्रावधानों को लागू करना, पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल का मिश्रण बढ़ाना आदि शामिल थे।

(ख) वर्ष 2014-2015 से राजकोष में पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र के योगदान का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2014-15 से राजकोष में पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र का योगदान

(करोड़ रुपए में)

वित्त वर्ष	केंद्रीय राजकोष में कुल योगदान	राज्य के राजकोष में कुल योगदान	राजकोष में पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र का कुल योगदान
2014-15	1,72,065	1,60,554	3,32,620
2015-16	2,54,297	1,60,209	4,14,506
2016-17	3,35,175	1,89,770	5,24,945
2017-18	3,36,163	2,06,863	5,43,026
2018-19	3,48,041	2,27,591	5,75,632
2019-20	3,34,315	2,21,056	5,55,370
2020-21	4,55,069	2,17,650	6,72,719
2021-22	4,92,303	2,82,122	7,74,425
2022-23	4,28,067	3,20,651	7,48,718
2023-24	4,32,394	3,18,762	7,51,156
2024-25 (अप्रैल-सितंबर 2024)	1,83,319	1,55,866	3,39,185

(पी)			

उपरोक्त जानकारी 15 प्रमुख तेल एवं गैस कंपनियों द्वारा पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी) को उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। कंपनियों द्वारा पीपीएसी को रिपोर्ट की गई धनराशि कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के लिए सभी करों/ उपकर /शुल्कों/जीएसटी आदि की समेकित राशि है। (पी) अनंतिम

DEVELOPMENT OF PARANDUR AIRPORT

578. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN :

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

(a) the details of action taken by the Government in respect of the development of Parandur airport in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government provides any assistance to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the development of Parandur airport and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is providing assistance to the State for compliance like soil testing, etc. for the construction of the airport and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), a Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise had submitted an application to Ministry of

Civil Aviation (MoCA) for grant of 'Site Clearance' for development of a Greenfield airport at Parandur, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu. In August, 2024, MoCA granted Site Clearance approval to TIDCO for development of Greenfield Airport at Parandur, Tamil Nadu. Thereafter, application for grant of 'In-Principle' approval has been received from TIDCO.;

As per the GFA Policy, 2008, the responsibility for implementation of the Greenfield airport project including land acquisition, funding, R&R etc. lies with the concerned airport developer or the State Government, as the case may be. The timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc.

HOUSING REQUIREMENT OF EWS, LIG AND MIG BENEFICIARIES

579. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to address the housing requirements of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas;
- (b) the number of houses approved, under construction and the number of houses completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the targets set for constructing houses under the scheme in urban areas during 2025 to 2029;

(d) the details of houses occupied by beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to implement the scheme in a time-bound manner to expedite the completion of the approved houses?

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

(a) to (e) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Schemes related to housing in their respective areas are implemented by States/ Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house in urban areas across the country by providing Central Assistance to eligible beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories. Under PMAY-U, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, which includes 98.76 lakh houses for EWS, 13.79 lakh for LIG and 6.08 lakh for MIG beneficiaries as on date.

Details of the number of houses sanctioned, under construction, and completed during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Details of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed, and occupied by beneficiaries State/UT wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. States/ UTs have been

advised to expedite the construction of sanctioned houses so that all houses are completed within the stipulated timeline.

Based on 9 years of experience and learning from implementing PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. The operational guidelines of the PMAY-U 2.0 have been launched on 17.09.2024. The unified web portal for submitting online application and operational guidelines can be accessed at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in>.

STATEMENT-I

Details of physical progress of houses under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	Particulars	Achievement during last three years			Achievement since inception
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
1	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	17,99,648	9,91,067	4,68,111	118,63,538
2	Houses Grounded (Nos)*	16,25,289	13,16,910	4,14,797	112,50,243

3	Houses Completed (Nos)*	10,28,829	15,42,952	8,87,813	90,24,803

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

STATEMENT-II

State-wise physical progress of houses including occupancy under PMAY-U

Sr.No.		State/UT	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded(Nos)	Houses Completed/ Delivered(Nos)	Houses Occupied(Nos)
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	21,37,028	18,60,056	10,30,079	9,44,248
2		Bihar	3,14,477	2,92,162	1,70,997	1,70,946
3		Chhattisgarh	3,02,663	2,85,401	2,51,509	2,33,004
4		Goa	3,146	3,146	3,145	3,145
5		Gujarat	10,05,204	9,79,808	9,37,731	8,91,187
6		Haryana	1,15,034	90,388	69,746	69,730
7		Himachal Pradesh	12,758	12,640	11,045	11,027
8		Jharkhand	2,29,156	2,10,585	1,54,278	1,51,130
9		Karnataka	6,38,121	5,12,798	3,86,370	3,41,876
10		Kerala	1,67,322	1,53,963	1,31,218	1,31,117
11		Madhya Pradesh	9,61,147	9,45,073	8,47,378	8,37,232
12		Maharashtra	13,64,923	10,88,063	8,82,715	8,06,341
13		Odisha	2,03,380	1,85,683	1,58,388	1,55,381
14		Punjab	1,32,235	1,18,448	95,561	95,259
15		Rajasthan	3,19,877	2,94,161	2,18,655	2,11,674

16		Tamil Nadu	6,80,347	6,61,343	5,97,450	5,42,675
17		Telangana	2,50,084	2,34,737	2,23,329	1,64,811
18		Uttar Pradesh	17,76,823	17,59,189	16,75,092	16,41,653
19		Uttarakhand	64,391	62,698	39,002	37,470
20		West Bengal	6,68,953	6,08,671	4,45,199	4,44,959
Sub-total (States):-			1,13,47,069	1,03,59,013	83,28,887	78,84,865
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	8,499	8,070	8,066	6,850
22		Assam	1,76,643	1,69,010	1,18,928	1,18,928
23		Manipur	56,037	50,500	16,719	16,719
24		Meghalaya	4,758	4,026	1,835	1,835
25		Mizoram	39,605	39,090	24,243	24,243
26		Nagaland	31,860	31,052	26,546	26,514
27		Sikkim	316	299	202	202
28		Tripura	92,854	87,718	76,855	76,855
Sub-total (N.E.States):-			4,10,572	3,89,765	2,73,394	2,72,146
29	Union Territories	A&N Island	376	376	47	47
30		Chandigarh	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256
31		DNH&DD	9,947	9,947	9,230	7,992
32		Delhi	29,976	29,976	29,976	29,976
33		J&K	47,040	42,036	29,258	29,258
34		Ladakh	1,307	991	876	876
35		Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
36		Puducherry	15,995	15,925	10,765	10,765

Sub- total (UT) :-	1,05,897	1,00,507	81,408	80,170
Grand Total:-	118.64Lakh	112.50Lakh*	90.25Lakh*	87.17 Lakh*

* Includes completed (3.41 lakh)/ grounded (4.01 lakh)/ occupied (4.80 lakh)

RIVER LINKING PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

580. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of river-linking projects under construction, completed and presently functional across the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for the said purpose during the last five years and the current year, project-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the proposed timeline for completion of pending river linking projects across the country, especially those in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of the total benefits that would be derived on the completion of all river-linking projects across the country?

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

- (a) The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the Inter-linking of Rivers (ILR) for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas in 1980. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of Interlinking of Rivers under the NPP. 30 link projects have

been identified under the NPP with two components, viz; Himalayan Component (14 ILR projects) and Peninsular Component (16 ILR projects). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 11 ILR projects, Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 26 ILR projects, and Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 30 ILR projects have been completed.

(b) As this rigorous process demands a consensus among the party States; therefore, out of 30 ILR projects under the NPP, the implementation of only one project i.e. Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) has been started so far. No ILR Project involving the State of Andhra Pradesh has reached the stage of implementation.

The status of funds allocated and utilized for KBLP is given at the enclosed **Statement-I**. A total expenditure of Rs. 8023.37 crore has been incurred by the Government of India on KBLP till 31.12.2024.

(c) The Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for KBLP were signed by the party States in March, 2021 and subsequently in December, 2021 the Union Cabinet approved the proposal for implementation of the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,605 crore, with a Central Support of Rs. 39,317 crore. The project is planned to be completed in by March 2030.

For other ILR projects, the schedule of completion would depend upon the party States arriving at a consensus for the respective link projects and signing the link specific MoAs for their implementation.

(d) Status and benefits of ILR Projects is given at the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I**THE STATUS OF FUNDS ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR KBLP**

Year	Budget allocated (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	4644.46	4639.46
2022-23	1400	622.42
2023-24	3500	1392.37
2024-25	4000	1369.12 (till 31.12.2024)

STATEMENT-II**DETAILS OF BENEFITS FROM ILR PROJECTS UNDER THE NPP****Peninsular Component**

Sl.No	Name	States benefited	Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha)	Domestic and Industrial (Mm3)	Hydropower (MW)	Status
1	a. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha	4.43	802	445	FR completed
	b. Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) - Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP and Odisha	6.25 (0.91 + 3.52 + 1.82**)	700 +125**	210 + 240**	FR completed
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link ****	AP	2.1	162	--	FR completed
3	a.) Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna	Telangana	2.87	237	975+ 70= 1045	FR completed

	(Nagarjunasagar) link					
	b.) Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link*	Telangana	2.38	232	26	DPR completed
4	Godavari (Inchampalli/SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Telangana and AP	4.74 (0.36+4.38)	346	90	DPR completed
5	a.) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	AP	5.81	124	90	FR completed
	b.)Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link*	AP	1.71	236	40	DPR completed
6	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	AP	1.79	58	11	Draft DPR completed
7	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Karnataka	0.69	467	--	Draft DPR completed
		AP	1.57	29.83		
8	a). Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Tamil NaduandPuducherry	4.91 (0.49+4.36+0.06)	1105	--	FR completed
	b). Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link *	AP	0.51	43		DPR completed
		Tamil Nadu	1.14	618		
		Puducherry	--	62		
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Tamil Nadu	4.48	218	--	DPR completed
10	a. Parbati – Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan	Alt.I = 2.30 Alt.II = 2.20	- 13.2	--	FR completed
	b. Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-	MP and Rajasthan	3.38 (as per draft PFR)	Rajasthan-Domestic-1723 MCM Industrial-286 MCM	-	Draft PFR completed

	Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP)		MP – 2.58 Rajasthan- 0.8	MP-Domestic-36 MCM		
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	--	895	5	DPR completed
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat	2.28	76	21	DPR completed
		Maharashtra	0.04	--	--	
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh(UP) &Madhya Pradesh	10.62 (2.51 +8.11)	194	103 MW (Hydro) & 27MW (Solar)	DPR completedandimplementation started
14	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu	0.91	--	3.87	FR completed
		Kerala			504.5	
15	Bedti - Varda link@	Karnataka	1.05	38	----	DPR completed
16	Netravati – Hemavati link***	Karnataka	0.34	--	--	PFR completed

**Benefit to Odisha from Six Projects of Govt. of Odisha

For PKC links at Serial no.10 (a): Alt I- Linking with Gandhi sagar Dam, Alt. II-
Linking with Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

* Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, an Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of the Godavari River was carried out, and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli/ Janampet) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects completed. Godavari-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project has been prepared comprising of Godavari (Inchampalli / Janampet) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects. The report was further

updated terminating the link canal at Manimukhta Nadi, a tributary of the Vellar River flowing adjacent to the Cauvery basin.

@ Bedti –Varda Link- DPR was prepared directly after the preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

**** Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) Link- the project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

*** Further studies have not been taken up since after the implementation of the Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, no surplus water is available in the Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

Himalayan Component

Sl. No	Name	States / countries benefited	Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha)	DomesticandIndustrial (Mm3)	Hydropower (MW)	Status
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar and Nepal	4.74 (2.99+1.75)	24	3180	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, UP and Nepal	8.35 (6.05+1.20 +1.10)	0	--	FR completed
3.	Gandak - Ganga link	UP and Nepal	34.58 (28.80+5.78)	700	4375 (Dam PH)and180 (Canal PH)	FR completed and circulated
4.	Ghaghra - Yamuna link	UP and Nepal	27.84 (25.30 + 2.54)	1391	10884	Draft FR completed
5.	Sarda - Yamuna link	UP and Uttarakhand	2.95 (2.65 + 0.30)	3054	6620	FR completed
6.	Yamuna- Rajasthan link	Haryana and Rajasthan	2.51 (0.11+ 2.40)	30	--	FR completed

7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	11.53 (11.21+0.32)	102	--	FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and UP	0.67 (0.13 + 0.54)	--	--	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	3.07 (2.39 + 0.68)	360	95	Draft FR completed
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, WB and Bihar	3.41 (2.05 + 1.00 + 0.36)	--	--	FR completed
11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, WB and Bihar	3.559 (0.975+ 1.564+ 1.02)	265	360	PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped)
12.	Farakka-Sundarbans link	WB	1.50	184	--	FR completed
13.	Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link	WB, Odisha and Jharkhand	12.30 (11.18+ 0.39+ 0.73)	432	--	FR completed
14.	Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link	WB and Odisha	2.16 (0.18+ 1.98)	198	20	FR completed

PIPED WATER SUPPLY TO TRIBAL HOUSEHOLDS

581. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government is planning to provide piped water supply to tribal households under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan in Telangana;
- (b) the percentage of tribal villages in Telangana currently have access to clean drinking water;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address this gap of complete coverage; and
- (d) the mechanism put in place to ensure the regular maintenance of piped water infrastructure in tribal regions of Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

(a) to (d) As reported by State Government, 924 tribal villages (>40% ST houses) are identified in Telangana out of which 883 villages are covered under MVS and SVS schemes and the remaining 41 villages are being covered with local private sources.

In case of MVS schemes, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of bulk water supply is being looked after by the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department, Government of Telangana up to village point. In-village infrastructure is being operated and maintained by the respective Gram Panchayats (GPs) under the technical supervision of Mission Bhagiratha Department. GPs are ensuring water supply to every household within the village. Trainings have been imparted to village

watermen to equip with comprehensive skills to carry out minor repairs and maintenance including preventive maintenance.

POWER DEMAND OF KERALA

582. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans to increase the allocation of power from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd.'s Talcher II Station to Kerala, from 180 megawatts (MWs) to 400 MW considering the summer power demand of Kerala, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation from NTPC Barh Thermal Power Station to Kerala to 400 MW by extending it upto June 2025, from the current 177 MW till March 2025, as it will help stave off power shortages in summers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government would consider allocating 350 MW from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) to Kerala, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a)and(b) As per the Government of India Guidelines for allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations, for thermal power plants, 10% of the power is

allocated to the Home State, 15% of the power is unallocated and placed at the disposal of the Central Government. The remaining 75% of power is distributed among the States in the region in certain proportion as a firm share. In case of any constituent State/UT of the Region denies to avail its entitled share or part thereof in firm share, then same is offered to the States/UTs outside the Region.

Power of Talcher-II station (2000 MW capacity) of NTPC Ltd., has been allocated to States/ UT as per Power allocation guidelines. Kerala has been allocated 247 MW from Talcher-II Thermal Power Station (TPS), as its firm share, in addition 181.74 MW is also allocated out of unallocated share of Government of India.

Barh-II (1320 MW capacity) TPS is located in Bihar State and its entire power is allocated to the States/ UTs of Eastern Region. To ease the Power Supply situation, Government of India allocated 177 MW out of the surrendered firm share of Jharkhand and Sikkim, from this Thermal Power Station, to Kerala for the period 01.10.2024 to 31.03.2025. Further, considering the rising trend in power demand, the Government of India has extended this allocation till 30.06.2025.

(c) As per the Government of India Guidelines for allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations, for Nuclear power plants, 50% of the power is allocated to the Home State, 15 % of the power is unallocated and placed at the disposal of the Central Government. Remaining 35 % of power is distributed among the states in the region in certain proportion as a firm share. In case of any

constituent State/UT of the Region denies to avail its entitled share or part thereof in firm share, then same will be offered to the States/UTs outside the Region.

The States/UTs of Northern Region have already been allocated the entire 1400 MW of power from Unit-7&8 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) as per Power allocation guidelines.

AVAILABILITY OF POWER IN BIHAR

583. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any effort to improve the availability of power across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of power availability in Bihar along with demand and supply ratio of electricity; and
- (d) the details of the villages which have been connected with electricity for improving power supply in rural areas in Bihar during the last five years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

- (a)and(b) There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 462 GW. Government of India has addressed

the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 230 GW of generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. The details of All India Actual Power Supply Position of the country during the last five years and current year (upto December 2024), are given at the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Energy Supplied has been by and large commensurate to the Energy Requirement. Marginal gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network. Further, the Government of India has taken following steps to improve the availability of power across the country:

Generation Planning:

- (i) Installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. This includes capacity from conventional sources- Coal, Lignite etc., renewable sources- Solar, Wind and Hydro.
- (ii) With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their “ Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)”, which are dynamic 10 year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.
- (iii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creation of generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.

(iv) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(A) Ministry of Power, in consultation with States, has envisaged a plan to add thermal capacity of a minimum 80,000 MW by 2031-32. Against this target, 28,020 MW Thermal Capacity is already under construction and contracts for 19,200 MW thermal capacity have been awarded in FY 2024-25. Further, 36,320 MW of coal and lignite based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are 8,000 MW Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction and 24,225.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 50,760 MW of PSPs are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(C) 7,300 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 147,160 MW Renewable Capacity including 84,190 MW of Solar, 26,200 MW of Wind and 36,330 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 79,270 MW of Renewable Capacity including 50,830 MW of Solar, 600 MW of Wind and 27,840 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) Six (06) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects of 522.60 MW capacity are under construction and 45 BESS projects of 14,242.29 MW capacity are at various stages of planning.

2. Transmission Planning: Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

3. Distribution System Planning:

(i) Government of India has been supporting the States/ UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to improve access and quality of power supply to all consumers. Under these scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the DDUGJY and 2.86 Cr households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA.

(ii) Further, Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July, 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally

efficient Distribution Sector. Under the scheme, infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.78 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned for the distribution utilities.

(iii) Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of RDSS. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS, as per the Scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,535 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,97,680 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA.

(iv) With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of supply in rural and urban areas have improved to 21.9 hrs and 23.4 hrs, respectively, in FY 2024.

4. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:

- i. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- ii. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

- iii. Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December, 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December, 2032.
- iv. To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties for non-compliance.
- v. Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- vi. Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- vii. Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

- viii. Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
 - ix. “Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
 - x. The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
 - xi. To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules. This will enable manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Module
- (c) The details of power supply position in Bihar for the last five years and current year (upto December 2024) along with demand and supply ratio of electricity are given at the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Power

Utility. Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States/ UTs for improving power supply in rural areas.

In the State of Bihar, electrification of a total of 2,906 villages and 32,59,041 HHs was achieved under the scheme of DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA respectively.

Under RDSS, 42,635 HHs have been sanctioned for grid electrification in the State of Bihar including works sanctioned for HHs belonging to PVTG, identified under PM-JANMAN.

STATEMENT-I

The details of All India Actual Power Supply Position of the country during the last five years and current year (upto December 2024):

Year	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Supplied	Not
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	%
2019-20	12,91,010	12,84,444	6,566	0.5
2020-21	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4
2021-22	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3
2024-25 (upto December 2024)	12,80,037	12,78,565	1472	0.1

STATEMENT-II

The details of power supply position in Bihar for the last five years and current year (upto December 2024) along with demand and supply ratio of electricity

Year	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Demand and Supply ratio
	(MU)	(MU)	
2019-20	31,627	31,533	0.997
2020-21	34,171	34,018	0.996
2021-22	36,216	35,761	0.987
2022-23	39,545	38,762	0.980
2023-24	41,514	40,918	0.986
2024-25 (Upto December 2024)	35,400	35,246	0.996

रायगढ़ में नया विमानपत्तन

584. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ के रायगढ़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक नए विमानपत्तन का प्रस्ताव किया है/करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) और (ख) क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) एक बाजार-संचालित योजना है, जिसमें अधिक गंतव्यों और मार्गों को कवर करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया के दौर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। विशेष मार्गों पर मांग के अपने आकलन के आधार पर, इच्छुक एयरलाइनें उड़ान योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के समय हवाईअड्डों को जोड़ने के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के पहले दौर में, रायगढ़ हवाईअड्डे को बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए आरसीएस दस्तावेज़ में सूचीबद्ध किया गया था।

हवाईअड्डा प्रचालक जिंदल स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड (जेएसएंडपीएल) ने न तो हवाईअड्डे के विकास के लिए सहमति दी और न ही एसएओ को योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपेक्षित रियायतें प्रदान कीं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, रायगढ़ हवाईअड्डे को भविष्य की बोली प्रक्रिया के दौर के लिए उड़ान योजना के दस्तावेज़ में असेवित हवाईअड्डों की सूची से हटा दिया गया।

CREDIT TO MSMEs

585. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether there is any State-wise data on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) credit activity during the years 2018-2024, if so, the details thereof,
- (b) the total number of collateral-based credit and non-collateral based credit of MSMEs from banks and NBFCs during the last five years; and

(c) whether there is any data on the MSMEs which have availed the Extended Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) introduced by the Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State-wise details of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) credit, during the years 2018-2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) As informed by RBI, the credit outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies to MSME sector has increased from Rs. 18.48 lakh crore as on 31.03.2020 to Rs. 31.70 lakh crore as on 31.03.2024.

(c) A total of 1.14 crore guarantees were issued to MSMEs amounting to Rs. 2.43 lakh crore under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS). The scheme was operational till 31.03.2023.

STATEMENT												
Outstanding Credit to MSME, (in ₹ crore)												
State/UT	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
	No. of accounts	Credit O/s	No. of accounts	Credit O/s	No. of accounts	Credit O/s	No. of accounts	Credit O/s	No. of accounts	Credit O/s	No. of accounts	Credit O/s
Andaman& Nicobar Islands	7,954	688.05	7,177	718.93	8,196	786.59	7,260	769.05	6,168	914.82	8,248	989.97
Andhra Pradesh	10,52,283	56,607.02	10,30,070	57,234.34	13,80,391	62,878.79	13,25,543	71,877.26	12,16,283	83,162.34	12,05,602	1,01,085.90
Arunachal Pradesh	17,149	802.74	15,932	812.22	17,908	906.96	17,813	1,014.15	16,160	1,091.71	12,385	1,514.76
Assam	14,45,649	18,880.27	14,55,657	20,259.55	17,85,818	22,698.71	5,94,283	20,837.48	4,62,413	24,120.24	3,56,711	28,729.48
Bihar	17,50,294	27,736.26	22,93,252	29,784.55	25,16,394	33,303.92	10,62,034	34,002.47	8,79,969	40,029.60	12,35,454	51,766.42
Chandigarh	66,654	10,538.07	68,610	11,074.47	50,982	9,729.48	40,820	11,968.00	40,377	12,605.26	46,686	14,634.23
Chhattisgarh	5,30,287	23,229.65	7,04,189	23,107.35	7,41,705	25,988.89	4,42,821	31,919.39	3,62,590	36,423.07	3,93,578	43,694.34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,702	842.33	9,377	764.2	10,985	1,186.64	5,756	1,160.42	5,200	1,356.75	9,576.00	2,345.29
Daman and Diu	14,948	4,132.58	3,500	542.75	3,002	361.8	3,218	674.5	2,458	699.97		
Delhi	4,87,921	1,02,884.08	5,54,447	1,08,136.70	8,14,448	1,08,796.40	4,29,497	1,30,604.29	6,01,685	1,39,553.03	6,94,808	1,79,638.00
Goa	78,808	5,018.20	82,260	4,802.98	86,682	5,578.65	67,940	5,700.10	56,289	6,126.68	55,804	7,350.41
Gujarat	12,60,076	1,19,505.50	14,35,543	1,28,908.09	14,63,071	1,46,872.76	10,29,259	1,85,075.74	8,72,574	2,11,808.82	11,90,375	2,51,504.11
Haryana	6,70,123	54,908.77	8,14,372	55,912.05	8,64,237	62,457.67	6,57,014	80,103.24	4,78,190	97,119.95	6,75,411	1,22,258.78
Himachal Pradesh	1,31,265	8,074.65	1,41,959	7,968.07	1,83,273	9,830.08	1,64,133	11,665.19	1,47,345	13,683.43	1,52,357	16,147.28
Jammu and Kashmir	2,91,839	13,871.92	3,10,663	14,656.28	3,89,572	16,354.21	4,14,686	16,694.63	2,10,184	16,502.48	3,86,430	24,036.19
Jharkhand	8,61,205	20,186.07	12,05,050	21,360.57	13,48,592	23,839.56	6,70,732	26,257.14	5,45,876	29,732.02	6,16,172	34,398.89
Karnataka	20,89,956	89,094.96	24,35,339	90,853.38	24,32,454	1,06,007.59	15,48,199	1,26,575.65	12,82,732	1,40,027.83	16,06,834	1,65,082.73
Kerala	12,58,792	53,146.38	14,06,420	59,657.07	15,46,010	60,200.80	14,49,329	67,543.53	11,18,040	76,807.52	11,31,598	85,221.33
Lakshadweep	1,383	18.47	1,411	20.16	1,560	22.65	1,379	25.93	1,298	32.46	8,773	625.99

06.02.2025

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Ladakh											1,104	745.13
Madhya Pradesh	17,29,496	52,800.57	21,69,701	57,266.73	23,67,693	63,009.09	15,85,495	72,347.61	13,13,943	83,396.88	15,13,933	1,01,220.23
Maharashtra	30,88,831	2,62,887.01	38,53,663	3,03,670.86	39,93,990	3,52,894.81	26,91,038	3,39,446.16	21,85,924	3,80,301.18	29,81,426	4,25,437.84
Manipur	57,007	973.31	79,278	1,066.15	89,386	1,153.81	45,456	1,159.81	30,910	1,429.85	37,248	1,534.83
Meghalaya	38,890	1,053.48	46,266	1,130.63	53,065	1,237.84	25,300	1,334.84	16,742	1,467.25	20,923	1,834.20
Mizoram	16,860	578.33	24,470	605.75	29,158	697.14	15,385	705.42	12,076	735.25	11,971	851.34
Nagaland	26,313	690.91	38,917	775.1	43,753	863.59	17,287	880.93	15,877	1,059.01	22,012	1,268.83
Odisha	14,37,968	31,449.27	19,48,945	33,983.61	20,88,797	36,311.11	12,03,237	39,905.15	8,91,645	45,128.43	8,81,934	53,516.04
Puducherry	1,15,657	2,924.06	1,48,235	3,051.96	1,17,207	3,192.45	91,866	3,456.85	59,020	3,986.93	48,714	4,082.11
Punjab	8,26,547	54,134.66	9,44,868	53,412.42	9,70,523	59,272.69	7,38,262	70,967.23	5,36,398	80,893.45	6,47,662	96,611.66
Rajasthan	11,81,414	70,412.30	14,18,310	63,411.14	16,27,457	76,129.31	10,58,387	95,615.51	8,51,801	1,04,760.37	11,03,123	1,51,219.10
Sikkim	1,62,232	1,067.98	25,619	900.51	32,986	813.04	17,622	808.66	15,317	970.95	14,034	1,997.76
Tamil Nadu	35,06,454	1,65,455.58	43,40,748	1,81,634.98	34,20,745	1,91,350.67	39,07,361	2,19,118.87	28,06,608	2,39,879.93	23,50,340	2,81,696.93
Telangana	6,21,719	55,848.81	6,39,306	62,018.79	9,78,831	66,334.66	7,36,796	83,155.95	5,88,644	96,028.26	7,51,976	1,16,962.81
Tripura	2,72,766	2,595.59	2,23,377	2,689.29	3,05,442	3,116.69	61,411	2,168.20	53,142	2,340.35	1,02,411	2,978.15
Uttarakhand	3,89,867	26,474.71	4,90,851	33,662.37	10,43,434	28,751.41	2,55,909	17,591.92	3,20,832	47,319.83	2,68,736	26,006.06
Uttar Pradesh	24,89,760	90,201.48	28,33,312	88,733.16	29,57,770	1,05,215.15	24,33,223	1,36,723.44	19,75,107	1,32,130.25	27,45,236	1,95,413.75
West Bengal	40,83,128	80,936.52	52,16,942	88,995.02	62,53,215	95,779.19	16,51,406	1,01,202.28	13,52,587	1,06,509.13	24,55,459	1,31,256.60
All India (Total)	3,20,68,197	15,10,650.54	3,84,18,036	16,13,582.17	4,20,18,732	17,83,924.80	2,64,67,157	20,11,056.98	2,13,32,404	22,60,135.28	2,57,45,044	27,25,657.46

Source : Priority Sector Returns submitted by SCBs (excluding Regional Rural Banks)

राजस्थान में हवाई पट्टी का विकास

586. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा विकास योजना के अंतर्गत नागौर सहित राजस्थान में 14 हवाई पट्टियों को विकसित करने के लिए कोई कार्ययोजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त हवाई पट्टियों की विकास योजनाओं के संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार की कार्ययोजना के अनुसार उक्त हवाई पट्टियों को कब तक विकसित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) नागौर हवाई पट्टी के विकास के लिए अपेक्षित अवसंरचनात्मक आवश्यकताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोत):

(क) से (ग) हवाईअड्डों पर बुनियादी ढांचे का विस्तार और विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसे भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) और अन्य हवाईअड्डा प्रचालकों द्वारा समय-समय पर भूमि की उपलब्धता, वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों, यातायात की मांग और एयरलाइनों की ऐसे हवाईअड्डों से परिचालन करने की इच्छा के आधार पर किया जाता है।

भूमि अधिग्रहण, वित्तपोषण, आरएंड आर आदि सहित हवाईअड्डा परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित हवाईअड्डा विकासकर्ता या राज्य सरकार, जैसा भी मामला हो, की होती है। हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की समयसीमा भूमि अधिग्रहण, अनिवार्य क्लियरेंसों की उपलब्धता, वित्तीय समापन आदि जैसे कई कारकों पर निर्भर करती है।

(घ) नागौर हवाईपट्टी राजस्थान राज्य सरकार की है और यह क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (आरसीएस) - उड़ान (उड़े देश का आम नागरिक) दस्तावेज़ में असेवित हवाईअड्डों/हवाईपट्टियों की अनंतिम सूची में उपलब्ध है। हालांकि, उड़ान योजना के तहत पांच दौर की बोली प्रक्रिया पूरी होने तक किसी भी एयरलाइन बोलीदाता ने नागौर हवाईपट्टी से आरसीएस उड़ान प्रचालित करने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है।

नदी का मार्ग बदलने के लिए नेपाल से एनओसी

587. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कुल कितनी नदियां हैं तथा नगरपालिका क्षेत्रों का अनुपचारित मलजल किन नदियों में बहाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या नेपाल से निकलने वाली नदियों अर्थात् जिताधार तथा खांडो नदियों को मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने के मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने के लिए 4 जनवरी, 2025 को बिहार के सुपौल जिले के अंतर्गत बीरपुर में नेपाल तथा बिहार सरकार के जल संसाधन विभाग, केन्द्रीय जल संसाधन विभाग तथा स्थानीय संसद सदस्य के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच द्विपक्षीय वार्ता हुई है तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कोशी, जिताधार तथा खांडो नदियां अपनी मुख्यधारा से अपना मार्ग बदलकर बहती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सुपौल जिले के कुआनौती, कमालपुर तथा डगमारा गांव तथा अन्य ब्लॉक प्रभावित होते हैं, जिससे जान-माल को भारी क्षति पहुंचती है तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इन नदियों को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए नेपाल से अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र (एनओसी) की आवश्यकता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा ऐसी एनओसी प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने की संभावना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) वर्ष 2022 में प्रकाशित केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश की कुल 603 नदियों की निगरानी की गई और यह पाया गया कि 279 नदियों में से कुल 311 नदी खंड प्रदूषित थे।

इसका

विवरण

<https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdf.php?id=UmVwb3J0RmlsZXMTQ5OF8xNjcyOTg4MDQ1X211ZGIhcGhvdG8xMjk5NS5wZGY=> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख) दिनांक 4 जनवरी, 2025 के अनुसार इस विषय पर ऐसी कोई द्विपक्षीय वार्ता नहीं हुई है।

(ग) से (ङ) कोशी, जिताधर और खंडो नदियाँ अपनी मुख्यधारा से अपना मार्ग बदलकर बहती हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुआनौली, कमलपुर और डगमारा गाँव और सुपौल जिले के अन्य ब्लॉक प्रभावित होते हैं और जान-माल की क्षति होती है। इस संबंध में, जल संसाधन विभाग (डब्ल्यूआरडी), बिहार सरकार ने परियोजना की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) नामतः "भारत के हिस्से में खंडो नदी और नो मैन्स लैंड में जीता धार का चैनलाइजेशन (54.7992 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के साथ)" गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग, पटना को सौंप दी है, जिसमें कार्य नो मैन्स लैंड में आते हैं, जिसके निर्माण के लिए नेपाल सरकार से राजनयिक चैनल के माध्यम से पूर्व अनुमति की आवश्यकता होती है। इस संबंध में, 20 मार्च 2025 से 24 मार्च 2025 के दौरान बाढ़ और बाढ़ प्रबंधन पर संयुक्त समिति (जेसीआईएफएम) के उप-समूह के भारत और नेपाल के सदस्यों द्वारा स्थल का दौरा प्रस्तावित है।

PMKSY- ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT COMPONENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

588. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the total number of projects identified, completed and under progress under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Component in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise along with the time by which the pending projects are likely to be completed;
- (c) the details of the central assistance allocated and released to State of Andhra Pradesh under the said component during 2019-2025, year-wise;
- (d) the details of the irrigation potential generated under the said component/projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any studies to examine the progress of the said projects in the said State and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d) Presently, there are 8 nos major and medium irrigation projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana -Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme in Andhra Pradesh. Details of these projects are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (e) PMKSY-AIBP projects are regularly monitored by Central Water Commission and Monitoring reports consisting of comprehensive information on project progress and issues are regularly submitted to this Ministry. Further, there is dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) under the Ministry to monitor progress of the

projects. Apart from these, projects are regularly reviewed for progress and issues at the level of this Ministry.

STATEMENT

Status of Projects Under PMKSY-AIBP in Andhra Pradesh (Irrigation Potential (IP) in Thousand Hectare and Cost, Central Assistance (CA) in crore)

Project Name	Completion Status/Targeted completion	Approved Estimated Cost of AIBP Component	CA eligibility as on 01.04.16	Central Assistance Release						IP Created during 2016-2024
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
Gundlakamma	Jun, 26	397.41	19.870	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.970
Tadipudi LIS	Dec, 25	285.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.619
Thotapally	Jun, 25	420.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.518
Tarakaram Teerta Sagaram	Jun, 26	193.5	25.044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musurumilli	Dec, 26	153.52	8.609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pushkara LIS	Dec, 25	196.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.198
Yerracalva	Dec, 26	89.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maddigedda	Completed	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SAFETY AUDIT OF AIRPORTS

589. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the amount of funds allocated and actually spent on safety audit of airports across the country during each of the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the outcome of such safety audit conducted during the said period; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken by the Government at various airports in the country in light of safety audit report?

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

(a) to (c) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is the regulatory authority responsible for overseeing air transport services to, from, and within India, as well as enforcing civil aviation regulations. DGCA receives overall budgetary support from the Ministry of Finance as part of its Annual Budget. This support covers its requirement for day-to-day operations as well as fulfillment of its regulatory functions under the Bharatiya Vayuyan Adhiniyam, 2024 and under various rules framed thereat, for conducting surveillance, spot checks, night surveillance etc. of airports.; DGCA carry out Annual Surveillance inspections of licensed airports and observations raised during inspections are communicated to aerodrome operators for corrective actions. This is an ongoing process to ensure safe operations at airports so that airport infrastructure is maintained as per civil aviation requirement.

PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

590. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS BE PLEASED** to state:

(a) whether any measures are being taken to ensure safe and convenient pedestrian crossing facilities on National Highways, particularly in densely populated urban and rural areas in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the Government is addressing the challenges posed by insufficient or uniform crossing facilities on National Highways in rural areas, where the needs differ significantly from urban zones; and

(c) whether there are any plans to standardize or customize crossing infrastructure on National Highways to cater efficiently to the unique requirements of both urban and rural populations, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)to(c) Yes sir, measures such as construction of pedestrian underpasses, footpaths, foot-over bridges, pedestrian crossings, are provided based on detailed surveys and site requirements as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) specifications and Government guidelines for road and bridge works. In addition, based on category of road and traffic volume, various traffic calming measures such as transverse bar markings, rumble strips, raised pedestrian crossings, speed tables, etc. are adopted for speed management to ensure the safety of pedestrians. Also, regular safety audit is conducted on all National Highways (NHs) at design, construction, and pre-opening stage of National Highway projects as well as on existing NHs for ensuring safety of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users.

URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

591. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect in major cities of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any specific measures to mitigate the UHI effect, including the promotion of green roofs and urban forestry and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning including town planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories.

MoHUA has issued the addendum to Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL) -2016 on "India cooling action plan 2019 as an Advisory to State.
(<https://www.mohua.gov.in/upload/whatsnew/61b9785b508c3mbbl2016.pdf>)

Urban Green Guidelines, 2014 have been released by MoHUA as a guidance document to the states
([https://www.mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/G%20G%202014\(2\).pdf](https://www.mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/G%20G%202014(2).pdf)).

Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines issued by MoHUA through Chapter 5 - Urban Planning Approach, advocates promotion of Compact and Green city approach to release more land for

open spaces/Green spaces and recreation purpose, thereby reducing creation of urban heat islands. ([mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI_Guidelines_VolI\(2\).pdf](http://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI_Guidelines_VolI(2).pdf))

Further, under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2,442 park projects worth ₹1,522.09 crore has been developed adding 5,077-acre of green spaces. Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 1,676 Park projects worth ₹1,049.63 crore and 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,214.15 crore have been approved by MoHUA.

एनएच 24-के निर्माण में शिकायत

592. श्री अरुण कुमार :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेषकर शाहजहांपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-24 के निर्माण में घटिया किस्म की निर्माण सामग्री के उपयोग के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; (ख) यदि हां, तो आज की तारीख तक तत्संबंधी शिकायतवार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन शिकायतों की कोई जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क)से(ग) दिसंबर 2024 में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-24 (नई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-30) पर गर्रा नदी पुल में अस्वीकृत गर्डरों के उपयोग के संबंध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई। इस मामले की जांच भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) दिल्ली और कार्यक्षेत्र विशेषज्ञ के माध्यम से की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रीनफील्ड राजमार्ग परियोजनाएं

593. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ से पुरामहादेव मंदिर और गौरीपुर से गुजरने वाली ग्रीनफील्ड राजमार्ग परियोजना पर कार्य शुरू हो गया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) ऐसी कोई परियोजना विचाराधीन नहीं है। सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा/उन्नयन/विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त/आकलन करती है। निर्णय मानदंडों की पूर्ति, संपर्क की आवश्यकता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता तथा पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

सौभाग्य योजना

594. श्री विद्युत बरन महतो:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में विशेषकर झारखंड में 'सौभाग्य योजना' के अंतर्गत घरों को विद्युत कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार देश भर में विद्युत आपूर्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए कोई विशेष परियोजना चला रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने अक्टूबर, 2017 में प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) की शुरुआत की थी, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी इच्छुक गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी इच्छुक गरीब घरों को विद्युत कनेक्शन प्रदान करना है। सौभाग्य के तहत संस्वीकृत सभी कार्य सफलतापूर्वक पूरे हो चुके हैं और यह स्कीम दिनांक 31.03.2022 को बंद हो चुकी है।

राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान झारखंड राज्य के 17,30,708 घरों सहित लगभग 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने जुलाई 2021 में वितरण क्षेत्र की प्रचालन दक्षता और वित्तीय स्थिरता में सुधार के लिए संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की। इस स्कीम के तहत 2.78 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें नुकसान कम करने के लिए अवसंरचना और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य शामिल हैं। भारत सरकार स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों के ऑन-ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता दे रही है। अब तक, वितरण यूटिलिटी द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर, 9,97,680 घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,538 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसमें पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान) के अंतर्गत अभिचिन्हित विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित घरों और जनजातीय घरों के साथ-साथ डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के अंतर्गत अभिचिन्हित सार्वजनिक स्थानों के लिए ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण कार्य शामिल हैं।

ROADS/HIGHWAYS IN KALAHANDI AND NUAPADA**595. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:**

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

- (a) the total budget allocated for the construction and maintenance of roads and highways in Kalahandi and Nuapada regions;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the safety of people on roads and highways; and
- (c) the steps being taken to ensure that compensation is given on a priority basis to people who are involved in accidents and the family of such peoples?

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

- (a) Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Budgets are allocated state-wise and agency-wise. There is no provision for District-wise budget allocation for construction and maintenance of NHs. 16 Nos. of National Highway (NH) projects costing Rs.1,461.60 crore has been sanctioned in Kalahandi and Nuapada region since 2014, and necessary funds are available for the completion of these projects.
- (b) Provision for adequate road safety measures such as crash barriers on vulnerable locations, Solar street lights, Retro reflectorized signages, Road studs,

Road markings, etc as per IRC codes and Government's guidelines, is provided in contract agreement of National Highways works.

(c) As per section 161 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Central Government shall provide compensation in respect of death or grievous hurt to persons resulting from hit and run motor accidents. Accordingly, the compensation to Victims of Hit and Run Motor Accidents Scheme, 2022 has been notified by Central Government and has been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2022.

Under this Scheme, a fixed sum of Rs. 2 lakh is to be provided in case of death, and a fixed sum of Rs.50,000 is to be provided in case of grievous hurt. The compensation is required to be provided to the claimants as per a time-bound procedure defined under the Scheme. The Claims Enquiry Officer is required to submit a report along with his own recommendation within 1 month of receipt of claim, after which the Claims Settlement Commissioner is required to sanction the claim within 15 days of receipt of such report. Subsequently, the transfer of compensation amount to the claimant is to be processed by General Insurance Council within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the sanction order.

OIL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ALONG KERALA COAST

596. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken or approved any oil exploration activities along the Kerala Coast;
- (b) if so, the details of the exploration projects, including the areas identified, companies involved and timeline for completion;
- (c) the funds allocated and spent so far on these projects;
- (d) whether any environmental impact assessment have been conducted for these activities, and if so, the findings thereof;
- (e) the measures being taken to address concerns of coastal communities and stakeholders regarding the environmental and economic impact of oil exploration; and
- (f) the anticipated outcomes of the exploration in terms of oil and gas reserves, economic benefits and energy security for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

- (a) to (c) Exploration and Production contracts have been awarded by the Government in the Kerala Konkan Basin under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Open Acreages Licensing Policy (OALP) bid rounds. Details of the blocks are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The cumulative expenditure by the operators in the NELP blocks is approximately USD 689.455 Million.
- (d)and(e) Environmental clearances, including coastal zone clearances for oil and gas exploration as per the laws for the time being in force are essential before

commencement of the activities. This typically involves an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study after the award. The EIA process involves public hearing and ensures proper assessment of exploration activities on environment and only after obtaining necessary environmental clearances, with necessary safeguards measures for environmental protection and compliance, can companies commence exploration activities. Exploration and Production activities are undertaken in synergy with steps to enhance the livelihood of the people in the region as well as to ensure minimal impact on the environment.

(f) No Discovery was made in the blocks awarded under NELP regime. All the three Blocks awarded under OALP regime in Kerala Konkan Basin are under initial stages of exploration.

STATEMENT-I

1.Details of the blocks awarded under NELP regime

S.No.	Block Name	Round	Signing Year	Area Awarded	Operator
1	KK-DWN-2000/1	NELP - II	2002	18113	Reliance Industries Ltd.
2	KK-DWN-2000/2	NELP - II	2002	20998	ONGC Ltd.
3	KK-DWN-2000/3	NELP - II	2002	14889	Reliance Industries Ltd.
4	KK-DWN-2000/4	NELP - II	2002	26149	ONGC Ltd.
5	KK-DWN-2001/1	NELP - III	2003	27315	Reliance Industries Ltd.
6	KK-DWN-2001/2	NELP - III	2003	31515	Reliance Industries Ltd.

7	KK-DWN-2001/3	NELP - III	2003	21775	ONGC Ltd.
8	KK-DWN-2002/2	NELP - IV	2004	22810	ONGC Ltd.
9	KK-DWN-2002/3	NELP - IV	2004	20910	ONGC Ltd.
10	KK-DWN-2003/1	NELP - V	2005	18245	Reliance Industries Ltd.
11	KK-DWN-2003/2	NELP - V	2005	12285	Reliance Industries Ltd.
12	KK-DWN-2004/1	NELP - VI	2007	12324	ONGC Ltd.
13	KK-DWN-2005/1	NELP - VII	2008	14675	BHP Billiton
14	KK-DWN-2005/2	NELP - VII	2008	19234	ONGC Ltd.
15	KK-OSN-2000/1	NELP - II	2001	16125	ONGC Ltd.
16	KK-OSN-2001/2	NELP - III	2003	14120	ONGC Ltd.
17	KK-OSN-2001/3	NELP - III	2003	8595	ONGC Ltd.
18	KK-OSN-97/2	NELP - I	2000	19450	Reliance Industries Ltd.
19	KK-OSN-97/3	NELP - I	2000	15910	ONGC Ltd.

Note:

- i. The blocks awarded were in Shallow waters and Deep waters. No onland blocks were awarded.
- ii. All blocks awarded, as above, are relinquished and non-operational. Currently, no exploration related activities are in progress.

2. Details of blocks awarded under OALP regime: -

S.NO.	Block	OALP Round	Year	Area Awarded (sq.km)	Contractor	Type Of Block	Timelines as per Policy
1	KK-OSHP-	OALP-III	2019	3519.69	Oil India Limited	shallow water	3 years

	2018/1						
2	KK-DWHP-2022/1	OALP-VIII	2022	1112.71	ONGC Limited	deep water	4 years
3	KK-OSHP-2022/1	OALP-VIII	2022	6717.56	ONGC Limited	shallow water	3 years

Source: Directorate General of Hydrocarbons

PROGRESS OF JJM IN ALATHUR PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY IN KERALA

597. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Kerala, especially in Alathur Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of Central and State share earmarked, sanctioned and utilized for JJM in Kerala; and
- (c) whether the Government has achieved any progress in the construction of over-head tanks at various locations under the JJM project in Alathur Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household in the country, including those in the State of Kerala and Alathur Parliamentary Constituency, to have assured potable water of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis, through tap water connection.

To ensure the successful implementation of Mission, Government of India has been regularly reviewing the implementation with respective State Governments including Kerala. Further, review meetings, conferences, workshops, video conferences, etc. are also held at highest level wherein States are advised to plan and expedite the implementation to achieve the goal in a time-bound manner. In addition, field visits are also undertaken by NJJM team to handhold the States for expeditious implementation of the Mission. The district and village-wise status of tap water connection in rural areas, including those in the districts of Kerala, is in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

(b) The year-wise details of Central fund allocated, fund drawn and fund utilization reported by the State of Kerala, are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central share					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	2.58	248.76	101.29	103.87	62.69	57.23

2020-21	41.18	404.24	303.18	344.36	304.29	311.25
2021-22	40.07	1,804.59	1,353.44	1,393.51	957.44	1,059.57
2022-23	436.08	2,206.54	2,206.54	2,642.62	1,741.93	1,741.68
2023-24	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
2024-25*	106.45	1,949.36	974.68	1,081.13	963.40	949.48

Source: JJM-IMIS

*(As on 03.02.2025)

(c) Drinking Water being a State subject, States have been empowered to plan, design, approve, implement and operate and maintain drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. As such details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects, including their specifications and implementation details, are not maintained at the Government of India level.

सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण

598. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संबंधित प्राधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी भूमि पर बने मकानों को गिराए जाने की स्थिति में प्राधिकारियों से मुआवजा वसूल न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का सरकारी भूमि पर ऐसे अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) जी, नहीं। सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण केवल संबंधित अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण नहीं होता। सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण के कई कारण हैं, जिनमें मुकदमेबाजी के कारण तकनीकी अतिक्रमण भी शामिल है।

(ख) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है। अतः, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) भूमि उपयोग का विनियमन और नगर नियोजन राज्य के विषय हैं और सरकारी भूमि पर अवैध अतिक्रमण से संबंधित मामले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। हालाँकि, जहाँ तक दिल्ली में आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के भूमि और विकास कार्यालय की संपत्तियों का सवाल है, अतिक्रमण के मामले में प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई और सार्वजनिक परिसर (अनधिकृत कब्जे की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 जैसे कानूनी प्रावधानों के माध्यम से निपटा जाता है।

अपशिष्ट, कचरा और मल-जल का प्रबंधन

599. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

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

(क) क्या देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपशिष्ट, कचरा और मल-जल का प्रबंधन एक गंभीर मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है/की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार अपशिष्ट और मल-जल शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए राज्यों को कोई वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है और यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष का वर्षवार, शहरवार और राज्यवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में राज्यों द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई की प्रगति का आकलन/मूल्यांकन करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) और (ख) कचरा, अपशिष्ट और सीवेज से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन -शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) और 25 जून, 2015 को 500 शहरों में अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) शुरू किया है।

चरण-1 में जमीनी स्तर पर किए गए कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) 2.0 को 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 1 अक्टूबर, 2026 तक लॉन्च किया गया है जिसका उद्देश्य सभी शहरों में सुरक्षित स्वच्छता और नगरपालिका के ठोस कचरे का वैज्ञानिक तरीके से प्रसंस्करण करना है।

शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनाने के लिए 1 अक्टूबर 2021 को अमृत 2.0 लॉन्च किया गया है। अमृत 2.0 देश के 500 शहरों से लेकर सभी संविधिक कस्बों तक जलापूर्ति में सार्वभौमिक कवरेज को बढ़ाकर जीवन को आसान बनाएगा।

(ग) एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय हिस्सा (सीएस) सहायता राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न प्रकार के एमएसडब्ल्यू प्रबंधन संयंत्रों जैसे अपशिष्ट से खाद (डब्ल्यूटीसी), अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा (डब्ल्यूटीई), जैव-मीथेनेशन, सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधाएं (एमआरएफ) और पुराने अपशिष्ट डंपसाइट

निपटान आदि की स्थापना के लिए दी गई है। एसबीएम-यू और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के लिए बजट प्रावधान का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :

(करोड़ रुपए में)		
एसबीएम चरण	बजट परिव्यय	केंद्रीय हिस्सा
एसबीएम-यू (2014-2021)	62,009	14,623
एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021-2026)	1,41,600	36,465

एसबीएम-यू और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत केंद्रीय हिस्से की निधियां राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती है, शहरों को नहीं। इसलिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में शहर-वार निधियों का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। इसके अलावा, एसबीएम-यू के तहत निधियां पूरे मिशन अवधि के लिए आवंटित की जाती है, न कि वार्षिक आधार पर।

अमृत के सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 34,501 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 889 परियोजनाओं की शुरु की गई है, जिनमें से 32,175 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य वास्तविक रूप से निष्पादित किए जा चुके हैं। अमृत 2.0 के तहत सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन क्षेत्र में अब तक 67,649 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 592 परियोजनाओं पर कार्य चल रहा है, जिसमें 6,739 एमएलडी सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट क्षमता का निर्माण/संवर्द्धन और 2,089 एमएलडी रीसाइकिल/पुनः उपयोग शामिल है।

राज्यों/यूएलबी को तकनीकी सहायता देने के लिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ने सीवरेज और सीवेज शोधन प्रणालियों तथा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर मैनुअल जारी किए हैं और सीवेज तथा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकियों के चयन के लिए विभिन्न परामर्शिकाएँ और दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए हैं। इसके अलावा, क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों की क्षमता निर्माण का काम भी नियमित रूप से किया जा रहा है।

(घ) इन योजनाओं की निगरानी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रगति पर प्रस्तुत की गई जानकारी की विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा तथा क्षेत्रीय दौरों के माध्यम से की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शहरों में एसबीएम-यू के कार्यान्वयन में स्वच्छता की स्थिति तथा प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए तीसरे पक्ष के मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से एसबीएम-यू के अंतर्गत प्रतिवर्ष 'स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण' सर्वे किया जाता है।

TOLL PLAZAS

600. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the details of toll tax collected from commuters in Tamil Nadu from 2019, year-wise;

(b) whether the amount collected from commuters by various toll plazas in the country was higher than that prescribed in toll plaza rules, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that toll plazas collect only prescribed fees/tax from the users;

(d) the number of toll plazas in the Karur Parliamentary Constituency; and

(e) the contract periods of the said toll plazas?

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

(a) The details of user fee (Toll) collected from highway users in the state of Tamil Nadu from 2019, are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	User fee collection (in Crore Rupees)
1.	2019-20	2,610.43
2.	2020-21	2,332.79
3.	2021-22	2,695.78
4.	2022-23	3,817.49
5.	2023-24	4,221.50
6.	2024-25 (up to December, 2024)	2,871.54

(b) No, Sir. User fee at fee plaza is collected for the use of section of National Highway as per the provisions of National Highways Fee Rules applicable for the respective category of vehicles uniformly across the country.

(c) Electronic mode of collection of user fee is implemented at all Fee Plazas which ensures that only the rate applicable for the particular category of vehicle is levied from the FASTag account of the road user automatically while crossing the Fee Plaza.

Further, the rates applicable for various category of vehicles are displayed at the Fee Plaza for the information of the highway users.

(d) and (e) There are a total of 04 user fee plazas operational in the Karur Parliamentary Constituency. Details are hereunder:

NH No.	Section	Name of Fee Plaza	Type of Fee Plaza	Contract Period	Remarks
83	Trichy-Dindugul Section	Ponnambalapatti	BOT (Toll)	From 15.01.2008 to 14.01.2038	Period as per Concession Agreement

81	Trichy-Karur Section	Manavasi	BOT (Toll)	From 15.01.2008 to 14.01.2038	Period as per Concession Agreement
44	Karur-Dindigul Section	Velanchettiyur	BOT (Toll)	From 16.10.2006 to 15.10.2026	Period as per Concession Agreement
38	Trichy-Tovarankurichi-Madurai Section	Boothakudi	EPC	From 10.07.2024 to 10.07.2025	Contract period of present Fee Collection Agency (One year Contract)

Furthermore, the fee as notified as per Concession Agreement shall be leviable till the end of the concession period and after the concession period is over, the fee shall be collected by the Central Government or the executing authority as per the fee specified under sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of National Highway Fee Rules, 2008 on the date of transfer of such section of the National Highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, as the case may be, to be revised annually. However, in respect of a public funded project, the fee leviable shall continue to be collected in perpetuity for such section of the National Highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, as the case may be, to be revised annually in accordance with these rules.”

In case of BOT Projects, after the end of Concession period, the Toll Plaza is handed over to Central Government and thereafter the Toll is collected by the Central Government through its implementing Agencies.

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES IN ODISHA**601. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote food processing industries in Odisha, particularly in tribal-dominated and backward districts during the last three financial years and the current year, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of food processing units set up in Odisha under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) along with other relevant schemes during the said period; and
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals for setting up of Mega Food Parks or Cold Chain projects from Odisha and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a) In order to promote and ensure overall development in the food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its Central Sector Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally Sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country including all districts of Odisha. These schemes are not region or state

specific but demand driven. Under sub-schemes of PMKSY, MoFPI provides mostly credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) to entrepreneurs with total outlay of Rs.5520 crore for 15th Finance Commission Cycle. MoFPI also provides financial, technical and business support for setting up/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises under PMFME scheme. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with total outlay of Rs.10,000 crores. PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The Scheme is operational for a period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crores.

(b)and(c) MoFPI does not set up food processing units on its own. However, it incentivizes setting up of these Industries through its schemes. The details of approved projects under PMKSY, PMFME and PLISFPI since 2021-22 in Odisha is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of approved Mega Food Parks and Cold Chain Projects under PMKSY Scheme since its inception in Odisha is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

A. List of approved projects under Component Scheme of PMKSY since 2021-22

Sl. No.	Project Name	District	Project Cost (Rs in Cr.)	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs in Cr.)
Component Scheme-- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure				

1	MaaShakambhari Foods	Sambalpur	27.41	10.00
2	B One Business House Pvt Ltd	Khorda	33.79	9.90
3	Alashore Marine Exports Private Limited	Balasore	36.49	8.51
4	SAARAS Allied Agro and Food Private Limited	Balangir	36.30	5.50
5	OVO Farm Private Limited	Balangir	54.42	5.66
Component Scheme-- Creation of Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters				
6	Vijaya Nagar Biotech Private Limited	Nabarangpur	50.52	10.00
Component Scheme-- Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities				
7	TABP Snacks And Beverages Pvt Ltd	Raygada	14.39	5.00
8	Flamingo Shrimpex (P) Ltd	Khurda	35.96	4.91
9	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit 1)	Nabarangpur	8.03	2.72
10	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit 3)	Nabarangpur	7.11	2.46
11	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit 4)	Nabarangpur	4.25	1.47
12	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit-5)	Nabarangpur	4.23	1.46
13	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit 2)	Nabarangpur	4.15	1.43

B. Micro Food Processing Industry based proposals approved in Odisha state under PMFME since 2020-21

Number of Micro Food Processing Industries approved with credit linked subsidy:

1789

Number of Self Help Groups supported for Seed Capital: 26905

C. List of projects with committed Investments under PLISFPI Scheme since 2021-22

Sr.No	Beneficiary Name	Sector	District	Committed Investment (Rs in Cr.)
1.	PARLE AGRO PRIVATE LIMITED	Fruits&Vegetables	KHORDA	25.8
2.	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	Fruits&Vegetables	BARGARH	12.5
3.	GADRE MARINE EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED	Marine Products	Balasore	24.85
4.	BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Consumer Products (RTC/RTE)	Khurda	50
5.	ITC LIMITED	Consumer Products (RTC/RTE)	Khurda	14.5

STATEMENT-II

Details of Mega Food Parks and Cold Chain Projects under PMKSY since its inception in Odisha

S. No.	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost (Rs in Cr)	Amount of grant approved (Rs in Cr)
Component Scheme- Mega Food Parks			
1	MIT'S Mega Food Park Ltd	87.88	45.94
2	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	121.95	50.00

Component Scheme- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure			
3	Om OilandFlour Mills Ltd.	13.45	2.08
4	Falcon Marine Exports Limited	77.18	10.00
5	Highland Agro	53.08	10.00
6	Sabri Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	49.39	10.00
7	MaaShakambhari Foods	27.41	10.00
8	B One Business House Pvt Ltd	33.79	9.90
9	Alashore Marine Exports Private Limited	36.49	8.51
10	SAARAS Allied Agro and Food Private Limited	36.30	5.50
11	OVO Farm Private Limited	54.42	5.66

AGRO PROCESSING CLUSTERS

602. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has approved Agro Processing Clusters (APCs) in different States of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar and Bhagalpur districts of Bihar;
- (b) the details of the clusters proposed to be set up in Bihar, district-wise;
- (c) whether adequate financial aid would be made available to these clusters;
- (d) if so, the details of project costs, grant-in-aid, etc., proposed to be given to the above clusters; and
- (e) the time by which the above clusters are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing the Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster (APC), a sub-scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), with the aim to create modern infrastructure for the food processing sector from farm to market.

Under the APC Scheme, as on date, 75 projects have been approved including 01 project at Begusarai in Bihar having total project cost of Rs. 30.43 crores and approved grant-in-aid of 7.91 crores. The details of 75 approved projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

MoFPI does not set up Agro Processing Cluster (APCs) on its own in the country. The APC Scheme is a demand driven scheme and is not State/District specific. The proposals under APC Scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EoI) from time to time from all the States/UTs including the State of Bihar. The APC Scheme provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost to general category and @50% of eligible project cost to SC/ST and NER states, ITDP areas, subject to maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore per project. Timeline for completion and operationalization of projects is 24 months for General category projects and 30 months for SC/ST/NER&ITDP projects.

STATEMENT-I**Details of 75 approved projects under APC schemes**

S. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	State	Date of approval	Project cost	Grant Approved	Released GIA
1	M/s Charan Biotech Private Ltd	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	10.11.2022	29.003	9.8752	0
2	M/s Gama Biotech Farms	NTR	Andhra Pradesh	10.11.2022	28.06	9.433	0
3	M/s Ramansinghs Global Food Park	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	20.11.2023	25.85	10.00	0
4	M/s MR Agrotech Industries	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	20.11.2023	28.76	10.00	0
5	M/s Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	28.02.2024	48.66	10.00	0
6	M/s Aalamandha Food Park	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	28.02.2024	20.78	10.00	0
7	M/s Subh Karan Food Park	Kamrup (Rural)	Assam	03.10.2019	22.513	10.00	7.29
8	M/s Jai Shree Krishna Developers	Tinsukia	Assam	03.12.2019	19.117	8.7268	6.05
9	M/s Surindera Agro Processing Cluster	Sonitpur	Assam	09.01.2020	20.536	9.1446	7.67
10	M/s Sumitra Agro Food Park	Darrang	Assam	30.03.2021	19.4408	7.5911	5.61
11	M/s Salt Range Agri Solutions LLP	Morigaon	Assam	17.03.2021	23.0664	9.8947	3.12
12	M/s Nezone Foods	Kamrup	Assam	10.11.2022	25.546	10.00	0
13	M/s Pride East Entertainments Private Limited	Nagaon	Assam	10.11.2022	25.877	10.00	0

14	M/s Kay Dee Agro Industries	Cachar	Assam	20.11.2023	27.24	10.00	0
15	M/s Shreekangan Food Park	Begusarai	Bihar	15.03.2019	30.434	7.9081	2.49
16	M/s K K Agro Trade Ventures Private Limited	Bemetara	Chhattisgarh	28.02.2024	68.866	10	0
17	M/s Patel Retail Pvt. Ltd.	Kutch	Gujarat	07.02.2019	13.7	4.36	3.98
18	M/s Shukun Builders Private Limited	Banaskantha	Gujarat	31.08.2018	31.65	10.00	6.91
19	M/s J R Foods and Beverages	Navsari	Gujarat	01.07.2019	30.158	8.75	6.13
20	M/s Maharaja Dehydration Pvt. Ltd.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	08.06.2020	16.11	4.31	3.08
21	M/s Shree Shyam Snacks Food Private Limited	Hisar	Haryana	18.02.2019	10.26	3.03	2.16
22	M/s Karnal Food Pack Cluster Limited	Karnal	Haryana	06.04.2018	32.97	9.863	6.94
23	M/s Anant Raj Limited	Rewari	Haryana	10.11.2022	37.678	10.00	0
24	M/s Great Himalayan Farm Fresh	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	31.07.2018	24.49	10.00	7.21
25	M/s APG Foods Division Private Limited	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	28.02.2024	22.664	10.00	0
26	M/s ZumZumAgri Fresh	Shopian	J&K	05.11.2018	24.39	10.00	7.42
27	M/s GEM Food Park LLP	Devanagere	Karnataka	15.03.2019	40.01	9.77	6.92
28	M/s Udupi Food Park	Udupi	Karnataka	16.03.2021	16.08	5.23	3.75
29	M/s Sri Lakshmi Balaji Agro Park Private Ltd	Koppal	Karnataka	10.11.2022	36.34	10.00	0
30	M/s Chendayad Granites Private	Wayanad	Kerala	03.10.2019	29.5	9.9706	8.82

	Limited						
31	M/s Synthite Industries Private Limited	Ernakulam	Kerala	30.04.2020	42.222	9.0504	8.37
32	M/s Nimar Agro Park	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	08.06.2018	31.55	10.00	7.15
33	M/s Bharti Agro Cluster	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	19.12.2018	26.13	9.80	6.93
34	M/s Prashun Foods Pvt Ltd	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	24.12.2020	23.6	9.8655	6.65
35	M/s Indore Food Park Private Limited	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	10.11.2022	39.862	10.00	0
36	M/s Sahyadri Farmers Producer Company Limited	Nashik	Maharashtra	15.03.2018	33.27	8.656	8.43
37	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Limited	Nanded	Maharashtra	15.03.2018	30.99	10.00	6.5
38	M/s Swabhimani Co-op Industrial Estate Ltd.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	15.03.2018	31.97	10.00	6.95
39	M/s Kisan Sampada Food Park Industries	Nagpur	Maharashtra	08.06.2018	29.96	9.69	8.34
40	M/s Madhur Food Park LLP	Dhule	Maharashtra	31.08.2018	25.84	10.00	6.54
41	M/s Reva Tapi Valley Industrial Development	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	01.08.2019	27.06	10.00	6.75
42	M/s PravinMasalewale	Satara	Maharashtra	24.12.2020	64.69	10.00	6.75
43	M/s BahetiKrushiSamuha LLP	Washim	Maharashtra	16.03.2021	12.544	2.8496	1.99
44	M/s Chinteshwar Agro Processing Pvt Ltd	Beed,	Maharashtra	17.11.2021	22.504	8.2796	5.65
45	M/s Varsha Agro	Pune	Maharashtra	10.11.2022	40.67	10.00	0
46	M/s Arya Food and Other Products	Solapur	Maharashtra	20.11.2023	28.545	10.00	0

	Processing Unit						
47	M/s Divyansh Agro And Food Park	Bhandra	Maharashtra	10.11.2022	26.652	10.00	0
48	M/s Harrshiv Healthy Foods and More Private Limited	Nagpur	Maharashtra	28.02.2024	39.32	10	0
49	M/s Vijaya Nagar Biotech Private Limited	Nabarangpur	Odisha	10.11.2022	50.524	10.00	3.33
50	M/s SMS Food Park	Jalandhar	Punjab	15.03.2019	15.197	4.6877	3.19
51	M/s Big Belly Brothers Gourmet Grounds	Muktsar	Punjab	08.06.2018	27.86	8.66828	6.16
52	M/s T R Mega Foods and Beverages LLP	Firozpur	Punjab	03.07.2019	27.44	6.7598	5.14
53	M/s Garuda Urban Remedies Limited	Jalore	Rajasthan	10.11.2022	38.65	10.00	3.33
54	M/s Greatech Agro Private Limited	Jaipur	Rajasthan	10.11.2022	35.143	10.00	0
55	M/s Landmark Agro	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	10.11.2022	40.046	10.00	0
56	M/s Greenfields Agro Park	Tonk	Rajasthan	20.11.2023	23.21	8.6411	2.88
57	M/s JFK International	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	01.08.2019	16.71	4.1921	2.86
58	M/s P Duraisamy Maharaja Rice Mills Pvt Ltd	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	03.10.2019	25.06	8.1502	6.23
59	M/s Tiruvannamalai Market Committee	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.506	5.7487	1.81
60	M/s Salem Market Committee	Salem	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.252	5.9753	1.88
61	M/s Theni Market Committee	Theni	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	26.308	5.9955	1.88
62	M/s Dharmapuri Market Committee	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	26.826	5.8937	1.85

63	M/s Madurai Market Committee	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	32.066	5.7912	1.82
64	M/s Dindigul Market Committee	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	29.018	6.7357	2.12
65	M/s Cuddalore Market Committee	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.002	5.9793	1.88
66	M/s Delta Foods	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	08.06.2020	24.3125	7.472	5.25
67	M/s Vamsi RS Industrial Zone	Erode	Tamil Nadu	17.11.2021	33.167	9.1351	0
68	M/s Integrated Service Point Private Limited	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	28.02.2024	42.635	10	0
69	M/s Kakumanu Seeds	Siddipet	Telangana	29.04.2020	39.8	7.4333	5.02
70	M/s Mahadevi Agro Mills Private Limited	Siddipet	Telangana	10.11.2022	44.48	10.00	3.33
71	M/s Gayatri Agro Industrial Power Limited	Nalgonda	Telangana	10.11.2022	23.393	5.8254	3.88
72	M/s Rajendar Feeds LLP	Siddipet	Telangana	20.11.2023	44.00	10.00	0
73	M/s Gemini Edibles and Fats India Limited	Ranga Reddy	Telangana	28.02.2024	217.78	10.00	0
74	M/s Govindgreen Foods Infratech	Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh	06.04.2018	34.31	9.02	7.11
75	M/s CRD Foods	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	07.12.2018	21.05	10.00	9.73

'हर घर नल से जल' संबंधी पहल

603. श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की 'हर घर नल से जल' संबंधी पहल के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024 तक देश, विशेषकर गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्येक घर में नल से जल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या जल जीवन मिशन प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को कार्यशील घरेलू नल से जल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा जेजेएम के अंतर्गत 'हर घर जल' के रूप में प्रमाणित किए गए गांवों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या वर्ष 2019 से ग्रामीण घरों में नल से जल कनेक्शनों में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) बाराबंकी जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'हर घर नल से जल' पहल के अंतर्गत छूट गए परिवारों को नल से जल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार की समयबद्ध कार्य योजना क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (घ) अगस्त 2019 से, भारत सरकार, राज्यों की भागीदारी में, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल को लागू कर रही है, ताकि गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों सहित देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर निर्धारित गुणवत्ता का सुनिश्चित पीने योग्य पानी मिल सके।

माह अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.7%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, दिनांक 03.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, लगभग 12.21 करोड़ और ग्रामीण

परिवारों को जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल के तहत नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, दिनांक 03.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.44 करोड़ (79.69%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है। अब तक, 11 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात् गोवा, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव, हरियाणा, तेलंगाना, पुडुचेरी, गुजरात, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम 'हर घर जल' राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बन गए हैं अर्थात् 100% परिवारों में जल आपूर्ति हो रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित शेष राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी परिपूर्णता योजना के अनुसार मिशन के पूरा होने के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराबंकी जिले सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिशन के तहत प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन की जिला-वार और ग्राम-वार स्थिति भी पब्लिक डोमेन में है और जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड पर उपलब्ध है:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

जेजेएम के कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, किसी गांव में सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन का प्रावधान करने के बाद, योजना को लागू करने वाला विभाग ग्राम पंचायत को पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करता है और गांव को जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस पर 'हर घर जल' गांव के रूप में चिह्नित करता है। इसके बाद, ग्राम सभा अपनी बैठक में कार्य पूरा होने की रिपोर्ट को जोर से पढ़ते हुए, औपचारिक रूप से 'हर घर जल' गांव के रूप में स्वयं को प्रमाणित करते हुए प्रस्ताव पारित करती है। कार्यान्वयन विभाग द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्रमाण पत्र की प्रति, ग्राम सभा द्वारा पारित संकल्प और ग्राम सभा का एक छोटा वीडियो जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड पर दर्शाया जाता है और गांव को जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस में प्रमाणित चिह्नित

किया जाता है। इस प्रकार, प्रमाणन केवल ग्राम स्तर पर और गांव के सभी परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के बाद ही किया जाता है।

राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 03.02.2025 तक, 'हर घर जल' के रूप में सूचित किए गए लगभग 2.51 लाख गांवों में से 1.53 लाख से अधिक गांवों को संबंधित ग्राम सभा द्वारा प्रमाणित किया गया है।

विवरण

जेजेएम: दिनांक 03.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शनों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति

संख्या लाख में

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	दिनांक 15.8.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		दिनांक 15.8.2019 से नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए ग्रामीण परिवार		अब तक, नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	%	संख्या	%	संख्या	%
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4	गोवा	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00

9	पुदुचेरी	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12	उत्तराखंड	14.51	1.30	8.98	12.80	88.25	14.11	97.24
13	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	92.57	0.39	96.05
14	बिहार	167.55	3.16	1.89	157.19	93.82	160.36	95.71
15	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.23	88.87	3.37	92.69
16	लक्षद्वीप	0.13		0.00	0.12	91.39	0.12	91.39
17	सिक्किम	1.33	0.70	52.96	0.50	37.82	1.21	90.78
18	तमिलनाडु	125.28	21.76	17.37	88.94	71.00	110.71	88.37
19	महाराष्ट्र	146.81	48.44	32.99	80.94	55.13	129.38	88.13
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	267.29	5.16	1.93	228.84	85.62	234.01	87.55
21	त्रिपुरा	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.13	81.68	6.38	84.94
22	कर्नाटक	101.32	24.51	24.19	59.67	58.90	84.19	83.09
23	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.28	81.06	5.32	81.76
24	असम	72.25	1.11	1.54	57.65	79.78	58.76	81.32
25	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19.24	5.75	29.92	9.79	50.89	15.54	80.81
26	छत्तीसगढ़	50.04	3.20	6.39	37.01	73.96	40.21	80.35
27	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.59
28	ओडिशा	88.70	3.11	3.50	64.66	72.90	67.77	76.41
29	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.71	41.56	70.45	73.74
30	मध्य प्रदेश	111.89	13.53	12.09	61.72	55.17	75.25	67.26
31	राजस्थान	107.77	11.74	10.89	47.87	44.42	59.61	55.31
32	झारखंड	62.56	3.45	5.52	30.74	49.14	34.19	54.65
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.57	2.15	1.22	93.37	53.18	95.51	54.40
34	केरल	70.80	16.64	23.51	21.75	30.73	38.39	54.23
	कुल	19,36.93	3,23.63	16.71	12,20.99	63.04	15,44.62	79.75

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

मानपुर हवाई पट्टी से हवाई सेवाएं

604. श्री लुम्बा राम:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना उड़ें देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस उड़ान) के अंतर्गत मानपुर हवाई पट्टी से हवाई सेवाएं शुरू करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या प्रजापति ब्रह्मकुमारी समाज ने मानपुर हवाई पट्टी से अहमदाबाद, जयपुर, दिल्ली, मुम्बई, उदयपुर सहित देश के अन्य प्रमुख और महानगरों के लिए विमान सेवाएं शुरू होने की स्थिति में सभी उड़ानों में अग्रिम बुकिंग करने का आश्वासन दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का तीर्थयात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए प्रायोगिक आधार पर उक्त हवाई पट्टी से हिंडन हवाई पट्टी तक हवाई सेवाएं शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत मानपुर हवाई पट्टी से विमान सेवाएं शुरू करने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) से (घ) क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़ें देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) एक बाजार-संचालित योजना है, जिसमें और अधिक गंतव्यों और मार्गों को कवर करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया के दौर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। विशेष मार्गों पर मांग के अपने आकलन के आधार पर, इच्छुक एयरलाइनें उड़ान योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के समय हवाईअड्डों को जोड़ने के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। राजस्थान में मानपुर (आबू रोड) हवाईपट्टी बोली प्रक्रिया की योजना के तहत असेवित हवाईअड्डों की सूची में उपलब्ध है। योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के पांच दौर पूरे होने तक मानपुर हवाईपट्टी से/तक उड़ान परिचालित करने के लिए कोई बोली प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। योजना के प्रावधानों के

अनुसार, असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार/उन्नयन वैध बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से उन्हें चिह्नित करके और चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालक को अवार्ड करके किया जाता है।

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS**

605. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes being implemented for tribal development in Maharashtra during the last five years, scheme/district- wise, particularly in Nashik and Dhule;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized for each of the above schemes during the said period, scheme/district-wise, in Maharashtra, particularly in Nashik and Dhule;
- (c) the details of physical targets set and achieved while implementing the above schemes during the said period, year/scheme/district-wise in Maharashtra, particularly in Nashik and Dhule;
- (d) whether there is time and cost overrun of any of the above schemes and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for expediting the projects?

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

(a) to (c) Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country. 41 Ministries/Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. Schemes along-with funds allocated by the obligated Ministries/Departments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given at Statement 10B of Expenditure Profile of Union Budget document in the link <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf>.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country. Details of major schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Ministry does not release fund to districts directly.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin, 1,45,461 houses were sanctioned for STs in Nashik, of which 58,972 have been completed. In Dhule, 91681 houses were sanctioned for STs, and of them 39,950 have been completed. Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN), 2,32,594 ST farmers in Nashik and 79,146 ST farmers in Dhule were benefitted in 2023-24.

4975 villages under 32 districts of Maharashtra covering 46,94,682 STs are being covered under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan. 767 village of Nashik covering 8,28,239 STs and 213 villages of Dhule covering 3,21,369 STs are being covered under Abhiyan. Under Grant-in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Rs 417.49 lakh was sanctioned to NGOs working in Nashik benefitting 1979 STs and Rs. 2617.03 Lakh to NGOs in Dhule benefitting 10549 STs from 2019-20 to 2023-24.

As informed by Department of Tribal Development, Maharashtra, physical and financial progress of schemes of the Ministry in Nashik and Dhule districts is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) to (e) Department of Tribal Development, Maharashtra has informed that implementation of the schemes is in progress as per the guidelines of the schemes and there has been no increase in the fixed amount. Regular review of projects/schemes is being taken by the department.

Further, Ministry convenes meetings/ conferences with State officials for speeding up of implementation of the scheme, and reviewing the physical and financial progress. Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of scheme is also obtained. Ministry-wise interactive dashboards have been developed on PM Gati Shakti portal under PM JANMAN to regularly monitor the intervention-wise or ministry-wise progress of the mission.

STATEMENT-I

Brief details of major schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the country:

(i) Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan: Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has total budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr).

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN): Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) on 15th November 2023, which is celebrated as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas. The mission with financial outlay of around Rs.24,000 Crore aims to saturate PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of un-electrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in time bound manner in 3 years.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), which has been designed through the merger of two existing schemes for the promotion of

tribal livelihood, i.e., “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP” and “Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce”.

The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP. Procurement and Marketing operation at pre-fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies in the event of the prevailing market price of the particular MFP item falling below the stipulated MSP. Simultaneously other medium and long-term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP and market intelligence development will also be addressed.

(iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country.

(v) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution: Under the Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution, Grants are released to States, having ST population for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. This is a Special Area Programme and 100% grants are provided to States. Funds are released to the State Governments depending on the felt needs of ST population to bridge the gap in infrastructure activities in the fields of education, health, skill development, livelihood, drinking water, sanitation, etc.

(vi) Grant-in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes: Under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry funds projects in the fields of education and health, covering residential schools, non-residential schools, hostels, mobile dispensaries, ten or more bedded hospitals, livelihood, etc.

(vii) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students: The scheme is applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX –X. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Scholarship of Rs.225/-per month for day scholars and Rs.525/-per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year. Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except North East and Hills States/UT like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

(viii) Post Matric Scholarship to ST students: The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary levels to enable them to complete their education. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of Rs.230 to Rs.1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except NE and Hilly States/UT of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

(ix) National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates: The Scheme provides for financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD and Post-Doctoral study abroad. A total of 20 awards are given every year. Of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Parental/family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.

(x) National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:

(a) National Scholarship– (Top class) Scheme [Graduate level]: The objective of the scheme is to encourage meritorious ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed

courses in any of the 265 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry. Family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum. Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(b) National Fellowship for ST students: 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for MPhil and PhD. Fellowship is granted as per UGC norms.

(xi) Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs): Ministry extends support to the State Governments through the Scheme to set up new TRIs where it didn't exist and to strengthen functioning of existing TRIs to carry out its core responsibility towards Research and Documentation, Training and capacity building, promotion of rich tribal heritage etc. To preserve tribal art and culture, financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art and artefacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. Funding under this Scheme is 100% grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the TRIs on need basis with the approval of Apex Committee.

STATEMENT-II**Financial and Physical Report of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Nashik and Dhule districts**

(Funds in Rs. Lakhs)

Sr No.	District	Project	Year	Scheme	Project Name	Funds allocated	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	Unspent	Physical Target	Achieved	Scheme Status
1	Nashik	Nashik	2023-24	PM-JANMAN	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (Multi-Purpose Center)	120.00	120.00	120.00	61.67	58.33	2	0	Ongoing
					Total	120.00	120.00	120.00	61.67	58.33	2	0	
1	Nashik	Nashik	2019-20	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	5000.31	5000.31	5000.31	5000.31	0.00	26899	23203	Completed
2	Nashik	Nashik	2020-21	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	6500.81	6500.81	6500.81	6500.81	0.00	25147	21392	Completed
3	Nashik	Nashik	2021-22	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	7700.72	7700.72	7700.72	7700.72	0.00	24308	20653	Completed
4	Nashik	Nashik	2022-23	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	8800.39	8800.39	8800.39	8800.39	0.00	24954	21241	Completed
5	Nashik	Nashik	2023-24	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	8700.96	8700.96	8700.96	8700.96	0.00	24954	21241	Completed
					Total	36703.19	36703.19	36703.19	36703.19	0.00	126262	107730	

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1	Dhule	Dhule	2019-20	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	1000.35	1000.35	1000.35	1000.35	0.00	5695	5209	Completed
2	Dhule	Dhule	2020-21	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	1200.44	1200.44	1200.44	1200.44	0.00	5331	4818	Completed
3	Dhule	Dhule	2021-22	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	1200.50	1200.50	1200.50	1200.50	0.00	5141	4655	Completed
4	Dhule	Dhule	2022-23	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	1400.35	1400.35	1400.35	1400.35	0.00	5731	5055	Completed
5	Dhule	Dhule	2023-24	Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	1600.94	1600.94	1600.94	1600.94	0.00	5731	5055	Completed
					Total	6402.58	6402.58	6402.58	6402.58	0.00	27629	24792	
1	Nashik	ATC Nashik	2019-20	SCA	Kayapalat Abhiyan - Furnishing Ashram Schools and Hostels	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	162	162	Completed
					Total	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	162	162	
1	Nashik	ATC Nashik	2019-20	275(1)	Furniture to Ashram schools (KAYAPALAT)	3452.06	3452.06	3452.06	3451.90	0.16	232	232	Completed
2	Nashik	ATC Nashik	2019-20	275(1)	Tribal Youth Entrepreneurship Development Program 4 days Journey	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.31	0.69	50	50	Completed
					Total	3457.06	3457.06	3457.06	3456.21	0.85	282	282	

1	Nashik	Nashik	2019-20	SCA	Providing essential and modern equipment to PHC/RH for reduce Maternal mortality rateand High risk Pregnancy [1.Resucitation Kit @14500 2] Tubectomy Set @ 5500	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1	1	Completed
2	Nashik	Nashik	2019-20	SCA	Maharashtra AndhshraddhaNirmoolan Samiti-Interactive Lectures with demonstration to curb superstitious practices 5 lac year 1and5 lac Y 2	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	5	5	Completed
3	Nashik	Nashik	2021-22and2022-23	SCA	Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)	2360.99	2360.99	1038.16	1038.16	0.00	126	0	Ongoing
					Total	2362.34	2362.34	1039.51	1039.51	0.00	132	6	
1	Nashik	Nashik	2019-20	275(1)	Monitoring and Evaluation (CCTV Camera Provide in A.S.)	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.53	0.00	24	24	Completed
					Total	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.53	0.00	24	24	

1	Nashik	Kalwan	2019-20	SCA	Maharashtra AndhshraddhaNirmoolan Samiti-Interactive Lectures with demonstration to curb superstitious practices 5 lac year 1and5 lac Y 2	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	5	5	Completed
					Total	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	5	5	
1	Nashik	Kalwan	2019-20	275(1)	Monitoring and Evaluation (CCTV Camera Provide in A.S.)	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.00	6	6	Completed
					Total	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.00	6	6	
1	Dhule	Dhule	2019-20	SCA	Maharashtra AndhshraddhaNirmoolan Samiti-Interactive Lectures with demonstration to curb superstitious practices 5 lac year 1and5 lac Y 2	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	10	10	Completed
					Total	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	10	10	
2	Dhule	Dhule	2021- 22and2022- 23	SCA	Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)	1932.24	1932.24	849.63	70.82	778.81	118	0	Ongoing
					Total	1932.24	1932.24	849.63	70.82	778.81	118	0	

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1	Dhule	Dhule	2019-20	275(1)	Providing heat pump water heater for bathing facilities for student in government ashram school (PO ITDP Dhule) and EMRS	64.00	64.00	64.00	48.99	15.01	2	2	Completed
2	Dhule	Dhule	2020-21	275(1)	Providing heat pump water heater for bathing facilities for student in government ashram school (PO ITDP Dhule) and EMRS	64.00	64.00	64.00	48.98	15.02	2	2	Completed
					Total	128.00	128.00	128.00	97.97	30.03	4	4	

CONNECTIVITY AT CHANDIGARH AIRPORT

606. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to increase the domestic and international connectivity at Chandigarh Airport and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for not utilising the old terminal building which is lying vacant/unused after renovation?

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

(a) With the repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation has been fully deregulated. Airlines are free to induct any aircraft type and to select markets and routes. The decision to introduce air services to/from any airport is taken by the airlines depending upon their operational and commercial viability and policy of the airlines.

The international operations of airlines are governed by the bilateral Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and the respective country. In accordance with ASA, Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations to/from any international airport to foreign destinations as per mutually agreed capacity limits, while any designated foreign airline can operate to/from a point in India if it is designated as a point of call in the ASA. The commencement of direct international

flights from any point in India is purely a commercial decision of scheduled airlines on the basis of passenger demand, availability of slots, economic viability of the route and other associated factors.

(b) With the commencement of operations at the new terminal at Chandigarh Airport, the old terminal building has been repurposed for various uses like housing of Communication, Navigation, and Surveillance (CNS) facilities, Electrical, Civil, Finance, Human Resources, and other administrative works of AAI. Additionally, the Multi Aviation Training Institute, run by M/s. NSDC, operated from the old terminal during February 2018 to December 2022.

बरेली में स्वच्छता और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए पहल

607. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

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

(क) बरेली में पेयजल की समस्या के समाधान के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बरेली में सफाई और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए नगर निगम द्वारा की गई नई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बरेली में यातायात जाम और प्रदूषण की समस्या के समाधान करने के लिए क्या कार्य योजना है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) जल राज्य का विषय है। इसके अलावा, संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, घरेलू उद्देश्य के लिए जल आपूर्ति शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों की जिम्मेदारी है। भारत

सरकार योजनाबद्ध उपायों/परामर्शिकायों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। यह राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) में पेयजल आपूर्ति में सुधार के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) को लागू कर रहा है, जिसे 25 जून 2015 को देश भर के चुनिंदा 500 शहरों (अब 15 विलय किए गए शहरों सहित 485 शहर) और कस्बों में लॉन्च किया गया था। अमृत के तहत, बरेली शहर ने 286.95 करोड़ रुपये की 11 परियोजनाएँ शुरू की हैं, जिनमें 19.47 करोड़ रुपये की 2 जलापूर्ति परियोजनाएँ शामिल हैं। बरेली में अमृत मिशन के तहत 17,710 नल कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं।

01 अक्टूबर, 2021 को सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरों में अमृत 2.0 की शुरुआत की गई है, जिससे शहर 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बन सकेंगे। अमृत 2.0 के तहत अब तक बरेली जिले में 278.09 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली 14 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसमें 2.04 लाख नए/सर्विस नल कनेक्शन को कवर करने वाली 251.29 करोड़ रुपये की 8 जलापूर्ति परियोजनाएँ शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, शहरी नियोजन, शहरी परिवहन, जन स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (यूएलबी)/राज्य के विषय हैं और बरेली सहित शहरी क्षेत्रों में सफाई, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, यातायात और प्रदूषण संबंधी मुद्दों का समाधान सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी यूएलबी/राज्य सरकारों की है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, बरेली नगर निगम ने नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, स्वच्छता और यातायात भीड़भाड़ को कम करने के लिए कई पहल की हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं: -

- कुशल अपशिष्ट संग्रहण: दो निजी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से घरों से अलग-अलग कचरे का डोर-टू-डोर (डी2डी) संग्रहण, जिसकी निगरानी एकीकृत कमांड और नियंत्रण केंद्र (आईसीसीसी) से ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (जीपीएस) आधारित सक्षम वाहनों के माध्यम से की जाती है।
- अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन अवसंरचना:
 - शुष्क अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए 5 सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधाएं (एमआरएफ) और 40 मिनी एमआरएफ केंद्र।
 - विकेन्द्रीकृत गीले अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए 33 सामुदायिक कम्पोस्टर्स और 5 जैविक अपशिष्ट कम्पोस्टिंग (ओडब्ल्यूसी) मशीनें, एक केन्द्रीकृत कम्पोस्ट प्रसंस्करण इकाई द्वारा अनुपूरिता।
 - पुराने अपशिष्ट निपटान के लिए पारंपरिक जैव-उपचार विधियाँ।
- दृश्य स्वच्छता - 30 नगरपालिका वार्डों में सफाई और झाड़ू लगाने का कार्य निजी एजेंसियों को सौंपा गया है। मैकेनिकल रोड स्वीपिंग मशीनें लगभग 50 किलोमीटर (किमी) प्रमुख सड़कों की सफाई करती हैं, जिन्हें सुपर सकर, हैवी टिपर और स्किड लोडर जैसे नए खरीदे गए उपकरणों की मदद से साफ किया जाता है।
- बरेली स्मार्ट सिटी ने मौजूदा सड़कों का पुनर्विकास किया, जिसके तहत जंक्शनों को फिर से डिजाइन किया गया और सड़कों को चौड़ा किया गया, जिसमें पैदल यात्री और जल निकासी व्यवस्था शामिल है। बरेली स्मार्ट सिटी ने आईसीसीसी परियोजना को लागू किया, जिसके तहत यातायात की भीड़ को कम करने के लिए 21 जंक्शनों पर इंटेलिजेंट ट्रैफिक मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (आईटीएमएस) स्थापित किया गया है और शहर में प्रदूषण की निगरानी के लिए 3 पर्यावरण सेंसर लगाए गए हैं।

भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध उपायों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। अमृत के अंतर्गत, वृक्षारोपण के माध्यम से वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए बरेली शहर में 6.16 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 6 हरित क्षेत्र और पार्क परियोजनाएं शुरू की गईं।

उत्तर प्रदेश को एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत निधियां

608. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निधियां आबंटित करने के लिए सरकार (एआईबीपी) द्वारा क्या दिशानिर्देश निर्धारित किए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सहित कुछ राज्यों को अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कम धनराशि आबंटित की जा रही है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है/किए जाने का विचार है/?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत किसी परियोजना को इस स्कीम के तहत शामिल करने के समय केंद्रीय सहायता केवल सिंचाई और पेयजल के कार्य घटकों की शेष लागत के अनुपातिक वित्तपोषण तक ही सीमित होती है।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी परियोजनाओं के लिए नवीनतम दिशानिर्देश

<https://pmksy-mowr.nic.in/aibp->

[mis/Manual/Guidelines_PMKS_Y_AIBP_National_Projects_%202022.pdf](https://pmksy-mowr.nic.in/aibp-mis/Manual/Guidelines_PMKS_Y_AIBP_National_Projects_%202022.pdf)

पर उपलब्ध हैं।

वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान, राज्यों के साथ परामर्श करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना - त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी) के तहत शामिल करने के लिए 19 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में चल रही निन्यानवे (99) प्रमुख/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं (एमएमआई) (और 7 चरण) को चुना गया है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2021-26 के दौरान, पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन को जारी रखने के अनुमोदन के बाद, 7 राज्यों में नौ परियोजनाएँ, पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत शामिल की गई हैं।

इसके अलावा, दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, परियोजना द्वारा की गई प्रगति और एक वित्तीय वर्ष में उस परियोजना के लिए राज्य द्वारा प्रदान किए गए बजटीय आवंटन के आधार पर ही परियोजनाओं को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की चार (4) परियोजनाओं को पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत शामिल किया गया है। अप्रैल 2016 से इन परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता के रूप में 1,421.82 करोड़ रुपये प्रदान किए गए हैं।

प्रकाशा-बुराई लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना, नंदुरबार, महाराष्ट्र

609. एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार तालुका और जिले में प्रकाशा-बुराई लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना काफी समय से लंबित है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि संपूर्ण नंदुरबार तालुका और पड़ोसी तालुका पानी की कमी के कारण धीरे-धीरे सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र बनते जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या सरकार की महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली शेष निधियों पर विचार करते हुए इस परियोजना के लिए अपेक्षित निधियों का 40 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक आबंटित करने और जारी करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या उक्त परियोजना के लिए निधियां आबंटित और वितरित कर दी गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या नंदुरबार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत किए जाने से रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) जल राज्य विषय होने के नाते, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की योजना बनाना, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करना, संचालित करना और प्रबंधित करना और राज्य में सिंचाई प्रणाली को अधिक व्यापक बनाने हेतु कार्य योजना तैयार करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी होती है। इस संबंध में, भारत सरकार की भूमिका तकनीकी सहयोग प्रदान करने और जारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पहचान की गई परियोजनाओं के लिए आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने तक सीमित है। इसके अलावा, इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) द्वारा अंतर-राज्य नदी प्रणालियों की प्रमुख और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के संबंध में तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।

महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार तालुका और जिले में प्रकाशा-बुराई लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना का निर्माण महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा अपने वित्तीय संसाधनों से किया जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परियोजना के लिए 793.95 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन मार्च 2024 में प्रदान किया गया है। परियोजना पर अब तक 121.94 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का व्यय किया गया है। इस परियोजना में महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार और धुले जिलों के 7,085 हेक्टेयर सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र की सिंचाई किए जाने की क्षमता है।

प्रकाशा-बुराई लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव महाराष्ट्र सरकार की ओर से इस मंत्रालय को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले सहित देशभर में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर भूजल स्तर की प्रत्येक वर्ष में चार बार निगरानी करता है। नवंबर 2024 में महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले में मापे गए जिला-वार जल स्तर की जानकारी **विवरण -I** में दी गयी है। इसके आंकड़ों की समीक्षा से पता चलता है कि नंदुरबार जिले में, लगभग 84% विश्लेषित कुओं का जल स्तर 0-10 मीटर (एमबीजीएल) की सीमा में आते हैं।

दशकीय उतार-चढ़ाव अर्थात्, नवंबर 2024 की तुलना में पिछले दस वर्षों (2014-2023) के नवंबर जल स्तर के दशकीय औसत से करने पर पता चलता है कि जमीन के पानी के स्तर में दीर्घकालिक उतार-चढ़ाव यह दर्शाता है कि नंदुरबार जिले के 78% कुओं में जल स्तर में वृद्धि हो रही है। महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले में दशकीय जल स्तर के उतार-चढ़ाव की जानकारी को भी **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ड.) भारत सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले की सिंचाई विकास और भूजल संवर्धन हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

1. महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) घटक के अंतर्गत 18,461 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई का विकास किया गया है।
2. 16,383 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को शामिल करते हुए महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले की चार परियोजनाओं को पीएमकेएसवाई के जलाशय विकास (डब्ल्यू डी) घटक के तहत स्वीकृत किया गया है।
3. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी ने महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले सहित लगभग 25 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर के समग्र मैपिंग योग्य क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जलधारा मानचित्रण (एनएक्यूयूआईएम) परियोजना को पूर्ण कर लिया है। जलधारा के मानचित्र और प्रबंधन योजनाओं को तैयार कर लिया गया है और कार्यान्वयन हेतु संबंधित राज्य

एजेंसियों के साथ साझा किया गया है। प्रबंधन योजनाओं में मांग और आपूर्ति पक्ष कार्यकलाप के माध्यम से विभिन्न जल संरक्षण उपायों को शामिल किया गया है।

4. एनएक्यूयूआईएम अध्ययन के तहत क्षमता निर्माण के रूप में, 2019 में नंदुरबार और शाहदा तालुकों में कुल दो टियर-III प्रशिक्षण (ब्लॉक स्तर प्रशिक्षण) आयोजित किए गए जिसमें 237 प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया। 2021 में धुले जिले के शिरपुर तालुका में 47 प्रतिभागियों के साथ एक सार्वजनिक इंटरैक्शन कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। राज्य एजेंसी द्वारा भारत जल सप्ताह-2015 (आईडब्ल्यूडब्ल्यू-2015) के दौरान नंदुरबार जिले में 'सतत विकास हेतु जल प्रबंधन' विषय पर 'हमारा जल- हमारा जीवन' एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई।

5. सीजीब्ल्यूबी ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ परामर्श करके भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण हेतु मास्टर योजना-2020 तैयार की है, जो देश की विभिन्न भूभाग स्थितियों के लिए विभिन्न संरचनाओं को दर्शाने वाली एक मैक्रो स्तर की योजना है, जिसमें अनुमानित लागत भी शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में देश में 185 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर (बीसीएम) मानसून वर्षा के उपयोग के माध्यम से लगभग 1.42 करोड़ वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस मास्टर योजना में महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले के संबंध में, 25,755 वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

विवरण -I

क. महाराष्ट्र में नंदुरबार जिले में वर्ष 2024 के मानसून पश्चात अवलोकित कुओं के प्रतिशत के जल स्तर वितरण की गहराई (अविकसित जलभृत)

जिले का नाम	विश्लेषित कुओं की संख्या	जल स्तर की रेंज में की गहराई की प्रतिशतता दर्शाने वाले कुओं की संख्या (एमबीजीएल)											
		0 से 2		2 से 5		5 से 10		10 से 20		20 से 40		> 40	
		संख्या	%	संख्या	%	संख्या	%	संख्या	%	संख्या	%	संख्या	%
नंदुरबार	19	1	5.3	13	68.4	2	10.5	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0

ख. वर्ष 2014 से 2023 तक के बाद के मानसून के औसत और 2024 के बाद के मानसून (महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार जिले) के बीच जल स्तर में परिवर्तन का वर्गीकरण

जिले का नाम	विश्लेषित कुओं की संख्या	जल स्तर चढ़ाव की प्रतिशतता दर्शाने-की रेंज में की उतार (एम) वाले कुओं की संख्या											
		वृद्धि						गिरावट					
		0 से 2		2 से 4		> 4		0 से 2		2 से 4		> 4	
नंदुरबार	18	5	27.8	6	33.3	3	16.7	4	22.2	0	0	0	0

एनएच-730 का सुदृढीकरण

610. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-730 को चौड़ा और मजबूत बनाने के लिए कोई योजनाएं बनाई हैं;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा देश भर में राष्ट्रीय और राज्य राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार नई सड़क योजनाएं बनाने में स्थानीय निवासियों और निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने का विचार रखती है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में सरकार मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। देश में रारा नेटवर्क का विस्तार वर्तमान में

लगभग 1,46,195 किमी तक हो गया है। देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं। ये भारतमाला परियोजना है और इनमें समाहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास परियोजना (एनएचडीपी), उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष त्वरित सड़क विकास कार्यक्रम (एसएआरडीपी-एनई), लेफ्ट विंग चरमपंथी प्रभावित क्षेत्र (एलडब्ल्यूई) में सड़कों के विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम, विजयवाड़ा-रांची सड़क विकास और बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं (ईएपी) शामिल हैं। उपरोक्त किसी भी योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल न किए गए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों को यातायात सघनता, सड़क की स्थिति, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मूल [रारा (मूल)] कार्यों के तहत विकास के लिए लिया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। तदनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण परियोजनाओं सहित कार्य यातायात सघनता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता, पीएम गति शक्ति नेशनल मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर किए जाते हैं, ताकि रारा को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखा जा सके।

मार्च 2012 में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-730 के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित होने के बाद से इस पर 3477 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से सोलह परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इसके अलावा रारा-730 पर 1507 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से छह कार्य भी शुरू किए गए हैं; इन कार्यों का विवरण विवरण में संलग्न है। रारा-730 की 72 किलोमीटर लंबाई में चार लेन के लिए डीपीआर (विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट) का कार्य भी शुरू कर दिया गया है।

(घ) डीपीआर परामर्शदाता परियोजना के विचारार्थ विषय (टीओआर) के अनुसार डीपीआर तैयार करने के दौरान जनता, परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों, नगर निगम के अधिकारियों, संबंधित सरकारी एजेंसियों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श करते हैं। निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के

सुझावों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है और उचित निर्णय के लिए विभिन्न अन्य कारकों के साथ उनका विश्लेषण किया जाता है।

विवरण

वर्तमान में रारा-730 पर किए जा रहे कार्यों का विवरण						
क्र. सं.	परियोजनाओं का नाम	जिले	लंबाई (किमी)	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	प्रारंभ तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति
1	ईपीसी मोड पर रारा 730-के किमी के पास से शुरू होकर 281.930 730-राराके किमी के 284.900 पीएस +2एल पास समाप्त होकर विन्यास सहित गिलौला बाईपास का निर्माण।	श्रावस्ती	3.51	62.18	06.01.2024	37%
2	ईपीसी मोड के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में रारा 730-पर शोहरतगढ़ बाईपास का निर्माण	सिद्धार्थनगर	6.27	189.31	24.11.2023	15%
3	ईपीसी आधार पर एनएच-730 के किमी 420.00 (शोहरतगढ़) से किमी 454.00 (उसका बाजार) तक 2एल+पीएस तक सुधार और उन्नयन	सिद्धार्थनगर और महाराजगंज	32.54	509.65	15.03.2024	12%
4	ईपीसी मोड के तहत रारा 330-के किमी 730-से रारा 223.000के किमी 2एल नम्य तक 328.300 फुटपाथ विन्यास के साथ बलरामपुर बाईपास का निर्माण	बलरामपुर	20.52	515.69	03.08.2024	13%
5	ईपीसी मोड पर रारा-730 के किमी.103.907 और किमी.120.985 पर दो लेन आरओबी का निर्माण।	लखीमपुरखेरी	1 जॉब	99.64	22.12.2020	89%

6	ईपीसी आधार पर रासा-730 पर किमी 2+735 पर एक फ्लाईओवर और किमी 31+260 पर एक प्रमुख पुल का निर्माण।	पीलीभीत	1 जॉब	126.94	09.12.2022	77%

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMEGP

611. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

- (a) the current status of the implementation of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in West Bengal along with the number of beneficiaries recorded during the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) the measures introduced to improve the effectiveness of the scheme in providing self-employment opportunities to youth and women in West Bengal; and
- (c) the total funds allocated and utilised under PMEGP in West Bengal during the last fiscal year?

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

- (a) The District-wise performance of PMEGP in West Bengal in terms of number of micro units assisted, Margin Money (MM) subsidy disbursed and estimated

employment generated since the last 5 years i.e. FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The measures introduced to improve the effectiveness of the scheme in providing self-employment opportunities to youth and women across the country, including West Bengal, are given below:

- i. Maximum project cost admissible for setting up of new project has been increased from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh in Manufacturing sector and from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh in Services sector.
- ii. Beneficiaries under Special Category including women are provided with higher subsidy of 25% and 35% of the project cost in urban and rural areas respectively as compared to 15% and 25% of the project cost for General Category beneficiaries.
- iii. Contribution of beneficiaries under Special Category including women is 05% as compared to 10% for General Category beneficiaries.
- iv. Conduct of awareness programmes, workshops and exhibitions in all the States/UTs including backward and under-performing areas with focus on special category.
- v. Conduct of two-days free online Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for prospective entrepreneurs.
- vi. Acceptance of PMEGP applications from prospective beneficiaries in 11 regional languages since January 2024.

- vii. Industries related to Animal Husbandry like dairy, poultry, aquaculture, insects (bees, sericulture, etc.) have been allowed under the scheme.
 - viii. Webinars are organized for setting up of micro-enterprises on every Sunday to create awareness among the youth and prospective entrepreneurs.
- (c) PMEGP being a Central sector scheme, no State wise allocation of budget is done. Funds are utilized based on the demand generated and loans sanctioned by the financial institutions. Margin Money subsidy disbursed under the scheme for the State of West Bengal is Rs. 74.23 crore during financial year 2023-24.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise performance of PMEGP in West Bengal in terms of number of micro units assisted, margin money subsidy disbursed and estimated employment generated during the last 5 years is as follows:

Districts	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
	No. of Units Assisted	MM subsidy (Rs. Cr.)	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of Units Assisted	MM subsidy (Rs. Cr.)	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of Units Assisted	MM subsidy (Rs. Cr.)	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of Units Assisted	MM subsidy (Rs. Cr.)	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of Units Assisted	MM subsidy (Rs. Cr.)	Est. Empl. Generated
Alipurduar	47	1.13	376	125	3.61	1,000	68	1.98	544	82	3.63	656	70	2.83	560
Bankura	64	1.53	512	38	0.92	304	45	1.02	360	38	1.38	304	41	1.93	328
Bardhaman	75	1.70	600	52	1.37	416	68	1.44	544	46	1.47	368	57	2.32	456
Birbhum	80	1.84	640	82	2.01	656	92	2.57	736	76	2.13	608	114	3.42	912
Coochbehar	80	1.75	640	98	2.78	784	60	1.49	480	114	3.16	912	118	3.85	944
Darjeeling	71	1.68	568	80	2.18	640	69	1.96	552	50	1.33	400	37	1.41	296
Hooghly	41	0.95	328	41	1.07	328	56	1.67	448	69	1.76	552	49	1.94	392
Howrah	80	2.40	640	37	1.01	296	70	1.74	560	115	2.75	920	83	2.40	664
Jalpaiguri	17	0.46	136	38	0.87	304	131	4.12	1,048	67	2.57	536	49	2.12	392
Jhargam		0.00	0	7	0.32	56	9	0.40	72	22	0.54	176	13	0.39	104

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Kalimpong	9	0.16	72	5	0.12	40	12	0.35	96	22	0.48	176	21	0.56	168
Kolkata	13	0.34	104	12	0.17	96	13	0.15	104	15	0.16	120	9	0.43	72
Maldah	41	0.77	328	58	1.77	464	51	1.46	408	58	2.05	464	43	2.09	344
Medinipur East	576	24.25	4,608	555	23.78	4,440	653	32.17	5,224	462	20.05	3,696	454	20.86	3,632
Murshidabad	185	6.94	1,480	211	7.00	1,688	204	6.75	1,632	233	7.47	1,864	208	6.79	1,664
Nadia	219	15.05	1,752	80	4.96	640	63	2.71	504	58	2.79	464	62	2.58	496
North Dinajpur	4	0.09	32	14	0.28	112	64	2.06	512	28	0.92	224	6	0.25	48
North Twenty Four Pargans	227	8.55	1,816	215	7.86	1,720	232	8.68	1,856	244	8.73	1,952	186	7.36	1,488
Paschim Burdwan	11	0.29	88	5	0.16	40	10	0.38	80	8	0.43	64	7	0.62	56
Paschim Medinipur	78	2.06	624	90	3.12	720	68	2.27	544	52	1.67	416	66	2.12	528
Purulia	43	1.99	344	36	1.43	288	30	0.91	240	30	0.95	240	55	1.56	440
South Dinajpur	51	1.78	408	56	2.49	448	62	2.90	496	33	1.12	264	23	0.65	184
South Twenty Four Pargans	208	9.10	1,664	135	4.96	1,080	175	6.23	1,400	204	6.55	1,632	148	5.76	1,184

EXPENSES INCURRED ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

612. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the expenses incurred on construction and maintenance/repair of National Highways, separately during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the budget allocated and actual expenses incurred on maintenance/repair of Assam-Agartala National Highway during the last five years; and
- (c) the steps taken by the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) for rectification/corrective measures for proper maintenance of Assam-Agartala highway as per provisions of the Contract/Concession Agreement?

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

- (a) Expenditure incurred by the Government on development and Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) during the last five years are as under:-

	Expenditure (in ₹Crore)	
Year	Development of NHs	M&R of NHs
2019-20	141,630	3,011
2020-21	164,476	5,948
2021-22	210,072	5,135
2022-23	215,212	6,278

2023-24	262,159	6,523
Total	993,549	26,894

(b) Expenditure of Rs. 187 Crore has been incurred on M&R of NHs stretches (NH Nos. 6, 8 and 37) from Guwahati in Assam to Agartala in Tripura via Shillong in Meghalaya during the last five years.

(c) Out of total NH length of about 577 km from Guwahati to Agartala via Shillong, about 236 km length is under Concession Period / Defect Liability Period (DLP), in which maintenance works are taken up by the concerned Concessionaire / Contractor. Further, widening / strengthening works have been taken up in about 129 km length. In remaining 213 km length, maintenance works has been taken up by National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) / State Government to keep the NHs stretches in traffic worthy condition.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN ODISHA

613. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) the Government's plans for the development of road infrastructure in Odisha's key tourist destinations in 2025-2026 with the objective of improving accessibility and promoting tourism;

- (b) the steps taken by the Government to prioritize road infrastructure development in the aspirational districts of Odisha, particularly to enhance connectivity with major urban centres and to support local economic development;
- (c) the details of any specific road projects aimed at enhancing access to Odisha's cultural and heritage sites and the manner in which these projects are expected to benefit the State's tourism sector; and
- (d) the measures being taken to ensure that road infrastructure projects in tourism areas and aspirational districts are sustainable, environment friendly and designed to foster long-term growth?

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

- (a) Development of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and planning is done to improve connectivity to aspirational districts, industrial centers, tourist Centers and heritage sites, etc. Since 2014, the government has awarded 174 National Highway (NH) projects, and spent Rs.35,131crore, to enhance connectivity and promote local development in the State. Tourist destinations like Puri, Konark, Satapada, Jiranga, Bhitarkanika National Park, and Similipal Tiger Reserve are well connected with National Highways NH-316, NH-326A, NH-20, and NH-49, respectively.
- (b) The Government is giving priority to road infrastructure development in the aspirational districts of Odisha for their local socio-economic development and

improved connectivity to major urban centers. The details of such major projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) The details of such important projects are given in the enclosed **STATEMENT-II**. These Projects are expected to benefit the State Tourism sector and improve access to cultural and heritage sites like Puri, Konark, and coastal regions of Odisha.

(d) Various measures, like use of fly ash, slag, construction and demolition waste, inert materials of landfill, waste plastic, crumb rubber modified bitumen, milling and recycling, geosynthetics including jute and coir, ground granulated blast furnace slag, etc., are taken for sustainable and environment friendly development of NH projects including in tourism areas and aspirational districts for their long term development.

STATEMENT-I

Details of major projects in Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of Project	District Covered	Length (Km)	Sanctioned Cost (In Rs. Cr.)
	Ongoing Works			
1	Construction of road from km 0/0 to 72/0 of NH-26 such as 4 lane from km 0/0 to 21/0 (Bargarh to Barpali) and 2L+PS from km 21/0 to 72/0 (Barpali to Bolangir)	Bargarh, Sonepur&Bolangir	72	414.24
2	Construction of two lane with PS including LA from km 56/780 to km 68/367 of NH-59 (Rigdol to Belgaon section) in the State of Odisha.	Bolangir	11.51	95.76

3	Widening of existing road of KalingaGhat in Valley side for elimination of Black spot using innovative Reinforced Earth Composite/Hybrid system from km 86/330 to 86/615 including Reconstruction Minor Bridge at Ch. 86/700 of NH-157 in the State of Odisha under Annual Plan 2021-22.	Kandhamal	0.31	29.69
4	Realignment from km 227/700 to 227/970, km 233/260 to 233/980, km 234/090 to 234/860 and km 235/980 to 236/770 of NH-26 (Missing section of Bhawanipatna - Koksara stretch) on EPC mode in the State of Odisha under Annual Plan 2022-23.	Kalahandi	2.48	28.26
5	Widening and strengthening to 2L+PS of NH-26 from km 367/480 to 376/480 for the year 2022-23 under NH(O) in the State of Odisha.	Koraput	9.00	44.06
6	Construction of Bypass road to Balangir town from km 72/400 (Desing km 0/0) to km 79/800 (Design km 11/670) of NH-26 in the State of Odisha.	Bolangir	11.67	238.78
7	Construction of four lane bypass to Jeypore town on NH-26 including land acquisition in the State of Odisha under Annual Plan 2021-22.	Koraput	4.91	135.18
8	Construction of Kotpad Bypass to two lane with paved shoulder configuration on NH-63 in the State of Odisha under Annual Plan 2021-22.	Koraput	14.31	74.48
9	Construction of 5 HL Bridges at km 379/000 (Pangam), km 439/400 (Potteru), km 444/237 (Kongurukonda), km 457/075 (MV-90) and km 468/150 (MV-96) of NH-326 (Malkangiri-Motu Road) in the state of Odisha.	Malkangiri	9.72	154.05
10	Construction of H.L Major Bridge at Ch. 323/957, H.L. Major Bridge at Ch. 323/780andRCC Box at Ch. 323/500 over Kolab river, near Patraput (Koraput district) on NH-326 in the State of Odisha.	Koraput	0.12	24.22
11	Construction of 4 HL bridges at Ch. 377/420, Ch. 423/800, Ch. 433/750 and Ch. 484/500 on Malkangiri-Motu Road on NH-326 in the State of Odisha under Annual Plan 2021-22.	Malkangiri	4.47	67.88

12	Construction of 4 lane ROB with approaches in lieu of LC No. RV-172 at km 176.00 of NH-201 (present NH-26) at Kesinga including land acquisition in the state of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2021-22	Kalahandi	3.56	324.09
13	Construction of new Minor Bridge across JerigudaNallah at km 297/520 (Design Ch.) of NH-326 including approaches in the State of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23.	Koraput	0.60	8.81
14	Construction of truck parking at Bijakhaman of Bolangir town from km 79/700 to 80/00 adjacent to NH-26 in the state of Odisha.	Bolangir	0.00	11.8
15	Rectification of accident prone area with widening of curveandre-alignment the road of GovindapallyGhat portion at Ch. 348/900 and 350/400 of NH-326 in the State of Odisha under Road Safety Annual Plan 2022-23	Malkangiri	1.34	7.91
16	Rectification of accident prone area with widening of curveandre-alignment the road of JeyporeGhat area at Ch. 349/000 and Ch. 347/800 of NH-26 in the State of Odisha under Road Safety Annual Plan 2022-23.	Koraput	1.04	6.74
17	Cuttack-Angul section of NH-42 (New NH-55), Package I	Dhenkanal	59.80	1108.62
18	Cuttack-Angul section of NH-42 (New NH-55), Package II	Dhenkanal	51.80	1109.80
19	Talcher-Kamakhyanagar Section of NH-200 (New NH-53)	Dhenkanal	41.73	795.18
20	Kamakhyanagar – Duburi Section of NH-200 (New NH-53)	Dhenkanal	51.10	761.11
21	6L Greenfield Kaliagura to Baunsagura section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 249+000 to Km. 293+000 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam economic corridor.(OD-5)	Koraput	44.00	1918.49
22	6L Greenfield Baunsagura to Baraja section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 293+000 to Km. 338+500 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam economic corridor. (OD-6)	Koraput	45.50	1632.17
23	6L Greenfield Baraja to Kandili section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 338+500 to Km. 342+500 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam economic corridor. (OD-7)	Koraput	4.00	922.59
24	6L Greenfield Kandili to Tumbigura section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 342+500 to Km. 365+033 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam economic corridor. (OD-8)	Koraput	22.53	1912.84

25	6L Greenfield Dhanara to Hatibena section of NH-130CD Road (from km. 124+661 to km.146+500) (OD-1)	Nabarangapur	21.84	638.32
26	6L Greenfield Hatibena to Badakumari section of NH-130CD Road (from km. 146+500 to km.179+000) (OD-2)	Nabarangapur	32.50	11018.14
27	6L Greenfield Badakumari to Karki section of NH-130CD Road (from km. 179+000 to km.226+500) (OD-3)	Nabarangapur	47.50	1303.88
28	6L Greenfield Karki to Kaligura section of NH-130CD Road (from km. 226+500 to km.249+000) (OD-4)	Nabarangapur	22.50	671.65
	Sanctioned but yet to be Commenced			
1	Construction of 2 lane with paved shoulder bypass to Bhawanipatna town including LA on NH-26 in the State of Odisha under Annual Plan 2021-22	Kalahandi	10.58	226.23
2	Construction of Borigumma Bypass on NH-26 from km 317.400 to km 320.700 (design chainage 317.400 to km 321.415) under NH(O) in Annual Plan 2022-23 for the State of Odisha	Koraput	4.02	69.48
3	Construction of bypass to Titlagarh town from km 45/162 to 52/678 and wideningandstrengthening from SL/DL to 2L+PS from km 44/000 to 45/162 of NH-59 (Missing Link) on EPC mode under NH(O) in Annual Plan 2022-23 for the State of Odisha.	Bolangir	8.68	144.30
4	Construction of new bridge over Ret river at Ch. 149/753 on NH-26 including approaches and LA in the State of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23.	Kalahandi	1.82	39.10
5	Construction of new bridge over Sagada river at Ch. 192/030 on NH-26 including approaches in the State of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23.	Kalahandi	2.14	39.07
6	Construction of Dharmagarh Bypass on NH-130C including land acquisition in the State of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23	Kalahandi	7.14	172.66
7	Construction of bypass road to Phulbani town from km 29/800 (Design km 0.00) to km 39/000 (Design km 7.250) of NH-157 in the State of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23.	Kandhamal	7.25	256.97

8	Construction of flyover at Ch. 165/200 (Pastikudi) on NH-26 including land acquisition in the State of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23	Kalahandi	1.34	67.95
9	Construction of bypass road to Rayagada town and J. K. Pur town on NH-326 in the state of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2023-24.	Rayagada	12.72	323.76
10	Reconstruction of culverts at km 388/495, km 396/407, km 409/710 and km 415/061 of NH-26 in the State of Odisha for the year 2023-24	Koraput	0.02	1.40
11	Reconstruction of 3 nos of damaged bridges of NH-326 at Toyaput Nallah at km 261/060, Khudipadar Nallah at km 268/780 and Debagarh river at km 270/260 on NH-326 for the year 2023-24 in the State of Odisha.	Koraput	2.34	63.50
12	Widening and strengthening of Daringbadighat portion from km 231.000 to 256.000 (Design chainage from km 229.500 to 256.468) of NH-59 on HAM in Annual Plan 2023-24 for the State of Odisha	Kandhamal&Ganjam	26.97	718.26
13	Rehabilitation of Railway Over Bridge at Rayagada from km 202/175 to 202/790 and Nagavali River bridge from km 192/797 to 193/050 of NH-326 under item rate contract in the State of Odisha	Rayagada	0.00	3.45
14	4-lane with paved shoulder Access controlled Coastal Highway from Rameshwar to Paradip (km.0.000 to km. 162.200)	Dhenkanal	162.20	9579.20

STATEMENT-II

Details of road projects aimed at enhancing access to Odisha's cultural and heritage sites

Sl. No	Name of Project	Length (in Km)	Cost (in Rs. Cr)
1	4-lane with paved shoulder Access controlled Coastal Highway from Rameshwar to Paradip (km.0.000 to km. 162.200)	162.2	9579.20
2	Widening of existing 2L+PS to 4 lane from Km 65/00 to 90/400 of NH 316 (Puri - Konark Link)	25.4	800.00

NEW NH FOR MURSHIDABAD**614. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Murshidabad Parliamentary Constituency has not been connected to any of the National Highways and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to construct a new National Highway connecting Murshidabad, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether this National Highway would be extended up to Karimpur, Jalangi, Domkal and Bhagangola, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Murshidabad Parliament constituency is connected with NH-312.
- (b) and (c) No Sir.

LITERACY RATE AMONG TRIBAL WOMEN**615. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:**

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the low literacy rate among tribal women, who face multiple challenges such as geographic isolation, poverty and socio-cultural barriers;

- (b) the details of targeted programmes such as women-centric literacy campaigns, establishment of residential schools for tribal girls and provision of scholarships or financial incentives to encourage their education;
- (c) whether the Government has any data on the literacy rates of Scheduled Tribes (STs) including separate figures for men and women and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the current Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of STs at the level of school education, including primary, secondary and senior secondary school levels, as well as in higher education; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any specific initiatives to increase the GER among STs, particularly in remote and underserved areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a), (b) and (e) Ministry of Tribal affairs has taken many steps to address the low literacy and education rate among tribal women. Development of Tribal women has been a major focus of all MoTA schemes. Three PVTGs, Scholarship EMRS, emphasises on the tribal girls so that low literacy will be removed from this communities.

(i) **PVTGs an PM JANMAN:** There are certain groups among tribal populations which have declining or stagnant members, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups generally inhabit remote localities and have poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 18 States and one UT have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). While PVTG communities are being assisted in all the schemes of Central Government, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Tribal Welfare Departments of the State Governments, a dedicated scheme was started for such communities in 1998-99. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme exclusively for development of PVTGs and 100% funded by Central Government.

Government has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN) with financial outlay of around Rs.24,000 crores that aims to saturate PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, and sustainable livelihood opportunities. PM-JANMAN focuses on 11 critical interventions to cover all the eligible PVTG beneficiaries / PVTG villages and habitations based on the existing gaps being captured through mobile app developed for the purpose.

(ii) **EMRS:** The Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with

Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country. As on date, 718 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs have been reported to be functional across the country benefiting about 1.36 lakh students. National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), an autonomous body under Ministry of Tribal Affairs managing and implementing scheme of EMRS.

(iii) Scholarship Division of Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements following ongoing Schemes for providing scholarships to ST students in the country: -

i. Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through State/UT administrations. The inviting of applications, processing/verification of applications and disbursement of scholarship is responsibility of State/UT.

ii. Post Matric Scholarship for ST students. (Class XI and above) Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through State/UT administrations. The inviting of applications, processing/verification of applications and disbursement of scholarship is responsibility of State/UT.

- iii. National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students (Top Class)
 - iv. National Fellowship for ST students (NFST). This is also central sector scheme it has two sub-schemes that is (a) national scholarship schemes for higher education schemes for STs students. It is provided for pursuing graduate post graduate courses in Top Class Institutes (b) this is for students pursuing M.Phil or Ph.D in India after completion of Master degree.
 - v. National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. This is also central sector scheme for which scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing higher education in Top 1000 ranked Institutes/University abroad.
- (iv) NGO: Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the scheme of “Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes” under which the grants are provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations/ Voluntary Organizations working in the sector of Education, Health and Livelihood. The Grants are provided after their online application, providing relevant information, duly recommended by the concerned State Government/UT Administration.
- Under the scheme, for strengthening education of ST girls in low literacy districts, there is special focus where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per latest census.
- (c) Yes, the Literacy figure related to Scheduled Tribes for men and women as per census 2011, State-wise is as follows:

Literacy Rates of All Population, ST Population and Gaps: Census 2011

Sl. No	State / UT	Persons			Male			Female		
		All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap
	INDIA	73	59	14.0	80.9	68.5	12.4	64.6	49.4	15.2
1	Jammu and Kashmir	67.2	50.6	16.6	76.8	60.6	16.2	56.4	39.7	16.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	73.6	9.2	89.5	83.2	6.3	75.9	64.2	11.7
3	Uttarakhand	78.8	73.9	4.9	87.4	83.6	3.8	70	63.9	6.1
4	Rajasthan	66.1	52.8	13.3	79.2	67.6	11.6	52.1	37.3	14.8
5	Uttar Pradesh	67.7	55.7	12.0	77.3	67.1	10.2	57.2	43.7	13.5
6	Bihar	61.8	51.1	10.7	71.2	61.3	9.9	51.5	40.4	11.1
7	Sikkim	81.4	79.7	1.7	86.6	85	1.6	75.6	74.3	1.3
8	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	64.6	0.8	72.6	71.5	1.1	57.7	58	-0.3
9	Nagaland	79.6	80	-0.4	82.8	83.1	-0.3	76.1	76.9	-0.8
10	Manipur	76.9	72.6	4.3	83.6	77.3	6.3	70.3	67.8	2.5
11	Mizoram	91.3	91.5	-0.2	93.3	93.6	-0.3	89.3	89.5	-0.2
12	Tripura	87.2	79.1	8.1	91.5	86.4	5.1	82.7	71.6	11.1
13	Meghalaya	74.4	74.5	-0.1	76	75.5	0.5	72.9	73.5	-0.6
14	Assam	72.2	72.1	0.1	77.8	79	-1.2	66.3	65.1	1.2
15	West Bengal	76.3	57.9	18.4	81.7	68.2	13.5	70.5	47.7	22.8
16	Jharkhand	66.4	57.1	9.3	76.8	68.2	8.6	55.4	46.2	9.2
17	Odisha	72.9	52.2	20.7	81.6	63.7	17.9	64	41.2	22.8
18	Chhattisgarh	70.3	59.1	11.2	80.3	69.7	10.6	60.2	48.8	11.4
19	Madhya Pradesh	69.3	50.6	18.7	78.7	59.6	19.1	59.2	41.5	17.7
20	Gujarat	78	62.5	15.5	85.8	71.7	14.1	69.7	53.2	16.5
21	DamanandDiu	87.1	78.8	8.3	91.5	86.2	5.3	79.5	71.2	8.3
22	DadraandNagar Haveli	76.2	61.9	14.3	85.2	73.6	11.6	64.3	50.3	14
23	Maharashtra	82.3	65.7	16.6	88.4	74.3	14.1	75.9	57	18.9
24	Telangana	66.5	49.5	17.0	75	59.5	15.5	57.9	39.4	18.5
25	Andhra Pradesh	67.4	48.8	18.6	74.8	56.9	17.9	60	40.9	19.1
26	Karnataka	75.4	62.1	13.3	82.5	71.1	11.4	68.1	53	15.1
27	Goa	88.7	79.1	9.6	92.6	87.2	5.4	84.7	71.5	13.2

28	Lakshadweep	91.8	91.7	0.1	95.6	95.7	-0.1	87.9	87.8	0.1
29	Kerala	94	75.8	18.2	96.1	80.8	15.3	92.1	71.1	21
30	Tamil Nadu	80.1	54.3	25.8	86.8	61.8	25	73.4	46.8	26.6
31	AandN Islands	86.6	75.6	11.0	90.3	80.9	9.4	82.4	69.9	12.5

Note: No Notified Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry as in 2011

(d) The current Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of STs at the level of school education, including primary, secondary and senior secondary school levels, as well as in higher education as per M/o Education Udise Plus 2023-24 given below:-

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), 2023-24: Scheduled Tribes (ST)

India/State/ UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Scheduled Tribes (ST)														
	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6 to 8)			Elementary (1 to 8)			Secondary (9-10)			Higher Secondary (11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	98.0	98.6	98.3	94.8	95.6	95.2	96.8	97.4	97.1	75.4	78.5	76.9	46.0	51.4	48.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.3	94.4	90.0	95.7	108.0	101.3	89.8	99.5	94.3	77.7	90.5	83.7	65.3	86.3	75.2
Andhra Pradesh	116.0	121.2	118.5	112.5	115.1	113.7	114.7	119.0	116.8	96.0	97.2	96.6	66.1	72.0	69.0
Arunachal Pradesh	109.3	112.8	111.0	83.8	91.0	87.4	98.9	103.7	101.2	65.6	69.5	67.5	48.7	53.2	51.0
Assam	117.9	124.3	121.0	99.7	104.7	102.1	110.7	116.4	113.5	92.5	96.8	94.7	53.7	53.0	53.3
Bihar	127.5	123.9	125.8	95.3	96.8	96.0	115.5	113.6	114.6	57.1	60.9	59.0	45.9	48.9	47.4
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	87.7	88.2	87.9	87.0	87.7	87.4	87.5	88.0	87.7	63.4	72.4	67.8	39.8	53.4	46.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	65.9	71.4	68.5	64.0	68.6	66.2	65.1	70.3	67.6	66.0	76.1	70.7	25.6	34.9	29.9
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	62.7	68.6	65.5	66.0	71.0	68.4	64.0	69.5	66.6	60.9	71.6	65.9	63.2	72.1	67.6
Gujarat	81.7	80.9	81.3	95.8	94.8	95.3	86.8	85.9	86.4	76.9	75.9	76.4	36.2	46.8	41.3
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	97.8	100.8	99.2	99.4	100.9	100.1	98.4	100.8	99.6	98.8	97.6	98.2	79.6	80.8	80.2
Jammu and Kashmir	142.6	136.4	139.5	84.2	86.6	85.3	117.0	115.6	116.3	65.4	62.3	64.0	32.1	28.8	30.6
Jharkhand	99.1	101.6	100.3	82.3	84.8	83.6	92.8	95.1	93.9	55.1	60.2	57.7	32.4	37.2	34.8
Karnataka	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.3	103.5	104.4	105.3	105.0	105.2	96.0	98.3	97.2	47.0	58.0	52.2

Kerala	88.7	91.7	90.2	94.9	92.1	93.5	91.1	91.8	91.5	103.4	95.7	99.6	89.9	100.7	95.2
Ladakh	71.3	76.5	73.8	55.2	67.0	60.7	65.0	72.9	68.7	55.6	66.3	60.8	29.5	36.4	32.8
Lakshadweep	72.4	74.0	73.1	59.5	60.3	60.0	67.6	68.3	67.9	52.8	55.7	54.2	55.1	48.2	51.5
Madhya Pradesh	80.9	79.4	80.2	87.8	83.2	85.5	83.2	80.7	82.0	56.1	56.3	56.2	30.9	35.0	32.9
Maharashtra	101.0	104.7	102.8	96.9	100.6	98.6	99.4	103.2	101.2	90.7	91.5	91.1	54.7	54.4	54.6
Manipur	124.0	131.5	127.5	66.2	72.1	69.0	99.5	106.2	102.7	50.9	57.0	53.8	29.7	32.6	31.2
Meghalaya	182.1	185.7	183.9	106.8	127.7	117.1	152.0	162.2	157.0	73.0	98.0	85.4	31.9	47.4	39.6
Mizoram	154.4	155.5	154.9	113.4	117.7	115.5	137.9	140.2	139.0	94.9	105.8	100.2	50.8	58.6	54.7
Nagaland	85.7	89.5	87.5	66.4	72.9	69.5	77.6	82.6	80.0	54.8	64.1	59.3	36.6	43.4	40.0
Odisha	93.6	92.1	92.8	107.6	107.4	107.5	98.5	97.4	98.0	84.6	89.6	87.1	52.0	58.7	55.3
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	97.8	98.1	97.9	98.3	97.1	97.7	98.0	97.7	97.9	80.3	79.4	79.8	59.1	57.8	58.5
Sikkim	101.3	92.7	97.1	76.6	79.1	77.8	90.5	86.7	88.6	72.9	78.8	75.8	56.1	68.1	62.1
Tamil Nadu	110.7	112.6	111.6	116.2	115.4	115.8	112.7	113.6	113.1	97.3	103.3	100.1	69.2	85.6	77.0
Telangana	97.8	96.6	97.2	98.1	97.9	98.0	97.9	97.1	97.5	82.6	85.0	83.8	70.7	79.3	74.8
Tripura	119.5	123.3	121.3	91.9	95.4	93.6	107.9	111.5	109.6	69.0	76.5	72.6	47.7	56.7	52.0
Uttar Pradesh	128.6	125.3	127.0	134.9	134.5	134.7	130.7	128.4	129.6	136.5	134.8	135.7	134.5	131.6	133.1
Uttarakhand	87.5	92.9	90.0	77.2	79.9	78.5	83.2	87.5	85.2	73.4	75.3	74.3	60.1	64.5	62.2
West Bengal	109.0	110.1	109.6	104.7	106.8	105.8	107.4	108.9	108.1	100.1	108.1	104.0	49.8	63.8	56.7

Source: UDISE+2023-24

**AREAS WITH SEVERE GROUNDWATER LEVELS DEPLETION
DECLARED AS DARK ZONES**

616. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to declare the areas with severe groundwater levels depletion as Dark Zones and if so, the details thereof along with the criteria used for such classifications;
- (b) the number of blocks in Bhiwani, Mahendragarh and Charkhi Dadri districts of Haryana declared as Dark Zones along with the specific factors contributed for their inclusion;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to include the remaining blocks of these districts under the Dark Zone category and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline set in this regard;
- (d) the targeted measures undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to restore groundwater levels and promote sustainable water management in the regions that already have been classified as Dark Zones; and
- (e) whether the Government has any dedicated programmes to involve local farmers and communities in water conservation efforts and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which these initiatives are likely to be implemented in the affected regions?

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

(a) Dynamic Ground Water Resource assessment is being carried out annually of each State/UT jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and concerned State Nodal/Ground Water Department. Under the assessment, among other things, the Assessment Units (AUs), which are generally Taluks/ Blocks/ Tehsils etc. are classified into 'Safe', 'Semi-Critical', 'Critical' and 'Over-Exploited'(previously termed as Dark Zones) categories based on the prevailing 'Stage of Ground Water Extraction (SoE)'. The SoE is defined as the ratio of total Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over total Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources.

As per the latest 2024 Assessment, out of the total 6746 Assessment Units in the country, 751 units in various States/ UTs (11.13%) have been categorized as 'Over-exploited'.

(b) According to the National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2024, four out of the seven assessed blocks in Bhiwani district have been categorized as over-exploited. In Mahendragarh district, six out of eight blocks and in Charkhi Dadri district, two out of four blocks have been classified as over-exploited respectively, as the Stage of Extraction stands above 100% for all these Blocks. The details of assessment units classified under various categories in these districts are provided in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The classification is based on Annual Assessment of Ground Water resources and Stage of Extraction (SoE) which is specific to the Assessment Unit/Block involved.

(d) Water being a State subject, addressing water scarcity problem, including taking corrective action restore ground water levels, falls under the mandate of State governments. The Central Government complements the efforts of the States by providing technical support and financial assistance through its various projects and schemes. Some of the important steps taken by the Ministry to check ground water depletion and promote sustainable management of ground water resources in the country, including in Dark Zones, are given below:-

- i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 in which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes.
- ii. Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) is being implemented across 229 water stressed blocks in 80 districts across Seven States, including Haryana for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground

water. One of the major objectives of this Scheme is to arrest the declining ground water levels in the identified water stressed GPs.

- iii. CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments.
- iv. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness around 185 (Billion Cubic Meters) BCM of water, with estimated cost.
- v. Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA and FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources.
- vi. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India, which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.

- vii. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under MoJS for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 which have pan India applicability.
 - viii. Details of several other significant initiatives of the Government of India for improvement of groundwater situation in the country can be seen through the link below- <https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/steps-taken-by-the-central-government-to-control-water-depletion-and-promote-rain-water-harvesting-conservation>.
- (e) The central government has taken several important steps to ensure large scale community participation for turning ground water management into a truly peoples' movement. The notable among them are:
- i. The government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) which has community led sustainable management of ground water resources and demand management as its core theme. Under this, Water Budget and Water Security Plan for each Gram Panchayat is prepared by the local community itself consisting of local villagers mainly of farmers.
 - ii. Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) is being implemented in the country since 2019 with active community involvement. Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been set up

under Abhiyan in various districts of the country for interacting with local community and dissemination of water related knowledge.

- iii. Under Jal Jeevan Mission, with a view to involve community at large and to spread awareness regarding water quality, five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs). Thus far, more than 24 lakh women have been trained across the country.
- iv. To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat whose main objective is to ensure that every drop of water is conserved through collective efforts, following a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach.
- v. Central Ground Water Board organizes various Public Interaction Programs (PIP), Mass Awareness Programs (MAP), Tier II and Tier –III programmes on local ground water issues, including educating the public about the impacts of water contamination and promoting sustainable practices to maintain water quality.

STATEMENT

The details of assessment units classified under OCS categories in Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri & Mahendragarh districts of Haryana as per National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2024

S. No	Name of District	Safe Assessment Units	Semi-Critical Assessment Units	Critical Assessment Units	Over-Exploited Assessment Units
1	Bhiwani	1.Bawani Khera			1.Loharu
		2.Bhiwani			2.Kairu
		3.Siwani			3.Tosham
					4.Behal
2	Charkhi Dadri	1.Baund			1.Jhojhu
		2.Charkhi Dadri			2.Badhra
3	Mahendragarh		1.Satnali	1.Nizampur	1.Kanina
					2.Nangal Chaudhry
					3.Sihma
					4.Mahendragarh
					5.Narnaul
					6.Ateli Nangal

REMOVAL OF BLACK SPOTS IN BIHAR

617. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) the total number of black spots on highways identified and removed in Bihar during the last five years, district-wise including in the Saran Commissionerate and

specifically in Saran, along with the current status of black spot rectification projects in the region, district-wise;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and utilized for black spot identification and removal in Bihar;

(c) whether additional funds have been sanctioned to expedite the process, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure road safety in areas prone to accidents, including measures to prevent the recurrence of black spots?

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

(a) The information regarding the current status of rectification of blackspots, district-wise in Bihar, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) No separate allocation of funds is made for rectification works on road accident black spots which are executed either as part of on-going NH development works or on standalone basis. However, details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last six years for development and maintenance of National Highways in the State of Bihar including rectification of road accident black spots are as under:

Year	Allocation (₹ in Crore)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)
2019-20	4,392	4,392
2020-21	6,716	6,716
2021-22	9,174	9,174
2022-23	9,347	9,347

2023-24	10,749	10,749
2024-25 (till Dec'24)	6,159	5,599

(d) Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development, operation and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Certain locations on NHs are identified as black spots based on occurrence of certain number of accidents involving fatalities and grievous injuries. Government has taken steps for immediate short-term measures on such black spots like road markings, signages, crash barriers, road studs, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, etc. Long-term measures like improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. are also taken on such black spots as per site investigations as permanent rectification measures.

अकोले नगर पंचायत को निधि

618. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आदिवासी तालुका अकोले नगर पंचायत को पिछले एक वर्ष से जल संकट, कचरा निपटान के लिए अतिरिक्त मशीनरी खरीदने के लिए धन का संकट, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के प्रबंधन में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा पंचायत को धन आवंटित नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उपरोक्त सभी कार्यों के लिए शिरडी संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित आदिवासी अकोले नगर पंचायत को 15वें वित्त आयोग के माध्यम से धन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जनप्रतिनिधियों से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं; और (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) और (ख) 15वें वित्त आयोग (15वें एफसी) ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ दस लाख से कम आबादी वाले शहरों (एनएमपीसी) को टाइड और अनटाइड अनुदानों के रूप में अनुदान की सिफारिश की है। टाइड अनुदान ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (एसडब्ल्यूएम) सहित जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता में सुधार करने के लिए नियत है, जो जन स्वास्थ्य का हिस्सा हैं, जिसमें एसडब्ल्यूएम सहित जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता को 50:50 का आवंटन है। अनटाइड अनुदान एनएमपीसी द्वारा संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित 18 विषयों के भीतर उनकी मूल्यांकित आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर उपयोग करना है, जिसमें जल और स्वच्छता शामिल हैं।

15वें वित्त आयोग का अनुदान राज्य सरकार को एक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए दो बराबर किस्तों में वितरित किया जाता है, जो बाद में उन्हें जनसंख्या और क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर 90:10 के अनुपात में या नवीनतम राज्य वित्त आयोग की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार एनएमपीसी को आवंटित करता है।

महाराष्ट्र के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 की पहली किस्त तक के टाइड और अनटाइड अनुदान संवितरित किए जा चुके हैं। एनएमपीसी के लिए टाइड और अनटाइड अनुदान के लिए 2023-24 की दूसरी किस्त के लिए दावा राज्य से प्रतीक्षित है।

(ग) और (घ) इस मंत्रालय को वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए एनपीएमसी अनुदान की दूसरी किस्त के लिए अकोले नगर पंचायत के लिए किसी भी जन प्रतिनिधियों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

619. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि रेवाड़ी से फ़तेहपुर तक वाया पचेरी-झुंझुनू राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-11 को चार-लेन का बनाने के कार्य को 4 मार्च 2014 को स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी, यदि हां, तो पचेरी-झुंझुनू खंड के लिए सड़क का निर्माण कार्य पूरा न होने का क्या कारण है;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू होगा और यदि डीपीआर नहीं बनाया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त सड़क (राजस्थान में पचेरी से झुंझुनू तक) का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू होने का अनुमान है और तत्संबंधी परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) मार्च, 2014 में रेवाड़ी से फतेहपुर वाया पचेरी-झुंझुनू को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-11 (एनएच 11) घोषित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। तदनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कार्य पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, यातायात सघनता और प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति अवसंरचना के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर शुरू किए जाते हैं, ताकि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में रखा जा सके। सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-11 के पचेरी-झुंझुनू खंड के विकास के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करना शुरू कर दिया है, जो वर्तमान में व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन के चरण में है।

बरनार जलाशय का निर्माण**620. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:**

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार के जमुई जिले के अंतर्गत दो राज्यों बिहार और झारखंड को जोड़ने वाले बरनार जलाशय के निर्माण का कार्य दीर्घकाल से लंबित है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जलाशय की अनुमानित लागत क्या है तथा अब तक आवंटित निधि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा तय की है; और

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

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) जी हां, बिहार के जमुई जिला में बरनार जलाशय का निर्माण कार्य दीर्घ काल से लंबित है। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जल संसाधन परियोजनाएं, उनके स्वयं के संसाधनों और प्राथमिकता के अनुसार आयोजित, वित्तपोषित, निष्पादित और अनुरक्षित की जाती है। भारत सरकार की भूमिका इस मंत्रालय की चल रही योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कुछ चिन्हित परियोजनाओं के लिए तकनीकी और आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हुए, एक प्रेरक होने के रूप तक सीमित है।

बरनार जलाशय परियोजना को बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, अब तक, इस परियोजना के संबंध में कुल व्यय 63.89 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है। पूर्ववर्ती योजना आयोग की सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण संबंधी तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा वर्ष 1975 में इस परियोजना पर 8.0346 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से विचार किया गया था और मंजूरी प्रदान की गई थी। इस परियोजना का प्रस्ताव केंद्रीय जल आयोग में दिनांक 28.10.2023 को वर्ष 2022-23 मूल्य स्तर पर 2,302.22 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के साथ लागत संशोधन हेतु प्रस्तुत किया गया था। दिनांक 17.01.2024 को राज्य सरकार को इसकी वर्ष 2023-24 मूल्य स्तर पर अपडेटेड जल विज्ञान, सिंचाई योजना और लागत अनुमान के साथ नई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के सुझाव के साथ लौटा दिया गया था। राज्य द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि इस समय बरनार

जलाशय परियोजना की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट, ओपन चैनल की जगह पाइप लाइन नेटवर्क के साथ पुनर्नियोजित की जा रही है।

STATUS OF CITY GAS DISTRIBUTION PROJECT IN PUDUCHERRY

621. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) the present status of the City Gas Distribution project;
- (b) the number of cities identified for the implementation of City Gas Distribution, the number of cities covered by the City Gas project and the number of households connected under this scheme, year-wise; and
- (c) whether Puducherry has been included in the City Gas Distribution scheme, if so, the details of the implementation of this work along with the present status in respect of Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a)and(b) Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations are part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network and the same is being carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP). After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round,

PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), including cities falling within the GA, covering almost 100% of the mainland area for the development of CGD network across the country. As on 30.11.2024, the authorized entities have established 7,395 CNG stations and provided 1.39 crore PNG (Domestic) connections across the country. The year-wise number of households connections in the country are as follows:

	March, 2018	March, 2019	March, 2020	March, 2021	March, 2022	March, 2023	March, 2024
PNG (D) Connections (in lakh)	42.02	54.04	65.59	78.2	93.03	1,10.29	1,29.23

(c) PNGRB has authorised 4 Geographical Areas (GAs) (including 1 GA spread over Kerala and Puducherry and 1 GA spread over Puducherry and Tamil Nadu) covering all the districts in State / Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry. The GA-wise details of CGD Network in Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam as on 30.11.2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

STATEMENT-I**(GA-wise details of CGD Projects in Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam)**

Sl No.	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	State/Union Territory	Authorized CGD Entity	Date of Authorization	Domestic PNG Connections			CNG Stations		
					MWP Target	Pro-Rata Target	Achievement	CNG MWP Target	Pro-Rata Target	Achievement
1	Kannur, Kasaragod and Mahe Districts	Kerala and Puducherry	Indian- Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	14-Sep-18	367176	61196	7745	125	31	25
2	Karaikal and Nagapattinam Districts	Puducherry And Tamil Nadu	Torrent Gas Private Limited	28-Sep-18	166644	52771	456	27	13	8
3	Puducherry District	Puducherry	East Coast Gas Private Limited	25-Sep-18	275000	45833	0	130	33	2
4	Yanam	Puducherry	HCG Yanam Private Limited	08-Aug-22	51000	5950	0	51	9	8
Total:					859820	165750	8201	333	86	43

(Source – PNGRB)

एमएसएमई के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन

622. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के माध्यम से सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास और रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देकर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) छोटे व्यवसायों के विकास के लिए एमएसएमई की भूमिका और देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में इसके योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने छोटे व्यवसाय और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की नई नीति या विशेष प्रचार योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की हैं; और

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

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारानन्दलाजे):

(क) एवं (ख) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए उद्यमों की स्थापना करने में सहायता करता है जिससे समग्र भर में सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास और रोजगार सृजन के अवसर में वृद्धि होती है। इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) और राज्य स्तर पर राज्य केवीआईसी निदेशालयों, राज्य खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों (केवीआईबी), जिला उद्योग केंद्रों (डीआईसी) के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है।

स्कीम के अंतर्गत, सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परियोजना लागत का 25% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 15% मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित

जनजाति, ओबीसी, अल्पसंख्यक, महिला आदि जैसे विशेष श्रेणियों के लाभार्थियों और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, पहाड़ी और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों और आकांक्षी जिलों से संबंधित लाभार्थियों के लिए, मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25% है। विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में परियोजना की अधिकतम लागत 50 लाख रुपये और सेवा क्षेत्र में 20 लाख रुपये है।

विगत 3 वर्षों से और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक) में मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी, सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या और अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन के संदर्भ में पीएमईजीपी का कार्य-निष्पादन नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र.सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	प्रयुक्त एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार
1	वि.व.2021-22	2,977.65	1,03,219	8,25,752
2	वि.व.2022-23	2,722.17	85,167	6,81,336
3	वि.व.2023-24	3,093.87	89,118	7,12,944
4	वि.व.2024-25*	1,528.77	38,235	3,05,880

* वि.व.2024-25 दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक के आंकड़े

वर्ष 2021-22 से अब तक इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत समग्र देश में 97,285 महिला-नेतृत्व वाले उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिससे महिलाएं सशक्त हुई हैं और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा मिला है।

विगत 3 वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक) से उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमईजीपी का कार्य-निष्पादन नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार
वि.व. 2021-22	411.63	12,594	100,752

वि .व.2022-23	378.65	11,601	92,808
वि .व. 2023-24	435.28	11,689	93,512
वि .व. 2024-25*	182.75	4,668	37,344

* वि .व.2024-25 दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक के आंकड़े।

(ग) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम क्षेत्र (एमएसएमई), उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देकर और तुलनात्मक रूप से कम पूंजी लागत पर बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करके देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और सामाजिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। यह क्षेत्र कृषि के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर आता है। एमएसएमई सहायक इकाइयों के रूप में बड़े उद्योगों के पूरक हैं और यह क्षेत्र भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में लगभग 30% का योगदान देता है।

(घ) और (ङ) लघु व्यवसाय और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत हाल ही में किए गए उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. नई परियोजना स्थापित करने हेतु विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के लिए स्वीकार्य अधिकतम परियोजना लागत को 25 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 50 लाख रुपये और सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है, जिससे पात्र परियोजनाओं की सीमा का विस्तार हो गया है।
- ii. मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी/मुद्रा उद्यमों को स्कीम के अंतर्गत उन्नयन और विस्तार के लिए दूसरे ऋण के साथ सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी के लिए अधिकतम परियोजना लागत 1.00 करोड़ रुपये और सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए 25 लाख रुपये स्वीकार्य है। सब्सिडी, परियोजना लागत के 15% से 20% तक होती है।
- iii. सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों के 10% की तुलना में महिलाओं सहित विशेष श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों का योगदान 05% है।
- iv. विशेष श्रेणी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए पिछड़े और कम प्रदर्शन करने वाले क्षेत्रों सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, कार्यशालाएं और प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन।

- v. भावी उद्यमियों के लिए दो दिवसीय निःशुल्क ऑनलाइन उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) का आयोजना।
- vi. जनवरी 2024 से 11 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में संभावित लाभार्थियों से पीएमईजीपी आवेदन स्वीकार करना।
- vii. स्कीम के अंतर्गत डेयरी, कुक्कुट पालन, जलीय कृषि, कीट (मधुमक्खी, रेशम उत्पादन आदि) जैसे पशुपालन से संबंधित उद्योगों को अनुमति दी गई है। युवाओं और भावी उद्यमियों के बीच जागरूकता सृजित करने के लिए प्रत्येक रविवार को सूक्ष्म उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए वेबिनार आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER PM SVANIDHI SCHEME

623. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated by the Government under the PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (SVANidhi) Scheme since its inception, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the beneficiaries under the SVANidhi scheme, particularly in Tamil Nadu since its inception, district-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has compiled any data on the number of beneficiaries who have availed subsequent loans of Rs. 20,000 and further Rs. 50,000, after timely repayment of the initial Rs. 10,000 loan amount, specifically for Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent fraudulent and ineligible beneficiaries from accessing the SVANidhi scheme?

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

(a) PM SVANidhi is a Central Sector Scheme and no funds are released to the States/ Union Territories. Loan amount is disbursed by banks directly into the accounts of the beneficiaries.

(b) As on 30th January, 2025, the number of beneficiaries who have been disbursed loan under PM SVANidhi scheme is 68.02 lakh since its inception. In Tamil Nadu, there are 3.99 lakh beneficiaries under the scheme. The district-wise details of beneficiaries in the State of Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

(c) As on 30th January, 2025, in Tamil Nadu, about 2.28 lakh beneficiaries have repaid 1st tranche loan out of which 1.37 lakh beneficiaries have availed 2nd tranche loan. Further, 45,363 beneficiaries have repaid 2nd tranche loan out of which 26,955 beneficiaries have availed 3rd tranche loan. The district-wise details is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) In order to prevent fraudulent and ineligible beneficiaries from accessing PM SVANidhi scheme benefits and to ease processing of high number of applications, an end-to-end IT portal – www.pmsvanidhi.mohua.gov.in has been developed. It is mandatory to all street vendors to apply for scheme benefits through this portal. For

ease of operations, there is facility of mobile applications as well. Further, the street vendors must either have a Certificate of Vending (CoV) or an Letter of Recommendation (LoR) to be issued by concerned ULBs after verification in order to complete their application online. Furthermore, Lending Institutions also scrutinize the applications received before sanctioning the loans.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of the beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu

S.No.	District Name	Total Number of Beneficiaries
1	Ariyalur	1,037
2	Chengalpattu	4,378
3	Chennai	1,00,429
4	Coimbatore	31,672
5	Cuddalore	9,790
6	Dharmapuri	2,675
7	Dindigul	9,350
8	Erode	11,781
9	Kallakurichi	1,311
10	Kanchipuram	14,753
11	Kanniyakumari	9,638
12	Karur	5,232
13	Krishnagiri	4,098
14	Madurai	18,393
15	Mayiladuthurai	2,236
16	Nagapattinam	2,810

17	Namakkal	7,655
18	Perambalur	966
19	Pudukkottai	3,509
20	Ramanathapuram	4,653
21	Ranipet	1,416
22	Salem	19,550
23	Sivaganga	4,529
24	Tenkasi	3,755
25	Thanjavur	9,680
26	The Nilgiris	4,682
27	Theni	9,707
28	Thiruvallur	6,635
29	Thiruvarur	3,588
30	Tiruchirappalli	18,372
31	Tirunelveli	10,207
32	Tirupathur	2,800
33	Tiruppur	16,399
34	Tiruvannamalai	5,583
35	Tuticorin	8,966
36	Vellore	13,365
37	Villupuram	6,159
38	Virudhunagar	7,647
	Total	3,99,406

(Data Source: PM SVANidhi Portal)

STATEMENT-II**District-wise details of 2nd and 3rd loan disbursed in Tamil Nadu under PM SVANidhi**

S. No.	District Name	Loan Tranche -1		Loan Tranche -2		Loan Tranche -3	
		Loans Disbursed	Loans Repaid	Loans Disbursed	Loans Repaid	Loans Disbursed	Loans Repaid
1	Ariyalur	1,037	590	371	185	107	-
2	Chengalpattu	4,378	2,494	1,727	584	372	-
3	Chennai	1,00,429	53,578	33,457	10,083	5,959	5
4	Coimbatore	31,672	19,121	11,123	3,980	2,336	2
5	Cuddalore	9,790	6,469	4,176	1,245	805	1
6	Dharmapuri	2,675	1,397	606	241	101	-
7	Dindigul	9,350	6,055	3,680	1,508	731	4
8	Erode	11,781	6,546	3,917	1,346	730	-
9	Kallakurichi	1,311	908	441	123	64	2
10	Kanchipuram	14,753	6,825	3,896	1,117	727	2
11	Kanniyakumari	9,638	6,365	4,508	1,761	1,181	19
12	Karur	5,232	3,091	1,899	778	484	3
13	Krishnagiri	4,098	2,367	1,407	552	326	5
14	Madurai	18,393	12,673	9,017	3,608	2,233	3
15	Mayiladuthurai	2,236	1,239	756	227	144	-
16	Nagapattinam	2,810	2,166	1,381	638	487	-
17	Namakkal	7,655	4,226	2,314	629	328	-
18	Perambalur	966	566	219	101	43	1
19	Pudukkottai	3,509	2,113	1,377	578	344	2
20	Ramanathapuram	4,653	2,794	1,525	373	214	2
21	Ranipet	1,416	445	240	67	22	-
22	Salem	19,550	8,681	3,280	633	302	1
23	Sivaganga	4,529	2,597	1,631	476	290	1
24	Tenkasi	3,755	1,865	1,152	294	182	-
25	Thanjavur	9,680	5,745	2,934	937	528	5
26	The Nilgiris	4,682	2,794	1,853	701	409	2
27	Theni	9,707	5,971	4,258	1,810	1,163	2

28	Thiruvallur	6,635	4,749	2,265	672	378	-
29	Thiruvarur	3,588	2,437	1,322	618	332	2
30	Tiruchirappalli	18,372	11,163	7,534	2,546	1,692	1
31	Tirunelveli	10,207	6,332	3,952	1,274	798	-
32	Tirupathur	2,800	1,522	822	231	115	-
33	Tiruppur	16,399	8,943	4,400	1,156	556	-
34	Tiruvannamalai	5,583	3,591	2,153	850	398	1
35	Tuticorin	8,966	4,678	2,705	767	447	1
36	Vellore	13,365	6,931	3,979	984	551	3
37	Villupuram	6,159	3,669	2,462	706	471	17
38	Virudhunagar	7,647	4,373	2,454	984	605	4
	Total	3,99,406	2,28,069	1,37,193	45,363	26,955	91

(Data Source: PM SVANidhi Portal)

NH-4 ROAD PROJECT IN ANDAMAN

624. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) whether NH-4 road project in Andaman has been delayed by over a year with only 250 km of the sanctioned length of 330.70 km could be completed as on date, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plan to address the issue of pending forest clearance for Stage-II involving 34.648 km of the project which has already resulted in a cost overrun of over Rs. 500 crore;

- (c) the further action that has been taken against the EPC contractor for poor performance which has resulted in a penalty of only Rs. 10 crore despite being responsible for delays and cost overruns of over Rs. 1,000 crore;
- (d) the measures being taken to ensure that the project is completed on time as per the revised deadline of March 2024; and
- (e) the more impactful penalties that would be imposed on contractors who fail to meet their deadlines, considering the existing penalty of Rs. Five lakhs per day?

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

(a) As on date, a length of 291 Km out of total 330.70Km length has been completed. Main reasons for delay in completion of the projects are as under:

- i. Delay in forest clearance
- ii. Limited availability of stone aggregate
- iii. Covid-19 pandemic
- iv. Limited working days
- v. Poor performance of contractors

(b) The work of 24 Km (approx.) in package-III and 10 Km in package- IV was delayed on account of forest clearance. However, stage-II clearance has been received in November, 2023.

(c) Liquidity damages as per provision of Contract Agreement in package-II, package-IV and package-VIII has been imposed on the Contractor. In addition to

above, the earlier contract of Major Bridge over Middle Strait has been terminated and the project has been reawarded.

(d) New contractor has been appointed for balance works of the contract in relation to the Major Bridge over Middle Strait Creek.

Package-III (from Baratang to Rangat excluding Humphrey Bridge and Jarawa-II) has been foreclosed and the project has been divided into two parts to expedite completion of balance works. Two new contractors have been appointed for executing the balance work.

The project is continuously monitored by the executing agency to ensure that the work is completed at the earliest.

(e) Penalties as per provision of the EPC contract agreement has been imposed on the contractors who failed to meet their deadlines.

छत्तीसगढ़ में पीवीटीजी योजना

625. श्री भोजराज नाग:

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ में विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इसके अंतर्गत चल रहे कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली अनुसूचित जनजातियों को लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के संबंध में स्वामित्व अधिकार देने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) 2020-21 से 2022-23 के दौरान पीवीटीजी के विकास की योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को निर्मुक्त निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	निर्मुक्त निधियां (लाख रुपए में)
2020-21	989.32
2021-22	996.90
2022-23	1500.00

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, छत्तीसगढ़ सहित 18 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में रहने वाले 75 पीवीटीजी समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने 15 नवंबर 2023 को प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) का शुभारंभ किया। पीएम जनमन के शुभारंभ के साथ, प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों को छोड़कर पीवीटीजी विकास योजना के तहत कोई नई गतिविधियों / परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन / स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पीवीटीजी विकास योजना के अंतर्गत चल रहे कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

1. आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों का निर्माण
2. स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों का निर्माण
3. पीवीटीजी के लिए घरों का निर्माण

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में वन अधिकार अधिनियम 2006 की धारा 3(1)(ग) अर्थात् "ग्रामीण सीमाओं के भीतर या बाहर पारंपरिक रूप से एकत्र किए गए लघु वनोपज के स्वामित्व, संग्रह करने, उपयोग और निपटान के अधिकार" के अंतर्गत सितंबर 2024 तक

5,837 वन अधिकार पत्रों सहित 48,175 सामुदायिक वन अधिकार पत्रों को मान्यता दी गई है/वितरित किया गया है।

नशे में गाड़ी चलाने से मौत

626. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विशेष रूप से उत्तराखंड जैसे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में नशे की हालत में गाड़ी चलाने के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास इन दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा है, जिसमें दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या, कुल मृत्यु, दुर्घटनाओं के प्रकार और अन्य संबंधित डेटा शामिल हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन क्षेत्रों में नशे की हालत में गाड़ी चलाने की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल करने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) केंद्र सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर “भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं” पर रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार, सड़क दुर्घटनाएं कई कारणों से होती हैं जैसे तेज गति से वाहन चलाना, वाहन चलाते समय मोबाइल फोन का उपयोग, नशे में वाहन चलाना/शराब और मादक पदार्थों का सेवन, विपरीत दिशा में वाहन चलाना / लेन अनुशासनहीनता, लाल बत्ती का उल्लंघन, हेलमेट और सीट बेल्ट जैसे सुरक्षा उपकरणों का उपयोग न करना, वाहनों की स्थिति, खराब मौसम, सड़क की दशा आदि। वर्ष 2022 में देश में सभी श्रेणियों की सड़कों पर नशे में वाहन चलाने/शराब और मादक पदार्थों के सेवन के कारण सड़क दुर्घटनाओं और मौतों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 10,080 और 4,201 थी, जिसमें उत्तराखंड राज्य में 13 दुर्घटनाएं और 7 मौतें शामिल हैं।

(ग) मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 185 में शराब या मादक पदार्थों के नशे में वाहन चलाने के मामले में दंड के निम्नलिखित प्रावधान हैं:

“प्रथम अपराध के लिए कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि छह मास तक की हो सकेगी या दस हजार जुर्माने से अथवा दोनों से तथा पश्चात्पूर्वी अपराध के लिए कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि दो वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी या पंद्रह हजार रुपए के जुर्माने से अथवा दोनों से दंडनीय होगा।”

मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 और केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियमावली, 1989 का कार्यान्वयन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में सरकार ने शिक्षा, इंजीनियरिंग (सड़क और वाहन दोनों), प्रवर्तन और आपातकालीन देखभाल के आधार पर सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए एक बहुआयामी रणनीति तैयार की है। तदनुसार, मंत्रालय द्वारा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों सहित देश में सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न पहल की गई हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों का विवरण:-

(1) शिक्षा:

- i. सड़क सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक सड़क सुरक्षा प्रचार व्यवस्था योजना लागू की गई है।
- ii. जागरूकता फैलाने और सड़क सुरक्षा सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा माह/सप्ताह मनाना।
- iii. पूरे देश में राज्य/जिला स्तर पर ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईडीटीआर), क्षेत्रीय ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (आरडीटीसी) और ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (डीटीसी) की स्थापना हेतु एक योजना लागू करना।

(2) इंजीनियरिंग (सड़कों और वाहनों दोनों)

2.1 सड़क इंजीनियरिंग

- i. सभी राजमार्गों का तृतीय पक्ष के लेखा परीक्षक/विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट सभी चरणों अर्थात् डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव में कराना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।
- ii. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ब्लैक स्पॉट्स/दुर्घटना संभावित स्थानों को चिह्नित और सुधार करने को उच्च प्राथमिकता।
- iii. मंत्रालय के अधीन आने वाली सड़क स्वामित्व एजेंसियों के प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में सड़क सुरक्षा अधिकारी (आरएसओ) को आरएसए और अन्य सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों की देखरेख करने के लिए नामित किया गया है।
- iv. पूरे भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के आंकड़ों को दर्ज करने, उनका प्रबंधन और विश्लेषण के लिए एक केंद्रीय भंडार स्थापित करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विस्तृत दुर्घटना रिपोर्ट (डीएआर-ई) परियोजना शुरू की गई है।
- v. एक्सप्रेसवे और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर साइनेज के प्रावधान के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं, ताकि वाहन चालकों को बेहतर दृश्यता और सहज मार्गदर्शन मिल सके।
- vi. सड़क डिजाइन, निर्माण और रखरखाव के लिए समय-समय पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों का अनुपालन करने में विफल रहने के बारे में मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 में प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

2.2 वाहन इंजीनियरिंग

वाहनों को सुरक्षित बनाने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की गई, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- i. वाहन की अगली सीट पर चालक के बगल में बैठे यात्री के लिए एयरबैग का अनिवार्य प्रावधान।

ii. मोटर साइकिल पर सवारी करने या उस पर ले जाए जाने वाले चार वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों से संबंधित निर्धारित मानदंड। इसमें सुरक्षा हार्नेस, क्रैश हेलमेट के उपयोग को भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया है और गति को 40 किमी प्रति घंटे तक सीमित रखा गया है।

iii. निम्नलिखित सूचीबद्ध सुरक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के फिटमेंट के लिए अनिवार्य प्रावधान- :

एम1 श्रेणी के वाहनों के लिए:

- ड्राइवर और सह-चालक के लिए सीट बेल्ट रिमाइंडर (एसबीआर)
- सेंट्रल लॉकिंग सिस्टम के लिए मैनुअल ओवरराइड अति रफ्तार चेतावनी प्रणाली

सभी एम और एन श्रेणी के वाहनों के लिए:

- रिवर्स पार्किंग चेतावनी प्रणाली

iv. एल [चार पहियों से कम वाले मोटर वाहन और क्वाड्रिसाइकिल शामिल हैं] एम [यात्रियों को परिवहन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कम से कम चार पहियों वाले मोटर वाहन] और एन [माल के परिवहन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कम से कम चार पहियों वाले मोटर वाहन, जो बीआईएस मानकों में निर्धारित शर्तों के अधीन माल के अलावा व्यक्तियों को भी ले जा सकते हैं] श्रेणियों के कुछ वर्गों के लिए एंटी-लॉक ब्रेकिंग सिस्टम (एबीएस)।

v. दो पहिया, तिपहिया, क्वाड्रिसाइकिल, दमकल, एंबुलेंस और पुलिस वाहनों को छोड़कर सभी परिवहन वाहनों में गति सीमित करने वाली विशिष्टता/गति सीमित करने वाला उपकरण अनिवार्य किया गया।

vi. स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशनों की मान्यता, विनियमन और नियंत्रण के लिए नियम प्रकाशित किए गए, जो स्वचालित उपकरणों के माध्यम से वाहनों की फिटनेस जांच की प्रक्रिया और एटीएस द्वारा फिटनेस प्रमाण पत्र देने की प्रक्रिया को परिभाषित करते हैं। नियमों में 31.10.2022 और 14.03.2024 को और संशोधन किया गया है।

vii. प्रोत्साहनहतोत्साहन के आधार पर वाहन स्क्रेपिंग नीति तैयार की गई और पुराने/, अनुपयुक्त और प्रदूषणकारी वाहनों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से हटाने के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाया गया।

viii. स्वचालित प्रणाली के माध्यम से वाहनों की फिटनेस जांचने के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता से प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में एक आदर्श निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्र स्थापित करने की योजना।

ix. यात्री कारों की सुरक्षा रेटिंग की अवधारणा को शुरू करने और उपभोक्ताओं को सूचित निर्णय लेने के लिए सशक्त बनाने के लिए भारत न्यू कार एसेसमेंट प्रोग्राम (बीएनसीएपी) के संबंध में नियम प्रकाशित किए गए।

x. मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं (ओईएम) और बस बॉडी बिल्डरों द्वारा बसों के विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निर्धारित समान अवसर के संबंध में नियम प्रकाशित किए गए।

xi. 1 अक्टूबर, 2025 को या उसके बाद निर्मित एन2 (3.5 टन से अधिक लेकिन 12.0 टन से अधिक नहीं सकल वाहन भार वाला माल वाहन) और एन3 (12.0 टन से अधिक सकल वाहन भार वाला माल वाहन) श्रेणी के वाहनों के केबिन के लिए अनिवार्य एयर कंडीशनिंग प्रणाली लगाना अनिवार्य।

xii. एम, एन और एल7 श्रेणी के मोटर वाहनों में सुरक्षा बेल्ट असेंबलियों, सुरक्षा बेल्ट एंकरेज और सुरक्षा बेल्ट और नियंत्रण प्रणाली संस्थापन के लिए संशोधित मानकों की प्रयोज्यता के प्रावधान करने के लिए सुरक्षा बेल्ट, नियंत्रण प्रणाली और सुरक्षा बेल्ट रिमाइंडर के मानकों के संशोधन के लिए नियम प्रकाशित किए गए। इसके अलावा, 1 अप्रैल 2025 को और उसके बाद निर्मित श्रेणी एम1 के वाहनों को एआईएस-145-2018 के अनुसार आगे की ओर वाली सभी पिछली सीटों के लिए सुरक्षा बेल्ट रिमाइंडर की आवश्यकता को पूरा करना होगा।

(3) प्रवर्तन

- i. मोटर यान (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 सख्त अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने और यातायात नियमों के उल्लंघन के प्रतिवारण बढ़ाने और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग के माध्यम से सख्त प्रवर्तन के लिए कठोर शास्तियों का प्रावधान करता है।
- ii. सड़क सुरक्षा की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी और प्रवर्तन के लिए नियम जारी किए गए। ये नियम भारत के दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों और राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) के अंतर्गत आने वाले शहरों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, राज्यीय राजमार्गों और महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शनों पर उच्च जोखिम और उच्च सघनता वाले गलियारों पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रवर्तन उपकरण लगाने के लिए विस्तृत प्रावधान निर्दिष्ट करते हैं।
- iii. 10 जून, 2024 को सरकार ने मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तकनीकी उपाय पर सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परामर्शी जारी की है।

(4) आपातकालीन देखभाल

- i. ऐसे नेक व्यक्ति (गुड समारिटन) की सुरक्षा के लिए नियम प्रकाशित किए गए हैं, जो सद्भावनापूर्वक, स्वेच्छा से और किसी पुरस्कार या मुआवजे की अपेक्षा के बिना दुर्घटना स्थल पर पीड़ित को आपातकालीन चिकित्सा या गैर-चिकित्सा देखभाल या सहायता प्रदान करता है या ऐसे पीड़ित को अस्पताल पहुंचाता है।
- ii. हिट एंड रन मोटर दुर्घटनाओं के पीड़ितों के लिए मुआवजा बढ़ाया गया (गंभीर चोट के लिए 12,500 रुपये से 50,000 रुपये और मृत्यु के लिए 25,000 रुपये से 2,00,000 रुपये तक)।
- iii. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पूरे हो चुके कॉरिडोर पर टोल प्लाजा पर पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ/आपातकालीन चिकित्सा तकनीशियन/नर्स के साथ एम्बुलेंस का प्रावधान किया है।

iv. सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरण (एनएचए) के साथ मिलकर चंडीगढ़, हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तराखंड, पुडुचेरी और असम में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के पीड़ितों को नगदी रहित उपचार प्रदान करने के लिए एक पायलट कार्यक्रम लागू किया है।

ST STATUS TO THE TRIBES IN ASSAM

627. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to grant the Scheduled Tribes (STs) status to the tribes in Assam, including Adivasi or “tea tribes”, Chutia, Koch-Rajbongshi, Matak, Moran and Tai-Ahom communities which is a long-standing demand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures towards examining the socio-economic conditions of the said tribes in Assam; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The recommendation for inclusion of Tai Ahom, Chutia, Matak, Moran, Koch-Rajbongshi and Tea Tribes has been received from the State Government of Assam.

The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002 and 14.9.2022) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in,

exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government / UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended. All action on the proposals are taken as per these approved modalities.

(c)and(d) The State Government of Assam has informed that:

(i) Govt. of Assam has created Matak Autonomous Council, Moran Autonomous Council and Kamatapur Autonomous Council, Adivasi Welfare and Development Council and Development Councils for Ahom and Chutia community for all-round socio-economic development of these communities. Sufficient fund has been allocated to these Councils in the annual budget for taking up development schemes for their community.

(ii) Taking note of comparative disparity of the community, the state Government has made special reservations for these six (6) communities in the educational institutions like Medical, Engineering colleges, University, ITI etc.

(iii) 200 (two hundred) Model Tea Estate High Schools have been sanctioned in different Tea-garden areas to meet the aspirations. These schools with state-of-the-art amenities have brought a holistic change among tea garden workers and children as far as quality education is concerned. The schools are equipped with modern amenities for quality education, efficient teachers, technology, smart

classrooms and future prospects and plans for the overall development of the students. Out of these, 116 Model Tea Estate High Schools have been made fully functional since 2023. Within a span of 2-3 years, these Model Schools shall be upgraded into Higher Secondary schools

STATUS OF PMFME

628. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state that:

- (a) the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme and the number of enterprises that have been supported under the said scheme across the country;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilized along with the number of micro food processing units formalized in Bihar, particularly in the districts of South Bihar like Buxar and Kaimur;
- (c) the details of the specific initiatives taken/ being undertaken by the Government to promote the establishment and growth of micro food processing enterprises in South Bihar, where there is significant potential for agro-based industries; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government is addressing the challenges faced by the entrepreneurs in accessing financial assistance and capacity-building support under the said Scheme in these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) The status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country as on 31st January 2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Central Share of Rs. 212.89 crores has been released as on 31st January 2025 to State of Bihar for implementation of various components of the PMFME Scheme. A total number of 20,297 applications have been sanctioned for credit linked subsidy support under the Scheme. Out of which, 3,674 micro food processing units have been formalized in the State including 123 and 33 in the Districts of Buxar and Kaimur respectively.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing Centrally Sponsored "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector. The details of financial assistance offered to the

prospective entrepreneurs under PMFME Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) District Resource Person (DRPs) have been appointed by the State / UT Governments to provide handholding support to beneficiaries / entrepreneurs for accessing the financial assistance under the PMFME Scheme. DRPs facilitate the beneficiaries in preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), securing bank loans, providing training, upgradation of the units, obtaining necessary regulatory approvals, ensuring hygiene standards etc. The Capacity Building component of the PMFME Scheme envisages providing Food Processing Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) Training for all applicants viz individuals and Groups (SHGs/ FPOs/ Cooperatives) recommended for availing credit linked subsidy by District Level Committee (DLC) and Food Processing Orientation training to Self Help Group (SHG) beneficiaries of Seed Capital under PMFME scheme engaged in micro food processing activities.

STATEMENT-I

The details of the progress made under PMFME Scheme is as under (till 31st January 2025)

- i. Credit Linked Subsidy: 1,22,512 loans have been sanctioned and 96,998 loans disbursed.

- ii. Seed capital: Amount of Rs. 1042.07 Cr. has been sanctioned for 3,13,218 Self-Help Group (SHG) members.
- iii. Capacity Building: 672 Master Trainers, 1132 District Level Trainers and 92,677 Beneficiaries have been trained under the scheme
- iv. Incubation Centre: 76 Incubation Centers approved with grant in aid of Rs. 206.94 Cr. Out of this, 16 Incubation Centres commissioned.
- v. Marketing and Branding: Overall 17 brands have been launched under the scheme. 15 State proposals for marketing and branding have been approved which include Aasna (Punjab), Bhimthadi (Maharashtra), Seemi (Karnataka), Bhima Pulses (Karnataka), Madugula Halwa (Andhra Pradesh), Aamodam (Andhra Pradesh), Jeevika (Bihar), Umed (Maharashtra), Temi Tea (Sikkim), Pudhugai (Tamil Nadu) and Neithal (Puducherry), India Coffee (Karnataka), Just Pure (Haryana), Govan (Goa), Sikkim Supreme (Sikkim). 2 National tie-up with NAFED done.

STATEMENT-II

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme are as under:

- (i). Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises: Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;

- (ii). Support to SHGs for seed capital: Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.
- (iii). Support for Common Infrastructure: Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.
- (iv). Branding and Marketing Support: Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.
- (v). Capacity Building: The scheme envisages training for Food Processing and Entrepreneurship Development program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

DURGAPUR-HALDIA AND DHAMRA-HALDIA PIPELINE PROJECTS IN WEST BENGAL

629. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) the current status of the Durgapur-Haldia and Dhamra-Haldia natural gas pipeline projects, and the reasons for delays in their completion;

(b) the measures being taken to expedite these projects and the time by which these projects are expected to be operational;

(c) the steps being implemented to expand Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and establish Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations in West Bengal; and

(d) the number of geographical areas authorized for City Gas Distribution (CGD) in West Bengal and the progress made in the development of PNG and CNG infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) and (b) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokara-Dhamra, Barauni-Guwahati and Dhamra-Haldia Natural Gas Pipeline to GAIL (India) Limited on 29.01.2018 with extended completion schedule until 31st July, 2025. Out of the total 294 Km of pipeline in Durgapur-Haldia section, 132 Km has been completed and out of total 253 Km of pipeline in Dhamra-Haldia section, 154 Km has been completed. The reasons for the delay in completion of the pipeline are due to the challenges related to the slow Right of Use (RoU) acquisition and demand for higher compensation. Government is continually pursuing with the concerned State Government and executing agency to expedite the completion of the Project.

(c) and (d) Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections, establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and laying of pipeline infrastructure is part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks and the same is carried out by the entities authorized by PNGRB. In the state of West Bengal, PNGRB has authorized 10 Geographical Areas (GAs) covering the entire state. The GA wise details of progress made in the CGD networks in the state of West Bengal is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT**The GA-wise details of CGD network in the state of West Bengal**

Sl No.	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	State/Union Territory	Authorized CGD Entity	Date of Target Completion	Domestic			CNG Stations		
					MWP Target	Pro-Rata Target	Achievement	CNG MWP Target	Pro-Rata Target	Achievement
1.	Burdwan District	West Bengal	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	31-Mar-30	247852	41309	8194	80	20	23
2.	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	31-Mar-31	690000	184000	3120	125	34	11
3.	Howrah (EAAA) District and Hoogly (EAAA) District	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	31-Mar-30	575000	95834	2941	100	25	19
4.	Nadia (EAAA) District and North 24 Parganas (EAAA) District	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	31-Mar-30	625000	104167	7049	110	28	22
5.	South 24 Parganas (EAAA) District	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	31-Mar-29	300000	80000	138	65	26	12
6.	Purulia and Bankura districts	West Bengal	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	31-Mar-30	555999	92667	12648	27	7	21
7.	East Mednipore, West Mednipore and Jhargram districts	West Bengal	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	30-Jun-31	3734901	155621	0	131	9	4
8.	Alipurduar and Koch Bihar	West Bengal	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	31-Mar-30	251999	29400	12034	19	4	9
9.	Kolkata Municipal Corporation and Parts of Adjoining Districts	West Bengal	Bengal Gas Company Limited	31-Dec-26	1417959	575000	5297	NA	NA	24
10.	Birbhum, Murshidabad, Maldah& Dakshin Dinajpur districts	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	30-Jun-30	6210189	672771	978	162	35	5
Total:					14608899	2030769	52399	819	188	150

MWP – Minimum Work Programme
(Source – PNGRB)

CONSTRUCTION OF EXPRESSWAY FROM DELHI TO KATRA

630. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the need to construct an expressway from Sector-36, Bhagwan Mahavir Marg, Heliport Rohini, Delhi to Delhi-Katra Expressway with connecting UER-II, if so, the current status of the proposal;
- (b) the details of the proposed expressway, including its length, width, alignment, and the estimated cost of construction;
- (c) the benefits that the proposed expressway is expected to provide, including reduced travel time, improved connectivity, increased economic growth and the number of people expected to benefit from the project;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to acquire the necessary land for the construction of the proposed National Highway;
- (e) the measures being taken to minimize the displacement of people and the impact on the environment; and
- (f) the timeline for the completion of the proposed expressway and the agencies responsible for its construction and maintenance?

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

(a) to (f) The process of appointment of DPR consultant for connectivity between Delhi Katra Expressway and UER II has been initiated. Further, Development of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways keeps on receiving proposals for declaration/upgradation/development of NHs including development of the NHs around Delhi NCR. Decisions are taken based on outcome of DPR, fulfilment of the criteria, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना

631. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

- (क) क्या देश में कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत लक्षित सफलता का प्रतिशत कितना है तथा इसकी तुलना में सफलता का प्रतिशत कितना है;
- (ग) क्या राज्यों में जलवायु और मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता के आधार पर उद्योग स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है, ताकि उनके उप-उत्पादों का उपभोग किया जा सके;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के अत्यंत पिछड़े चंदौली जिले में धान और उसके उप-उत्पादों पर आधारित कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है, क्योंकि धान उक्त क्षेत्र की मुख्य फसल है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (ड) सरकार निम्नलिखित स्कीम/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे रही है:

प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), एक ऋण संबद्ध स्कीम है, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35% तक और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25% तक बैंक ऋण पर सब्सिडी के माध्यम से कृषि आधारित उद्यमों/उद्योगों सहित विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना में सहायता करती है। विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत कृषि आधारित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों (एबीएफपीआई) का कार्य-निष्पादन विवरण -I में दिया गया है।

कृषि आधारित और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (एबीएफपीआई) ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना (जीवीवाई) के अंतर्गत आने वाले उद्योगों में से एक है। इसमें ग्राम तेल उद्योग, सुगंधित तेल, शहद और मधुमक्खी पालन, पाम गुड़ और अन्य पाम उत्पाद, फल और सब्जी प्रसंस्करण उद्योग, दलहन और अनाज प्रसंस्करण उद्योग, मसाले और मसालों का प्रसंस्करण उद्योग, गुड़ और खांडसारी उद्योग, लघु वन उपज का संग्रहण, बांस, बेंत और ईख उद्योग, जैविक रंगाई उद्योग, औषधीय पौधों का संग्रह और प्रसंस्करण उद्योग शामिल हैं।

शहद मिशन, ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना के एबीएफपीआई उद्योग के अंतर्गत आने वाले घटकों में से एक है। शहद मिशन का वर्ष-वार कार्य-निष्पादन **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

कयर विकास योजना (सीवीवाई), नारियल की खेती पर आधारित एक परंपरागत उद्योग है क्योंकि कयर उद्योग के लिए कच्चा माल नारियल की भूसी है जो नारियल की खेती का उप-उत्पाद है, देश में कयर उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, कयर बोर्ड छह अलग-अलग घटकों वाली अम्ब्रेला स्कीम कयर विकास योजना (सीवीवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य उत्पादन, रोजगार और निर्यात को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ कयर और कयर उत्पादों के घरेलू विपणन के माध्यम

से कयर क्षेत्र का सतत विकास करना है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए कयर बोर्ड के माध्यम से प्राप्त लक्ष्यों, उपलब्धियों और सफलता के प्रतिशत का स्कीम-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

परंपरागत उद्योगों के पुनर्सृजन हेतु निधि स्कीम (स्फूर्ति), जिसमें कृषि आधारित क्लस्टर हैं जो देश में कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देते हैं। 513 स्फूर्ति क्लस्टरों में से 138 कृषि आधारित हैं। 138 कृषि आधारित क्लस्टरों में से 86 क्रियाशील हैं और 52 कार्यान्वयनाधीन हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) द्वारा केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अम्ब्रेला स्कीम के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। मंत्रालय ने पीएमकेएसवाई की संबंधित घटक स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 9,110.08 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमोदित अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी और 22,748.45 करोड़ रुपये के निजी निवेश के साथ 31,858.53 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना लागत वाली 1646 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया है। **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग हेतु उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन स्कीम (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई)** को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अम्ब्रेला स्कीम के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र हेतु उत्पाद संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन स्कीम (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत कुल 171 प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी गई है और अब तक, कुल 1084.01 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी वितरित की गई है।

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों का पीएम औपचारिकीकरण (पीएमएफएमई) का कार्यान्वयन खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा एक केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में किया जाता है। पीएमएफएमई स्कीम के अंतर्गत अब तक कुल 1,16,148 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को ऋण संबद्ध सब्सिडी के लिए मंजूरी दी गई है तथा देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1042.06 करोड़ रुपये की सीड पूंजी के लिए 3,13,218 स्व-सहायता समूहों के सदस्यों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित **कृषि अवसंरचना निधि (एआईएफ)** एक प्रमुख स्कीम है जो फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन और प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देती है। यह कृषि-प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों, खाद्य भंडारण सुविधाओं, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में सुधार और कृषि में मूल्य संवर्धन में सहायता करती है, जिससे किसानों और कृषि-उद्यमियों को कृषि-आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके। एआईएफ को देश के कृषि अवसंरचना परिदृश्य को बदलने के विजन के साथ से शुरू किया गया था। कृषि अवसंरचना निधि, ब्याज सहायता और ऋण गारंटी सहायता के माध्यम से फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन अवसंरचना और व्यवहार्य कृषि परिसंपत्तियों के लिए व्यवहार्य परियोजनाओं में निवेश के लिए एक मध्यम-दीर्घकालिक ऋण वित्तपोषण सुविधा है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये की निधि का संवितरण वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 तक किया जाएगा तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2032-33 की अवधि के लिए इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। एआईएफ 2 करोड़ रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए 3% प्रति वर्ष की ब्याज सहायता और सीजीटीएमएसई और एनएबी संरक्षण के अंतर्गत ऋण गारंटी कवरेज के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, प्रत्येक इकाई अलग-अलग एलजीडी कोड्स में स्थित 25 परियोजनाओं के लिए स्कीम का लाभ पाने के लिए पात्र है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये की निधि का संवितरण किया जाएगा तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2032-33 की अवधि के लिए इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। दिनांक 26.1.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, एआईएफ के अंतर्गत 92393 परियोजनाओं के लिए 56334 (56%) करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं, इस कुल स्वीकृत राशि में से 41996 करोड़ रुपये को स्कीम लाभ के अंतर्गत कवर किया जाता है। इन संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं ने कृषि क्षेत्र में 91856 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश जुटाया है।

एआईएफ प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उद्योग स्थापित नहीं करता है, बल्कि निजी संस्थाओं, किसानों, एफपीओ और सहकारी समितियों को धान आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इच्छुक हितधारक चावल मिलों, पीएचएम संयंत्रों और धान उप-उत्पादों के लिए एकीकृत प्राथमिक और गौण प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए अन्य सब्सिडी योजनाओं के साथ एआईएफ के अंतर्गत रियायती ऋण और ऋण गारंटी का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

विवरण -I

विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत कृषि आधारित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों निष्पादन-का कार्य (एबीएफपीआई)

वर्ष	परियोजना की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (रुपए लाख में)	अनुमानित रोजगार
2020-21	18503	58731.94	148024
2021-22	22620	71840.38	180960
2022-23	19835	69763.34	158680
2023-24	22863	82106.41	182904

ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना के एबीएफपीआई उद्योग के अंतर्गत शहद मिशन का वर्ष-वार कार्य-निष्पादन

क्र .सं.	वर्ष	वितरित किए गए छत्तों सहित मधुमक्खी बक्सों की संख्या	लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों की संख्या
	2017-18	13505	1384
	2018-19	95726	9636
	2019-20	28978	2920
	2020-21	15050	1505
	2021-22	15420	1542

	2022-23	17360	1736
	2023-24 (पी)	17950	1795
	2024-25 (दिनांक 31.12.2024 तक)	टूल किट वितरित नहीं किए गए	400
	कुल	203989	20918

विवरण -II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए कयर बोर्ड के माध्यम से प्राप्त लक्ष्यों, उपलब्धियों और सफलता के प्रतिशत का स्कीम-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप का नाम	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	प्राप्त सफलता का प्रतिशत (में %)
I	विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी (एसएंडटी)			
(क)	विकसित की गईं नई मशीनें	3	2	66.66
(ख)	नए उत्पाद का विकास	10	9	90
(ग)	प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरण	20	20	100
(घ)	नई प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास	7	3	42.85
(ङ)	प्रौद्योगिकी का क्षेत्रीय कार्यनिष्पादन और कयर तथा कयर - उत्पादों की परीक्षण सेवा सुविधाएँ	200	1077	538.5
II	कौशल उन्नयन एवं महिला कयर योजना			
(क)	मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद विनिर्माण पर प्रशिक्षण प्रशिक्षुओं की) (संख्या	1800	2044	113.5
(ख)	महिला कयर योजना पर प्रशिक्षण (प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या)	1800	1963	109.05
(ग)	कयर प्रौद्योगिकी में कयर कारीगरों का प्रमाणपत्र पाठ्यक्रम छह - (व्यक्तियों की संख्या) महीने	160	81	50.62
(घ)	कयर प्रौद्योगिकी में डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम -1 वर्ष व्यक्तियों की) (संख्या	100	51	51
(ङ)	ईडीपी)3 दिन(	40	40	100
(च)	जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	40	47	117.5
(छ)	राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी	10	12	120
(ज)	कार्यशाला	10	13	130

(झ)	एक्सपोजर टूर	10	10	100
(ञ)	प्रशिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (आवश्यकता के आधार पर)	-	54	-
III	निर्यात बाजार संवर्धन			
(क)	आयोजनों की संख्या (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेला/सम्मेलन/	10	7	70
(ख)	एमएसएमई की संख्या (आईसी स्कीम (लाभार्थियों की संख्या-	90	64	71.11
(ग)	प्रबंधन विकास कार्यक्रम	6	6	100
(घ)	कयर उद्योग पुरस्कार	1	0	0
IV	घरेलू बाजार संवर्धन			
(क)	प्रदर्शनियां एवं बाजार संवर्धन	71	94	132.39
(ख)	क्षेत्र प्रदर्शन बिक्री केंद्रों का नवीनीकरण एवं आंतरिक सजावट /	4	1	25
(ग)	बाजार विकास सहायता (लाख रुपए में) (एमडीए)	आवश्यकता आधारित	3.86 करोड़	-
V	व्यापार और उद्योग से संबंधित कार्यात्मक सहायता सेवाएँ			
(क)	बोर्ड के अधिकारियों को मानव संसाधन विकास प्रशिक्षण	50	237	474
(ख)	कयर श्रमिकों को मानव संसाधन विकास प्रशिक्षण	500	500	100
(ग)	सर्वेक्षणमूल्यांकन अध्ययन/	1	0	0

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TITLES TO TRIBALS

632. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government allocated 12,461.88 crore for Tribal Welfare during the financial year 2023-24, reflecting a 70.69 per cent increase compared to the previous year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether, despite this significant boost, the distribution of land titles under the Forest Rights Act remains slow as only 23.43 lakh titles distributed by October, 2023 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete measures taken/being taken by the Government to accelerate the distribution of land titles ensuring that the increased budget would translate into tangible improvements for tribal communities?

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

(a) The Budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Budget Estimates (BE) stage was Rs.12461.88 crore for the financial year 2023-24 which was 70.69% higher than the allocation at Revised Estimate (RE) stage of 2022-23. However, the allocation was revised to Rs.7605.00 crores at RE stage during financial year 2023-24.

(b) As per FRA and rules made thereunder respective State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the Act and are being implemented in 20 States and 1 UT. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the Nodal Ministry for Monitoring and administering the legislative matters of “Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Rights Act 2006” (in short FRA), has been issuing directions and guidelines from time to time on various aspects to ensure proper implementation of the Act.

The State Governments /UT administrations submits the Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) to this Ministry regarding the status of implementation of FRA. The progress reported by the State Governments and

UT administrations as on November 2024 in comparison with the progress reported on October 2023, is as follows:

Items	Titles Distributed under FRA (As on 31.10.2023)	Titles Distributed under FRA (As on 30.11.2024)
Individual	22,29,013	23,73,714
Community	1,13,996	1,16,007
Total	23,43,009	24,89,721

The state wise comparative progress is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is issuing directions and required guidelines to States to ensure that bonafide claimants are not deprived of their forest rights. Further in order to accelerate benefit of various schemes meant for development are accrued to the right holders in full measure, Ministry under scheme of Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan, launched by Hon'ble PM on 2nd October 2024 has interalia included several initiatives under FRA. Ministry through this Abhiyan intends to support the States implementing FRA to map their Potential Area under FRA, digitalisation legacy data ,digitization of claim process, support to Gram Sabha for preparation and execution of CFR Management Plans .With these efforts implementation of FRA will gain impetus. Further under the Abhiyan Ministry through convergence also intends to support FRA patta holders with several schemes of Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries where the respective scheme

guidelines have been modified to limit the beneficiary contribution where ever needed to only 10 % . Further to resolve field level issues with Forest department Ministry has also issued two joint advisories with Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change dated 14.03.2024 and 06.07.2021.

STATEMENT

Status of FRA implementation - state wise comparative progress made during the reporting period (From 31.10.2023 to 30.11.2024)

S. No.	States	No. of Titles Distributed (As on 31.10.2023)			No. of Titles Distributed (As on 30.11.2024)			Progress (during 31.10.2023 to 30.11.2024)		
		Ind.	Com.	Total	Ind.	Com.	Total	Ind.	Com.	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	225826	1822	227648	226434	1822	228256	608	0	608
2	Assam	57325	1477	58802	57325	1477	58802	0	0	0
3	Bihar	121	0	121	121	0	121	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	475100	49241	524341	478563	49270	527833	3463	29	3492
5	Goa	472	13	485	856	15	871	384	2	386
6	Gujarat	96559	4791	101350	98124	4791	102915	1565	0	1565
7	Himachal Pradesh	256	59	315	256	59	315	0	0	0
8	Jharkhand	59866	2104	61970	59866	2104	61970	0	0	0
9	Karnataka	14981	1345	16326	14981	1345	16326	0	0	0
10	Kerala	28641	224	28865	29139	261	29400	498	37	535
11	Madhya Pradesh	266901	27976	294877	266901	27976	294877	0	0	0
12	Maharashtra	198220	8400	206620	198748	8661	207409	528	261	789
13	Odisha	457238	7813	465051	461013	8162	469175	3775	349	4124
14	Rajasthan	48614	2259	50873	49193	2973	52166	579	714	1293
15	Tamil Nadu	10536	531	11067	10536	531	11067	0	0	0
16	Telangana	97434	102	97536	230735	721	231456	133301	619	133920
17	Tripura	127931	101	128032	127931	101	128032	0	0	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	18049	861	18910	18049	861	18910	0	0	0
19	Uttarakhand	184	1	185	184	1	185	0	0	0
20	West Bengal	44444	686	45130	44444	686	45130	0	0	0

21	JammuandKashmir	315	4190	4505	315	4190	4505	0	0	0
TOTAL		2229013	113996	2343009	2373714	116007	2489721	144701	2011	146712

PROCESSED MEAT

633. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of the total meat processed by the Food Processing Industry in the country; and
- (b) the details of the quantity of Indian processed meat consumed locally and the quantity exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries had conducted a study through Deloitte titled “Study to Determine the Level of Food Processing in India”. As per the study report submitted by Deloitte in July 2021, the level of processing for Meat in India is 34.18% in the financial year 2018-19.

The data on production of various types of Meat is maintained by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. As per the “Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics – 2024” prepared by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, the production of Meat in India during the financial year 2023-24 was 10.25 million tonnes.

Considering the level of processing for Meat in India as 34.18% as estimated by Deloitte, the estimated amount of the total meat processed in the country during the financial year 2023-24 works out to 3.50 million tonnes.

(b) As per the data furnished by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), the processed meat exports during the financial year 2023-24 was 813.71 tonnes and the remaining quantity of the processed meat was available for domestic consumption in the country.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND OVERHAUL FACILITIES

634. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to develop State-of-the-art maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) facilities in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the States which have these facilities, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop MRO facilities in Rajasthan thereby creating opportunities for local talent and building a network for the civil aviation industry in the State?

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

(a) The Government has taken various measures to create a conducive environment for the development of Aircraft MRO services. These include::

- i. In a major boost to the domestic MRO industry, the Government has announced that a uniform rate of 5% IGST will apply to imports of parts, components, testing equipment, tools and tool-kits of aircraft, irrespective of their Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN) classification subject to specified conditions.
 - ii. As part of the announcements made in Union Budget 2024-25, the period for export of goods imported for repairs has been extended from six months to one year. Also, the time-limit for re-import of goods for repairs under warranty has been extended from three to five years.
 - iii. New MRO Guidelines announced on 1st September, 2021 inter alia abolish royalties and build in transparency and certainty in land allotments for MROs in AAI airports.
 - iv. GST on MRO has been reduced from 18% to 5% with full Input Tax Credit from 1st April, 2020.
 - v. Transactions sub-contracted by foreign original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)/ MRO to domestic MRO are treated as 'exports' with zero-rated GST from 1st April, 2020
 - vi. Exempted Customs Duty on tools and tool kits;
 - vii. Simplified clearance processing of parts
 - viii. 100% Foreign Direct Investment permitted via automatic route for MRO;;
- (b) and (c) Government only facilitates setting up of Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services in India through various policy, regulatory

and other incentives, rather than establishing any facility on its own. A state-wise list of MRO facilities is given in the enclosed **Statement**. At present, M/s Avyanna Aviation Private Limited has been allotted land by AAI for establishment of MRO facility at Kishangarh Airport in Rajasthan.

STATEMENT

LIST OF DGCA APPROVED AMO CAR-145 AS ON 10.08.2024

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS OF THE ORGANIZATION
NORTHERN REGION		
1.	Indamer Mjets Airport Services Private Limited	IMAS HANGAR,GENERAL AVIATION TERMINAL IGI AIRPORT,110037,SOUTH WEST,DELHI INDIA
2.	AR Airways(P)Ltd.	HOUSE NO.A-113,GALINO.-2 MAHIPALPUR,NEWDELHI,110037,SOUTH WEST,DELHI INDIA
3.	Bird ExecuJet Airport Services Pvt. Ltd.	BIRD MAINTENANCE CENTER, ADJACENT TO GENERAL AVIATION TERMINAL IGI AIRPORT,110037, NORTH WEST,DELHI INDIA
4.	VSR VENTURES PVT. LIMITED	BIRD MAINTENANCE CENTRE, GA TERMINAL IGI AIRPORT,110037,,NEW DELHI,DELHI INDIA
5.	PAWANHANS LIMITED	ROHINI HELIPORT,ROHINI SECTOR-36,NEW DELHI,110085,,NORTH WEST,DELHI INDIA
6.	M/S SAARTHI AIRWAYS(P)LTD.	SECOND FLOOR,BIRD MAINTENANCE CENTRE ADJACENT TO GENERAL AVIATION TERMINAL, IGI AIRPORT, PALAM,110037,SOUTHWEST,DELHI INDIA
7.	M/S AUTOTRADE AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	B-91 ST FLOOR ARD COMPLEX R.K PURAM SEC-13B-91 ST FLOOR ARD COMPLEX R.K PURAM SEC-13,110066,SOUTH WEST,DELHI INDIA
8.	SPICEJET LTD	SPICE JET ENGINEERING IPA-B01 AND IPA-B06 PIER B TERMINAL T3 APRON IGI AIRPORT,110037,NEW DELHI,DELHI INDIA
9.	ZEXUS AIR SERVICES PRIVATELIMITED	D-50 AND D-52,T-3 IGI AIRPORT,110037,,SOUTHWEST,DELHI INDIA
10.	SKY ONE AIRWAYS(P)LTD.	HANGAR NO.03 ROHINI HELIPORT,110039,NORTHWEST,DELHI INDIA

11.	INNOVATIVE AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	PLOT NO-497,BHARTHAL VILLAGE SECTOR 26,DWARKA,110077,,NEW DELHI,DELHI INDIA
12.	VIKRAM AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	PLOT NO. 2, KHASRA NO.-348/2, VILLAGE SHAHBAD MOHAMMADPUR,110061,SOUTHWEST,DELHI INDIA
13.	INDO PACIFIC AVIATION PVT LTD	E14/19 VASANT VIHAR, NEW DELHI, DELHI-110057.
14.	E Factor Adventure Tourism (P) Ltd.	101-A,KUNDAN KUTIR HARINAGAR,ASHRAM,110014,,NEW DELHI,DELHI INDIA
15.	SKYHAWK HELISOLUTIONS PRIVATELIMITED	Hangar No.03,Rohini Heliport,
16.	GRETEL NETWORK OF AIRCRAFTS AND TURBINE ENGINES AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	279, 1 st Floor,Shahbad Mohhamadpur,Behind Doppler Weather Radar Station, South-West Delhi110061
17.	AIR INDIA LIMITED	LINE MAINTENANCE OFFICE, PIER A,OFFICE NUMBER IPA-A17 BAY12, TERMINAL-3 IGI AIRPORT,NEW DELHI,110037,NEWDELHI,DELHI INDIA
18.	Shaurya Aeronautics Pvt. Ltd.	RZ10/11,RAJNAGAR PART-1,OPP.ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR, PALAM COLONY, NEW DELHI ,110045,SOUTH WEST,DELHI INDIA
19.	M/S AI ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD.	2ndFLOOR,CRA BUILDING,SAFDARJUNG
20.	M/s TRANS BHARAT AVIATION (P) LTD.	NEW HANGAR FACILITY,INDAMER MJETS,
21.	M/s InterGlobe Aviation Ltd.(IndiGo)	IndiGo Hangar,Near-PeerBaba,IGI Airport,New Delhi
22.	M/s OSS AIR MANAGEMENT PVT LTD	Rohini Heliport,Hangar No.4,NewDelhi
23.	M/s VANDANA	RANAJI ENCLAVE-II,OPP.NANGLI DAIRY,NEAR SANATAN DHARM MANDIR, NAJAFGARH ROAD, NEW DELHI-110043
24.	AIX Connect Private Limited	DA10,NEAR BAY D-47.IGI AIRPORT T3 TERMINAL NEW DELHI.
25.	BIG CHARTER PVT. LTD.	PLOT NO 562,UDYOG VIHAR,PHASE V PLOT NO 562,UDYOG VIHAR ,PHASE V,122001,GURGAON,HARYANA INDIA
26.	Maharaja Aviation Pvt.Ltd.	MAHARAJA AVIATION PVT.LTD.CIVIL AIRSTRIP,127042,BHIWANI,HARYANAINDIA

27.	M/SFSTCFLYING SCHOOLPVTLTD	SH-16A CHAUDHARY BANSI LAL AIRPORT, GUJRANI,127031,BHIWANI,HARYANA INDIA
28.	YATIH AIR SERVICESPVT. LTD.	YATIH AIR SERVICES PVT.LTD.PLOT BEHIND APNOGHAR,SECTOR-77, NH- 8,122004,GURGAON,HARYANA INDIA
29.	HAVEUS AEROTECH INDIA PVT.LTD.	PLOT NO 343 UDYOG VIHAR PHASE IV,122016,GURGAON,HARYANA INDIA
30.	JET SERVE AVIATION PVT. LTD.	JET SERVE AVIATION PVT.LTD.INDRAPRASTH AEROSPACE ,122004,,GURGAON,HARYANAINDIA
31.	REDBIRD AIRWAYS PVT LTD	NARNAUL AIRSTRIP BACHHOD,123021,,MAHENDRAGARH,HARYANA INDIA
32.	Aviasafe Aviation Services Pvt Ltd	PLOTNO:54B,GROUND FLOORSECTOR 18,122015,,GURGAON,HARYANA INDIA
33.	AVIATION CONNECTIVITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPERSPVT LTD (AIR TAXI)	SUHAG AEROPARK G AVENUE FARM NO 5B ANSALS ARAVALI RETREAT VILLAGE -RAISINA TEHSIL SOHNA,122105,GURGAON,HARYANA INDIA
34.	M/S VERTEX AVATION PVT LTD	PLOT NO.520 UDYOG VIHAR, PHASE V, 122016,GURGAON,HARYANA INDIA
35.	Kasstech Aerospace Private Limited	NARNAUL AIR STRIP, BACHHOD-DUMROLI ROAD,BACHHOD,123021,,MAHENDRAGARH,HARYANA INDIA

36.	SA AIRWORKS INDIA PVT LTD	KALYANI HOUSE,PLOT NO.40 SEC 18,UDYOG VIHAR,122001,GURGAON,HARYANA INDIA
37.	NIEMLA	PlotNo.464-465,HSIIDCIndustrialArea,Barhiphase1,SONIPAT,Haryana
38.	FLAPS AVIATION PRIVATELIMITED	NARNAUL AIRSTRIP BACHHOD,123021,MAHENDRAGARH,HARYANA INDIA
39.	HORIZON AEROSPACE (INDIA)PVT.LTD.	PLOT NO 34 SECTOR 34,122001,GURGAON,HARYANAINDIA
40.	Saddles International Automotive and Aviation Interiors Pvt.Ltd.	BUILDINGNO.GP-62A,MARUTIINDUSTRIALESTATESECTOR-18, GURUGRAM,122016,,GURGAON,HARYANA INDIA
41.	HIMALAYANHELI SERVICESPVT LTD	GO FLY ZONE AIRFIELD,VILLAGE-BHANIPURA AND PEEPLD NARAYANSHAHUPURA,303103,JAIPUR,RAJASTHAN INDIA
42.	M/s AVYANNA AVIATION PRIVATELIMITED	SITE-2 KISHANGARH AIRPORT,305802,AJMER,RAJASTHAN INDIA
43.	JSS Aviation Engineering& Maintenance Pvt. Ltd.	C-56,SECTOR-88 NOIDA,201301,,GAUTAMBUDDHA NAGAR,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
44.	M/SCHETAK AVIATION(AUnitof Sultan Education Society)	M.S.-10, N.H.-91, DHANIPUR AIRSTRIPPOST-PANETHI,202001,,ALIGARH,UTTARPRADESHINDIA
45.	PIONEER FLYING ACADEMY PRIVATE LIMITED	MS-10, NH-91, ALIGARH AIRSTRIP DHANIPUR, POST PANETHI,ALIGARH,202001,,ALIGARH,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
46.	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED TAD KANPUR	TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT DIVISION,KANPUR CHAKERI,208008,KANPUR NAGAR,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
47.	FALCON AVIATION ACADEMY	CIVIL AIRPORT,AYODHYA,224001,INDIA
48.	UY AVIATION PVT LTD	24/146B,PATKAPUR OPPOSITE KALPANA PLAZA,208001,KANPUR DEHAT,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
49.	AIR CHARTER SERVICES(P)LTD.	DHANIPUR ALIGARH AIRPORT,202002,ALIGARH,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
50.	M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd Accessories Division	FAIZABAD ROAD LUCKNOW,226016,,LUCKNOW,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
51.	CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENTOF UTTAR PRADESH	CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH, LUCKNOW AIRPORT,LUCKNOW,226009,,LUCKNOW,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
52.	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED, TAD	HAL Complex Chakeri Kanpur-208008,UTTAR PRADESH

	(Transport Aircraft Division)	
53.	M/S PAWAN INDUSTRIES	BLOCK 113 PHASE II NOIDA,201305,GAUTAMBUDDHA NAGAR,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
54.	M/sIndocopters Private Limited.	PLOT NO.22,UDYOG VIHAR,GREATER NOIDA,
55.	AUTOLOGIXPVT. LTD.	18/1C,SAUR URJA MARG,SAHIBABAD INDUSTRIAL AREA SITE 4, GHAZIABAD UTTAR PRADESH INDIA 201010
56.	M/s.MAGNUM AEROPVTLTD	68AC NSEZ NOIDA PHASEII,201305,GAUTAM BUDDHANAGAR,UTTAR PRADESH INDIA
57.	Heritage Aviation Pvt. Limited	SUNRISE APARTMENT TOWER 1 FLAT 102(GF)&TOWER 2 FLAT NO. 101 (GF)TARLA ROAD SAHAASTRADHARA,248001,DEHRADUN,UTTARAKHAND INDIA
58.	DIRECTORATEOF STATE CIVIL AVIATION, GOVT. OF UTTARAKHAND,	JOLLYGRANT AIRPORT,DEHRADUN,248140,DEHRADUN,UTTARAKHAND INDIA
59.	GLOBAL KONNECT AVIATION SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	MANDSAUR AIRFIELD MANDSAUR,458002,MANDSAUR,MADHYA PRADESH INDIA
WESTERN REGION		
60.	SNV AVIATION PRIVATELIMITED	W1-1007,MAINTENANCE OFFICE UNIT NO1 LEVEL 1, SOUTHWEST PIER,TERMINAL 2,CSMI AIRPORT,400099,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
61.	HINDUSTAN AEROSPACE AND ENGINEERING (MRO) A UNIT OF KOHINOOR EDUCATIONAL SER.PVT.LTD.	KHALADSASWAD JEJURY ROAD, SASWAD,472301,,PUNE,MAHARASHTRAINDIA
62.	GOAIRLINES (INDIA) LTD	4 TH FLOOR,MACK STAR KALEDONIA SAHAR ROAD NAVPADA,MHADA COLONY, ANDHERI EAST,400059,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
63.	THETAPOWER COMPANY LIMITED	HANGAR NO.2A JUHU AERODROME,S.V ROAD,VILE PARLE WEST,400056,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
64.	INDAMER AVIATION PVT.LTD.	HANGAR NO.1,JUHU AIRPORT,400049,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
65.	AAR INDAMER TECHNICS PRIVATELIMITED	PLOT NO 2A-2B-2C MIHAN SEZ, KHAPRI,441108,NAGPUR,MAHARASHTRAINDIA
66.	REDBIRDFLIGHT TRAINING ACADEMY PRIVATELIMITED	HANGER NO.1 BARAMATI AIRPORT,413133,PUNE,MAHARASHTRAINDIA

67.	ACADEMY OF CARVERAVIATION PVT.LTD.	P-50 MIDC AIRPORT MIDC IND AREA BARAMATI,413133,,PUNE,MAHARASHTRAINDIA
68.	TAJAIRLIMITED	TAJ AIR HANGAR,OLD AIRPORT MILITARY CAMP GATE NO-8,KALINA, SANTACRUZ (EAST),400029,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
69.	KESTREL AVIATION PVT.LTD.	JUHU AERODROME JUHU,MUMBAI,400056,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
70.	THEBOMBAY FLYINGCLUB	JUHU AIRPORT,NEAR DECCAN HANGER VILE PARLE WEST,400056,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
71.	AVITR OPERATIONS& MAINTENANCE LLP	SHOP1&2KANTI ATHARVA,CENTRA LPARK,MAKANE,SAPHALE (WEST),PALGHAR,401102,PALGHAR,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
72.	AMC TECHNOLOGY	105,HRIDAY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE VASAIPHATA,VASAI EAST,401208,,PALGHAR,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
73.	AIRGOD MRO SERVICEPVTLTD	CTS NO 638-G THAKUR POLYTECHNIC,NEW BUILDING,3RDFLOOR,90 FEET ROAD, THAKUR COMPLEX, KANDIVALI EAST,400101,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA,INDIA
74.	RAYMOND LIMITED	HANGARNO.10B,JUHUAERODROMEVILEPARLE (WEST),400056,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
75.	INDIAN AEROSPACE&ENGINEERING	D268 2ND FLOOR,TTC,INDUSTRIAL ESTATE MIDC AREA,TURBHE NAVI MUMBAI,400703,THANE,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
76.	GLOBALVECTRA HELICORP LTD.	HANGARNO.C-HE/HFCIVILAERODROMEVILEPARLE (WEST),400056,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
77.	RIGHTCHOICE AVIATION PVT.LTD.	BETWEEN HANGER 3B AND HANGER 4 JUHU AIRPORT VILE PARLE (W),400056,,MUMBAI SUBURBAN,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
78.	MAX MRO SERVICESPVT. LIMITED	HANGAR NO. C1JUHU AERODROME,JUHU,400056,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRAINDIA
79.	KRIS AERO SERVICES PVT.LTD.	102A LONAVLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, NANGERGAON LONAVLA,410401,,PUNE,MAHARASHTRAINDIA
80.	AERO INTERIORS PVT. LTD	PLOT NO.EL-76 TTC INDUSTRIAL AREA ELECTRONIC ZONE MIDC MAHAPE, NAVI MUMBAI,400710,,THANE,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
81.	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED	AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING DIVISION,NASIK MUMBAI AGRA HIGHWAY, OJHAR, TAL-NIPHAD, NASIK,422207,,NASHIK,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
82.	M/S AMAN AVIATION &AEROSPACE SOLUTIONS PVT.LTD	PORTA CABIN, JUHU AIRPORT SV ROAD, VILE PARLE WEST,400056,MUMBAI SUBURBAN,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
83.	BHARATAVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	901, CRESCENT BUSINESS SQUARE KHAIRANI ROAD, SAKINAKA, ANDHERI EAST,400072,,MUMBAISUBURBAN,MAHARASHTRAINDIA
84.	SKYNEX AERO PVT LTD	SKYNEX AERO PVT LTD PLOT NO.2-2,425003,JALGAON,MAHARASHTRA INDIA

85.	LIVEWELAIRTEAM INDIA PVT LTD	GALA NO.15,NARAYAN UDYOG BHAVAN,LAL BAUG INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR ROAD, LALBAUG,400012,,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
86.	M/SSIMMSAMM AIRWAYS PVT. LTD.,	MEHEK SALARIA BUNGALOW.ABNAIR ROAD,NEAR JUHU POST OFFICE, JUHU, MUMBAI - 400049
87.	M/s HELIGO CHARTERS PVT. LTD.	HANGER NO.3A,JUHU AIRPORT,S.V.ROAD,VILEPARLE,INDIA 400056.
88.	EPSILON AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED	PLOT NO.R-523 MIDC, TTC INDUSTRIAL AREA, RABALE, NAVI MUMBAI,400708,,THANE,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
89.	NFTI	GONDIA
90.	UNITED HELICARTERS PVT.LTD.	HANGAR NO.C-2,JUHU CIVIL AERODROME,S.V.ROAD,VILE PARLE WEST,400056,MUMBAI,MAHARASHTRA INDIA
91.	DIRECTORATE OF AVIATION GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH, RAIPUR	DIRECTORATE OF AVIATION,GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH STATE HANGAR, MANA AIRPORT,492015,,RAIPUR,CHHATTISGARH INDIA
92.	IRM PRIVATE LIMITED	GATE 4,DOMESTIC TERMINAL SVP INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,380006,AHMEDABAD,GUJARAT INDIA
93.	GUJARAT FLYING CLUB	HANGER 1 CIVIL AERODROME VADODARA HARNI ROAD GUJARAT 390022
94.	DUNES AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	DUNES AVIATION PVT.LTD.GCF HANGER, ,364001,,BHAVNAGAR,GUJARAT INDIA
95.	VISION FLYING TRAINING INSTITUTE.	HANGER AMRELI AIRPORT-AMRELI,GUJARAT-365601
96.	BLUERAY AVIATION PVT.LTD.	PORTA CABIN, AHMEDABAD AIRPORT AHMEDABAD ,380001,,AHMEDABAD,GUJARAT INDIA
97.	INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT SALES PVT.LTD.	1ST FLOOR IMT BUILDING, NH-12, BHOPAL -JAIPUR ROAD PARAVALIA,462030,,BHOPAL,MADHYA PRADESH INDIA
98.	REDWINGS AEROTECHNIQUE PRIVATE LIMITED	MAL HANGAR, 1 ST FLOOR NEAR SUKHTARA AIRSTRIP,480661,,SEONI,MADHYA PRADESH INDIA
99.	SHAURYA FLIGHT SIM PVT LTD	KHAJURAHO AIRPORT,(MP)
100.	DIRECTORATE OF AVIATION, GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH	STATE HANGAR RAJA BHOJ INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,462030,BHOPAL,MADHYA PRADESH INDIA
101.	AIR ALLEGIANCE A UNIT OF KOHINOOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES PVT LTD	CHHINDWARA AIRSTRIP CHHINDWARA, 480001,CHHINDWARA,MADHYA PRADESH INDIA

102.	AIR 7 STAR(A UNIT OF INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT SALES PVT LTD)	RATLAM AIRSTRIP RATLAM,457001,RATLAM,MADHYAPRADESH INDIA
103.	AEROTECHNICS	NO. 05 B S SHRIVASTAVA LAW CHAMBER OPPOSITE OLD VIDHAN SABHA RAJ BHAWAN OPPOSITE OLD VIDHAN SABHA BHAWAN BHOPAL MADHYA PRADESH INDIA 462002
104.	M/S SHA-SHIB FLYING ACADEMY	GUNA AIRSTRIP,GUNA(MP)
105.	INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT&TECHNOLOGIES	GUNA AIRPORT OPP.VIVEK COLONY,473001,GUNA,MADHYA PRADESH INDIA
106.	CHIMES AVIATION PVT. LTD.	CHIMES AVIATION PVT LTD DHANA AIRPORT,470228,SAGAR,MADHYA PRADESH INDIA
107.	JUST UDO AVIATION PRIVATELIMITED	AEMBOFFICESGF-S04,FF-B1,B2,B3,B5,M/SGMRGOAINTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED, MOPA,,403512,,NORTH GOA,GOA INDIA
108.	CAMPING RETREATSOF INDIAPVTLTD	HOUSENO302/1ASSOLDA,CURCHOREM,403706,,SOUTHGOA,GOA INDIA
BANGALORE REGION		
109.	MS Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Aircraft Division	M/S HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED HELICOPTER DIVISION,560017,,BENGALURUURBAN,KARNATAKAINDIA
110.	M/S.Haveus Aerotech	M/S.Haveus Aerotech,Boovanahalli,Karnataka-562157
111.	MS Hindustan AeronauticsLimited HelicopterDivision	M/S HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITEDHELICOPTER DIVISION,560017,,BENGALURUURBAN,KARNATAKAINDIA
112.	M/s.GHODAWAT ENTERPRISES PVT LTD (StarAir)	A25, AIRLINE AIRSIDE BUILDING, KEMPEGOWDA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED,DEVANAHALLI BENGALURU,560300,,BENGALURU URBAN,KARNATAKA INDIA
113.	DECCAN CHARTERS PRIVATELIMITED	JAKKUR AIRPORT BELLARY ROAD,560064,BENGALURU,KARNATAKA INDIA
114.	M/s. Thumbby AviationPvt.Ltd	PLOT NO.21 2 ND CROSS,HCL TECHNOLOGIES ROAD,ELECTRONIC CITY 1ST PHASE Bengaluru Karnataka India 560100,RoomNo.2C/o.GFTS Hangar, Jakkur, Aerodrome, Yelahanka., Bengaluru, Karnataka, India, 560064.
115.	M/s Varman Aviation Pvt Ltd	AVIATION COMPLEX, 16-17, ROAD NO.7 EPIP, WHITEFIELD, BENGALURU.,560066,,BENGALURUURBAN,KARNATAKAINDIA
116.	TENTACLE AEROLOGISTIX PVT. LTD.	INDRADHANUSH15GUBBICROSSKOTHANNURHENNURBAGALUR MAIN ROAD ,560077,,BENGALURU,KARNATAKA INDIA
117.	M/s Air Works India EngineeringPvtLtd (Commercial-MRO-Division)	AIRWORKS INDIA ENGINEERING PVT.LTD.HANGAR 1(TAAL),THALLY ROAD,BELAGONDAPALLI,HOSUR,635114,KRISHNAGIRI,TAMILNADU INDIA

118.	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED ENGINE DIVISION	SURANJANDAS ROAD CV RAMAN NAGAR POST,560093,BENGALURU URBAN,KARNATAKA INDIA
119.	M/s .Taneja Aerospaceand AviationLtd	M/s.TanejaAerospaceandAviationLtd,Belagondapalli,Thaliroad,Hosur- 635114
120.	M/s Air Works India Engineering Pvt Ltd (GAMRO-Division)	AIRWORKS INDIA ENGINEERING PVT.LTD.HANGAR 1(TAAL),THALLY ROAD,BELAGONDAPALLI,HOSUR,635114,,KRISHNAGIRI,TAMILNADU INDIA
121.	MS CHIPSAN AVIATIONPVTLTD	19/484A,NEAR CHALAKUDY POLICE STATION,PALACE ROAD, CHALAKUDY, THRISSUR KERALA INDIA- 680307
HYDERABAD REGION		
122.	MYTRI AVIATION PRIVATELIMITED	PLOTNOS-2,TECHNOCRAT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,BALANAGAR, HYDERABAD - 500037,TELANGANA.
123.	M/S GMR AIR CARGO AND AEROSPACE ENGINEERING LIMITED	PLOTNO.1 RGIA,SHAMSHABAD,500409,HYDERABAD,TELANGANA.
124.	TURBO AVIATION PRIVATELIMITED	H.NO1-92PLOTNO.15,DURGAMCHERUVUROAD,MADHAPUR, 500081, HYDERABAD,TELANGANA.
125.	BHEL GE GAS TURBINE SERVICES PVT LTD	SURVEY NO.587, 588,591&593 DUNDIGAL VILLAGE, GANDIMASAMMA MANDAL,MEDCHAL MALKAJGIRI DISTRICT, HYDERABAD-500043, TELANGANA.
126.	RAJIV GANDHI AVIATION ACADEMY	BEGUMPETAIRPORTBEGUMPET,500016,HYDERABAD,TELANGANA.
SOUTHERN REGION		
127.	INSTRULAB	67,GST ROAD TAMBARAM SANATORIUM,600047,KANCHIPURAM, TAMILNADU INDIA
128.	M/S MINERVA AVIATION SERVICES	1/40 OFFICERS LANE PARTHIBAN ENCLAVE,PALLAVARAM,600043, CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU INDIA
129.	M/S NANO AVIATIONINDIA PRIVATELIMITED	29/45,GANDHI STREET CHITLAPAKKAM,CHENNAI,600064, KANCHIPURAM, TAMIL NADU INDIA
130.	M/S BLUEDART AVIATIONLIMITED	BLUEDART AVIATION TERMINAL GATE NO 6 OLD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT MEENAMBAKKAM,600027,CHENNAI,TAMILNADU INDIA
131.	M/S VERTICAL AEROSPACE PRIVATELIMITED	NOSDABDULKALAMSTREETNAGALKENICHROMPET,600044, CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU INDIA

132.	EkviAirTraining Organisation PrivateLimited	SALEM AIRPORT,KAMALAPURAM,OMALUR TALUK,Salem,Tamil Nadu, 636309
133.	M/SSPICEJET TECHNICPVT LTD	SPICEJETHANGARCHENNAIINTERNATIONALAIRPORT, 600027, CHENNAI,TAMILNADUINDIA
134.	MS THRIVENI EARTHMOVERS LTD	AAI HANGAR,COIMBATORE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT COIMBATORE, 641014, COIMBATORE, TAMIL NADU INDIA
EASTERNREGION		
135.	M/sNSCBAViation Private Limited.	34,Scout Para Ganganagar,Kolkata-700132.
136.	M/sArrowAviation Pvt. Ltd.	53/1/3,Hazra Road,Ballyguang,Chambers,Kolkata-700019
137.	PROMQT MRO PRIVATELIMITED	PROMQT MRO PRIVATE LIMITED KAZI NAZRUL ISLAM AIRPORT,ANDAL, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, DURGAPUR, WEST BENGAL - 713363,,713363,,PASCHIM BARDHAMAN, WEST BENGAL INDIA
138.	AIRCRAFT TELECOMM MAINTENANCE AGENCY	18MANUJENDRADUTTAROADKOLKATA,700028,,24PARAGANAS NORTH, WEST BENGAL INDIA
139.	M/STATASTEEL LTD	TATA STEEL LTD.,AVIATION SERVICES,SONARI AERODROME, JAMSHEDPUR,831011,,EAST SINGHBUM,JHARKHAND INDIA
140.	M/S AVIATION WING,DEPTT.OF HOME,	AAI HANGAR NO 01 BIRSA MUNDA AIRPORT ,834002,,RANCHI,JHARKHANDINDIA
141.	BORDER SECURITYFORCE, AIR WING	AIRBASE RANCHI BSF HANGER,BIRSAMUNDA AIRPORT,834001,,RANCHI,JHARKHAND INDIA
142.	M/S ARYAN AVIATIONPVT LTD	HANGARNO.2LGBIAIRPORT,GUWAHATI,781015,,KAMRUP,ASSAM INDIA
143.	M/SAEROSPACE RESEARCH &DEVELOPOMENT CENTRE	15,NIRIBILI PATHAMBINAGIRI NAGAR,ZOO RAOD, GUWAHATI,781024,,KAMRUPMETRO,ASSAMINDIA
144.	M/S UTKAL AEROSPACEAND ENGINEERING- MRO	356 KOLATHIA ROAD, KOLATHIA KHANDAGIRI, BHUBANESWAR,751019,,KHORDHA,ODISHAINDIA
145.	M/S ORISSA STEVEDORES LTD, BIJU PATTANAIK AIRPORT, BHUBANESWAR	BIJU PATAINAIK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BHUBANESWAR,751020,,KHORDHA,ODISHAINDIA
146.	M/sIndianMetals& Ferro Alloys LTD.	IMFA LTD.BPI AIRPORT,751020,,KHORDHA,ODISHAINDIA

147.	GSEC MONARCH AND DECCAN AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	INDIA ONE AIR, NEAR STATE GOVT. HANGAR & TERMINAL-1 BIJU PATNAIK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, BHUBANESWAR., 751020, KHORDHA, ODISHA INDIA
148.	M/S AVIATORS CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD.	PATNA AIRPORT PATNA, 800014, PATNA, BIHAR INDIA
149.	UAE (MRO)	Plot no. 356, Kolathia Road, Khandagiri, Aiginia, Bhubaneswar-751019

NEW PROJECTS/SCHEMES FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

635. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) the details of new projects and schemes introduced by the Government for the welfare of tribal communities in the country during the last ten years;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under these schemes, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether there are any States/UTs that have not submitted proposals for new schemes/projects during the said period;
- (d) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken by the Government to ensure equitable implementation of welfare schemes for tribal communities; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated and utilized under these schemes, State/UT-wise?

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

- (a) to (e) On 15th November 2023, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water

and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/ UT Administration/departments has undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in villages and habitations covered under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured (as on 31.01.2025), State/UT- wise, PVTG population is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) has total budgetary outlay of Rs.24,104 Cr (Central share: ₹15336 Cr and State share: ₹8768 Cr) till 2025-26. The State/UT- wise sanction of funds under PM JANMAN, Ministry-wise, is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)' was launched by Govt for integrated development of 36,428 eligible villages with 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States / UTs. An amount of Rs.20.38 lakh per village (Rs 7276 cr for 36,428 villages) was earmarked under the scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the States were required to make Village development plan with convergence of Central STC (Schedule tribe component) and State TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) funds available with sectoral Central Govt Ministries and State Govt. In the VDP, the aim was to address gaps with regard to basic amenities identified through Antodaya Mission, in each selected village

like Road connectivity, Telecom connectivity (Mobile /internet), School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub- Centre, Drinking water and electricity. Based on learning from the success of PM JANMAN, Dharti Abba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) has been launched which is more structured and expanded version of PMAAGY with dedicated convergence of funds and Saturation for key interventions from line Ministries and State departments. With launch of this Mission, the interventions to address gaps which could not be undertaken under PMAAGY are possible to be executed under DA-JGUA. The villages covered under the scheme of PMAAGY, Village Development Plan (VDPs) approved and funds released during 2021-22 to 2024-25 and UCs awaited are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. Each concerned Ministry has been allocated budget and targets under Abhiyan and responsible for implementing the intervention assigned to it. The Abhiyan aims at Saturation through convergence and outreach. The State/UT-wise coverage of districts along with the ST population under this Abhiyan is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**. The Abhiyan has total budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr). The details of RE 2024-25 under the Abhiyan is given in the enclosed **Statement-**

V. As the Abhiyan has been launched recently on 2nd October, 2024, Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned 5.83 lakh Awas with 4,198 Awas completed, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has deployed 36 mobile medical units (MMUs), Ministry of Education has sanctioned 304 school hostels, Department of Telecommunications has 792 towers commissioned covering 889 villages, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has approved proposals for 4 States benefiting 1,73,097 beneficiaries and Ministry of Tribal has approved 41 Tribal Multipurpose Marketing Centers (TMMCs), 2,426 projects for upgradation of Ashram Schools/Govt. Schools and Hostels, FRA cells in 9 States and 15 Centers of Competence (CoC) for SCD.

However, the actual number beneficiaries to be covered under these Abhiyans is subject to eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions as per approved norms.

Government launched Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) (2018-19) to set up 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). With 288 schools sanctioned under Article 275(1) (before 2018), Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs across the country. As on date, 718 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs are functional benefiting 136511 students. State/UT-wise details of enrolment for the academic year 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-VI**. Ministry releases funds to NESTS and NESTS further releases funds to States/ UTs/ PSUs/ Construction Agencies/ State Societies as per their requirements for construction of EMRSs

and recurring cost for running of the schools. The Year wise fund allocation and released under EMRS Scheme (as on date) is as under:

(Rs. In Lakh)

Financial Year	Fund allocation	Funds released
2019-20	1622.00	1621.00
2020-21	120000.00	119995.00
2021-22	105774.00	105774.00
2022-23	200000.00	199998.20
2023-24	247181.00	244761.00
2024-25	474892.00	411276.00

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs introduced Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) by merger of the two earlier schemes - “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through “Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP” and “Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce” with a total financial outlay of Rs. 1612.27 crores for a period of 2021-22 to 2025-26 for welfare of tribal communities. Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) is the central implementing agency of this scheme. Under PMJVM, TRIFED provides revolving funds to State Governments for procurement of Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) and creation of infrastructure facilities such as storage godowns and haat bazaars. The scheme also provides for establishment of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are centres for value addition activities of MFPsandnon-MFPs. So far, an amount of Rs. 319.66 crores have been released as revolving funds, Rs. 89.16 crores have been released for

creation of infrastructure facilities and Rs. 587.36 crores have been sanctioned for establishment of VDVVs. The state-wise details of the same are enclosed as

Statement-VII.

Additionally, in order to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry has launched Venture Capital Fund for STs on 10th February, 2024 with a total corpus of Rs. 50.00 crores. So far, financial assistance of Rs. 8.41 crores have been sanctioned to 2 ST entrepreneurs one each from Chhattisgarh and Telangana.

The submission of proposals under the relevant scheme is an ongoing process and the Ministry has been regularly coordinating with States / UTs for successful implementation of the schemes. In coordination with State Governments, IEC camps have been organized which were aimed at facilitating in preparation of basic documents like Aadhar Card, Caste certificate, Jan Dhan bank account which are required for availing benefits under relevant schemes.

STATEMENT-I

PVTG population based on the mobile application-based habitation survey by State Governments / UT Administrations/department (as on 31.01.2025)

S.No	Name of State	PVTG Population
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	191
2	Andhra Pradesh	493932
3	Bihar	8839
4	Chhattisgarh	229743
5	Gujarat	153516
6	Jharkhand	398260

7	Karnataka	57067
8	Kerala	29511
9	Madhya Pradesh	1228606
10	Maharashtra	621046
11	Manipur	44694
12	Odisha	298441
13	Rajasthan	128456
14	Tamil Nadu	364846
15	Telangana	63194
16	Tripura	273240
17	Uttar Pradesh	3527
18	Uttarakhand	92233
19	West Bengal	67431
Grand Total		4556773

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise, sanction of funds under PM-JANMAN, Ministry-wise (as on 14.01.2025)*

(value in Rs. Cr)

S. No.	Name of State	MoRD (PMAY-G)	MoRD (PMGSY)	MoHFW (NRHM)	MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0)	MoE (SSA)	MoP (RDSS)	MNRE	MoC (DoT-USOF)	MoTA	
										MPCs	VDVKs
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	44.33	280.53	40.31	43.44	18.85	88.71	8.38	94.5	14.97	3.105
2	CHHATTISGARH	200.63	1698.92	19.65	32.28	68.3	38.17	6.42	21.6	8.52	1.1976
3	GUJARAT	94.46	1.24	5.76	8.04	13.75	0	0	12.6	1.66	0.525
4	JHARKHAND	54.54	113.86	7.45	13.32	27.5	74.13	11.71	4.5	0.62	1.438
5	KARNATAKA	6.24	55.62	1.69	2.88	2.3	3.77	0.9	9	3.33	0.892
6	KERALA	1.36	0.00	7.45	0.84	10.1	0.86	0	6.3	2.29	0.2166
7	MADHYA PRADESH	1575.11	836.21	25.07	111.24	117.3	143.39	10.3	18.9	25.99	2.5755
8	MAHARASHTRA	100.54	0.00	26.42	26.4	35.75	26.61	0	8.1	12.47	1.812

9	ODISHA	263.72	149.75	16.94	14.64	82.5	0	0	13.5	24.64	1.7765
10	RAJASTHAN	167.68	68.86	2.03	10.8	9.2	40.34	0	0.9	3.33	4.3296
11	TAMIL NADU	31.14	0.00	35.57	5.04	14.91	29.89	0	0.9	10.09	1.2015
12	TELANGANA	0	66.85	4.74	10.2	19.75	6.79	1.63	4.5	2.91	0.7305
13	TRIPURA	153.97	114.32	2.03	20.04	37.6	61.52	8.52	9	4.57	1.27
14	UTTAR PRADESH	2.04	0.00	0.68	0.12	5.5	1.1	0	0	0.83	0.1595
15	UTTARAKHAND	26.38	0.00	8.13	0.96	7.35	0.6	0	0	3.01	0.157
16	WEST BENGAL	0	0.00	4.74	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
17	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.028
18	MANIPUR	0	0.00	0	5.04	5.5	0	0	0	0.00	0
19	BIHAR	0	0.00	0	5.88	0	0.28	0	0	0.00	0
GRAND TOTAL		2722.14	3386.2	208.66	311.16	476.16	516.16	47.86	204.3	119.24	21.41

*As per information from concerned Ministries / Departments.

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details of the villages covered under the scheme of PMAAGY, Village Development Plan (VDPs) approved and funds released during 2021-22 to 2024-25 and UCs awaited (as on 21.01.2025)

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No	Name of State	Total Villages under PMAAGY	Total VDPs approved under PMAAGY	Total Release Till date (2021-22 to 2024-25)	(UC) Awaited
1	Andhra Pradesh	517	0	0	11947.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh	141	0	733.68	733.68
3	Assam	1700	1700	31054.81	0.00
4	Bihar	184	0	774.44	3880.44
5	Chhattisgarh	4029	1530	38617.62	38617.62
6	DNDD	55	0	173.23	173.23
7	Goa	21	0	0	51.99
8	Gujarat	3764	2803	35318.54	28487.79

9	Himachal Pradesh	90	75	665.12	297.57
10	JandK	302	300	932.39	932.39
11	Ladakh	132	50	470.525	168.23
12	Jharkhand	3891	641	13447.07	18327.73
13	Karnataka	507	370	3077.38	2253.83
14	Kerala	6	6	61.19	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	7307	4203	39963.3	28283.07
16	Maharashtra	3605	1542	13485.5	20541.68
17	Manipur	254	44	723.45	809.81
18	Meghalaya	836	176	3342.3	4664.83
19	Mizoram	344	344	3511.44375	0.00
20	Nagaland	530	530	6947.94	13.01
21	Odisha	1653	784	6817.3425	4739.00
22	Rajasthan	4302	1566	22494.37	19569.84
23	Sikkim	62	62	0	82.56
24	Tamil Nadu	167	158	1426.745	307.57
25	Telangana	533	428	3943.215	343.06
26	Tripura	375	344	4273.49	2158.47
27	Uttarakhand	64	0	0	10.35
28	Uttar Pradesh	183	0	0	1288.74
29	West Bengal	874	0	3495.2	3495.20
	Total	36428	17656	236251.261	192178.74

STATEMENT-IV

The State/UT-wise coverage of districts along with the ST population under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

S. No	Name of the State	No. of District	ST Population
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	655450
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23	230896
3	ASSAM	32	2124774
4	BIHAR	24	407136
5	CHHATTISGARH	32	4909442
6	GOA	2	34105
7	GUJARAT	21	6605912
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	117040
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	20	502935
10	JHARKHAND	24	4976859
11	KARNATAKA	28	805566

12	KERALA	4	219524
13	LADAKH	2	155238
14	LAKSHADWEEP	1	9322
15	MADHYA PRADESH	51	9323125
16	MAHARASHTRA	32	4694682
17	MANIPUR	13	629332
18	MEGHALAYA	12	1135901
19	MIZORAM	11	400652
20	NAGALAND	16	915742
21	ODISHA	27	4815670
22	RAJASTHAN	30	5537444
23	SIKKIM	6	72682
24	TAMIL NADU	16	303711
25	TELANGANA	30	1150538
26	D&D and DNH	2	147290
27	TRIPURA	8	828393
28	UTTAR PRADESH	26	311488
29	UTTARAKHAND	7	88723
30	WEST BENGAL	21	1707342
	Grand Total	549	53816914

STATEMENT-V

Details of RE 2024-25, Ministry-wise, under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

(in Rs. Cr)

Sr.No.	Ministry / Department	RE 2024-25
1	Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	250.00
2	Department of Telecommunications	50.00
3	Department of School Education and Literacy	203.13
4	Department of Fisheries	37.00
5	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	3.00
6	Department of Health and Family Welfare	171.32
7	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	5.00

8	Ministry of Power	4.23
9	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	30.00
10	Ministry of Tourism	2.00
11	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	500.00
12	Ministry of Women and Child Development	30.00

Note: The actual utilization of funds is subject to fulfilment of schematic norms.

STATEMENT-VI

State/UT-wise details of enrolment in academic year 2024-25

S.No.	State/UT's	Grand Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	9917
2	Arunachal Pradesh	734
3	Chhattisgarh	23805
4	DadraandNagar Haveli and DamanandDiu	346
5	Gujarat	11202
6	Himachal Pradesh	906
7	JammuandKashmir	806
8	Jharkhand	3266
9	Karnataka	4525
10	Kerala	968
11	Madhya Pradesh	24809
12	Maharashtra	10045
13	Manipur	1440
14	Mizoram	1902
15	Nagaland	744
16	Odisha	11569
17	Rajasthan	9512
18	Sikkim	1248
19	Tamil Nadu	2491
20	Telangana	9256
21	Tripura	2078
22	Uttar Pradesh	890

23	Uttarakhand	1110
24	West Bengal	2942
	Grand Total	136511

STATEMENT-VII

State-wise details of revolving funds released

S.No.	State	Revolving Funds released (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	828.75
2	Assam	66.94
3	Chhattisgarh	15,366.00
4	Gujarat	622.00
5	Jharkhand	4,672.00
6	Karnataka	124.60
7	Kerala	59.74
8	Madhya Pradesh	3,489.00
9	Maharashtra	500.00
10	Manipur	10.50
11	Mizoram	91.50
12	Nagaland	252.16
13	Odisha	4,991.00
14	Rajasthan	20.00
15	Tamil Nadu	228.97
16	Tripura	200.66
17	Uttar Pradesh	240.00
18	West Bengal	201.72
	Total	31,965.54

State-wise details of Infrastructure funds released

Sl. No.	State	Total Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Chhattisgarh	990.25
2	Gujarat	497.37

3	Jharkhand	39
5	Maharashtra	325
6	Andhra Pradesh	709.5
7	Madhya Pradesh	2681.25
8	Odisha	820
10	West Bengal	455.44
11	Manipur	300
12	Nagaland	65.8
13	Uttar Pradesh	821.25
14	Kerala	357.75
16	Assam	708.39
17	Tripura	114
18	Tamil Nadu	30.94
	Total	8915.94

State-wise details of VDVks

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of VDVks Sanctioned	Total No. of VDVks Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	415	123578	6,162.90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	106	32897	1590
3	Assam	471	143309	7065
4	Chhattisgarh	139	41700	2085
5	Dadra&Nagar Haveli and Daman&Diu	1	302	15
6	Goa	10	3000	150
7	Gujarat	200	57968	2895.65
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	1110	55.5
9	Jammu&Kashmir	100	29791	1457
10	Ladakh	10	3000	150
11	Jharkhand	146	43701	2174.7

12	Karnataka	140	41748	2087.4
13	Kerala	44	12038	597.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	126	37860	1890
15	Maharashtra	264	79350	3960
16	Manipur	200	60403	2996.8
17	Meghalaya	169	50835	2534.1
18	Mizoram	259	76168	3806.55
19	Nagaland	284	85198	4259.9
20	Odisha	170	50094	2479.25
21	Rajasthan	479	144803	7135.6
22	Sikkim	80	23381	1169.05
23	Tamil Nadu	8	2400	120
24	Telangana	17	5100	255
25	Tripura	57	16116	776
26	Uttar Pradesh	25	7238	359.55
27	Uttarakhand	12	3605	179.95
28	West Bengal	22	6719	329.35
TOTAL		3958	1183412	58,736.50

FORMALISATION OF MICRO FOOD PROCESSING ENTERPRISES UNDER PMFME SCHEME

636. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state that:

(a) the details of the number of micro food processing enterprises formalized under the Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme so far;

(b)the details of the regional distribution of beneficiaries under the said scheme and the manner in which the Government is addressing disparities in reach, if any;

(c)the details of the specific measures taken/being taken by the Government to encourage the formalization of micro food processing enterprises in rural and remote areas in Tamil Nadu;

(d)the details of the financial support provided under the scheme to assist small and micro enterprises in upgrading their infrastructure in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu;

(e)the details of the number of enterprises benefitted from credit-linked subsidies under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year; and

(f)the details of the training and capacity-building programmes organised for the owners and workers of micro food processing units under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) As per the information available on PMFME online portal, 31,978 micro food processing enterprises have been formalized under the Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme till 31st January 2025.

(b) One District One Product (ODOP) initiative under the Scheme is aimed at fostering balanced regional development across all districts of the country. The initiative aims to select, brand, and promote at least One Product from each District of the country for enabling holistic socioeconomic growth across all

regions. The details of zone-wise beneficiaries sanctioned under the scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing Centrally Sponsored "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country including Tamil Nadu. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector.

(d) and (e) The details of financial assistance offered to the prospective entrepreneurs under PMFME Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. 1,22,512 loans for credit linked subsidy have been sanctioned across the country out of which 14,464 loans have been sanctioned for the State of Tamil Nadu till 31st January 2025. The State-wise and year-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(f) Under the PMFME Scheme, a total of 92,677 beneficiaries have been trained as on 31st January 2025 as per the training portal updated by the respective States/UTs. The Capacity Building component of the PMFME Scheme envisages Food Processing EDP Training for all applicants viz individuals and Groups (SHGs/ FPOs/ Cooperatives) recommended for availing credit linked grant by District Level Committee (DLC) and also training to Self Help Group (SHG) beneficiaries of Seed Capital engaged in micro food processing.

STATEMENT-I**Details of zone-wise beneficiaries sanctioned under the scheme**

S. No.	States and UTs	Loans Sanctioned
1	Arunachal Pradesh	70
2	Assam	2316
3	Bihar	20297
4	Chhattisgarh	852
5	Jharkhand	3066
6	Manipur	282
7	Meghalaya	175
8	Mizoram	38
9	Nagaland	319
10	Odisha	1870
11	Sikkim	61
12	Tripura	156
13	West Bengal	111
	East Zone	29613
14	Chandigarh	5
15	Delhi	266
16	Haryana	1287
17	Himachal Pradesh	1767
18	Jammu & Kashmir	1212
19	Ladakh	78
20	Punjab	2558
21	Uttar Pradesh	14917
22	Uttarakhand	805
	North Zone	22895
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18
24	Andhra Pradesh	6127
25	Karnataka	5825
26	Kerala	5690
27	Lakshadweep	
28	Puducherry	151
29	Tamil Nadu	14464
30	Telangana	6599

	South Zone	38874
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	10
32	Goa	96
33	Gujarat	634
34	Madhya Pradesh	8010
35	Maharashtra	21473
36	Rajasthan	907
	West Zone	31130
	Grand Total	122512

STATEMENT-II

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme are as under:

- (i) Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises: Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;
- (ii) Support to SHGs for seed capital: Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.
- (iii) Support for Common Infrastructure: Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.
- (iv) Branding and Marketing Support: Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v) Capacity Building: The scheme envisages training for Food Processing and Entrepreneurship Development program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

STATEMENT-III

Details of year-wise and State-wise list loans sanctioned under PMFME scheme till 31st January 2025

S. No.	States and UTs	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	Total Sanctioned
1	A&N	6	4	8	0	18
2	Andhra Pradesh	306	2808	2237	776	6127
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	21	28	20	70
4	Assam	39	659	633	985	2316
5	Bihar	91	2923	10284	6999	20297
6	Chandigarh	5	0	0	0	5
7	Chhattisgarh	24	211	350	267	852
8	D&D	0	2	5	3	10
9	Delhi	21	81	103	61	266
10	Goa	2	42	23	29	96
11	Gujarat	5	103	286	240	634
12	Haryana	74	329	606	278	1287
13	Himachal Pradesh	156	603	550	458	1767
14	J&K	35	170	480	527	1212
15	Jharkhand	0	198	1527	1341	3066
16	Karnataka	259	1823	2011	1732	5825
17	Kerala	59	807	2573	2251	5690
18	Ladakh	6	26	33	13	78
19	Madhya Pradesh	237	1426	2692	3655	8010
20	Maharashtra	636	6040	9493	5304	21473
21	Manipur	180	67	13	22	282
22	Meghalaya	5	26	44	100	175

23	Mizoram	0	7	13	18	38
24	Nagaland	0	25	155	139	319
25	Odisha	149	620	627	474	1870
26	Puducherry	1	58	54	38	151
27	Punjab	134	837	1183	404	2558
28	Rajasthan	98	192	242	375	907
29	Sikkim	2	31	20	8	61
30	Tamil Nadu	288	3717	7666	2793	14464
31	Telangana	163	2067	3500	869	6599
32	Tripura	7	43	63	43	156
33	Uttar Pradesh	212	2304	6654	5747	14917
34	Uttarakhand	17	222	416	150	805
35	West Bengal	0	0	22	89	111
	Total	3218	28492	54594	36208	122512

SETTING UP OF WATER TREATMENT AND DESALINATION PLANTS

637. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the number of water treatment and desalination plants set up during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with their locations;

(b) the total expenditure incurred in setting up of these plants, including a breakup of costs for water treatment and desalination plants along with the per-litre cost of treated fresh water and desalinated water;

(c) the number of people benefitted from these plants during the said period, including the details of areas with high water scarcity, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has allocated any funds for research and development in water treatment and desalination technologies and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the budget allocated for the said purpose during the last five years and the current year along with the outcomes achieved from these investments?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) to (c) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe and potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular and long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States, in August 2019. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmarks for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. Drinking Water being a State subject, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. The choice of technology, best suited to the context in a State/UT, including use of desalination, for making provision of potable water supply to households lies with the respective State/UT Governments. As such, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects are not maintained at the Government of India level.

A Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies was released in March 2023 to disseminate information regarding new technologies available

amongst all stakeholders to improve the performance and implementation of drinking water treatment plants using technologies that address local issues and challenges faced in water-quality affected villages. The States may take up appropriate water treatment system depending upon techno-economic feasibility. The details of Central fund allocated, drawn and utilization reported by the States/ UTs under JJM since 2019-20 to 2024-25 (as on 03.02.2025) for making provision of safe water through household tap water connection is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

As reported by State/ UT on JJM-IMIS, as on date, total of 35,699 Water Treatment Plants have been reported. State/ UT -wise details is at given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e) A 'Technical Committee' under the Chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor was reconstituted by DDWS for examination of Innovative technologies and Research and Development projects. The Technical Committee has approved eight Research and Development Projects. These R&D projects are undertaken by premier institutes like the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IIMT), and Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM). The expenditure details on R&D projects are detailed below:

Financial Year	Expenditure
2019-20	Rs. 2.94 lakh
2020-21	Rs. 25.17 lakh
2021-22	Rs. 176.29 lakh
2022-23	Rs. 110.18 lakh

2023-24	Rs. 171.90 lakh

For FY 2024-25, the budget allocation is Rs. 5 cr and the expenditure made is Rs 15.36 lakh.

Outcomes of the R&D work:

Development of/ study on:-

- Microfluidic Bottle Cap for Wastewater Treatment and Recovery Systems for Water Reuse;
- Remediating Community Well water contaminated with an emerging and endocrine disrupting micro pollutant Perchlorate;
- Point of use and in line water quality sensors for detection of coliforms;
- Eco restoration of abandoned quarries for water harvesting;
- Implementation of TERAFIL Water filtration system in iron contaminated areas of Jharkhand and Odisha; and
- Prototype development to treat pesticide residue in surface water bodies.

STATEMENT-I

Jal Jeevan Mission: Allocation, Release, Expenditure in 2019-20 to 2024-25 (03.02.2025) (Rs. in Cr.)

Year	Opening Balance	Central	Central Share Release up to Month March	Expenditure Release Up to Month March				Bank Interest	Other deposits / Recoveries	Unspent Amount
	(Central Share)	Allocation		Total	Central	Expenditure in % age	State			(Central Share)
2019-20	2436.37	11139.21	9951.81	10074.28	5983.49	48.14	4090.79	40.73	1.95	6447.37

2020-21	6447.36	23033.02	10917.86	20449.96	12544.51	72.22	7905.45	5.23	0	4825.94
2021-22	4825.92	92308.77	40009.77	43551.85	25325.67	56.49	18226.18	0.01	0	19510.03
2022-23	19510.05	100789.77	54742.3	90795.87	50663.23	68.23	40132.64	0	0	23589.14
2023-24	23589.16	132936.83	69885.01	151386.94	82262.1	88.01	69124.84	0	0	11212.07
2024-25	11,180.11	69,926.68	21,918.94	53,865.56	26,532.30	80.16	27,333.26	0	0	6,566.75

STATEMENT-II

Details of Water Treatment Plant

(As on 03.02.2025)

S. No.	State Name	Water Treatment Plant (WTP)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	277
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,311
4	Assam	17,582
5	Bihar	-
6	Chhattisgarh	68
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	-
8	Goa	12
9	Gujarat	209
10	Haryana	1,059
11	Himachal Pradesh	660
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1,314
13	Jharkhand	348
14	Karnataka	2,219
15	Kerala	522
16	Ladakh	-
17	Lakshadweep	2
18	Madhya Pradesh	416
19	Maharashtra	907
20	Manipur	444
21	Meghalaya	1,456
22	Mizoram	295

23	Nagaland	635
24	Odisha	108
25	Puducherry	-
26	Punjab	763
27	Rajasthan	547
28	Sikkim	135
29	Tamil Nadu	252
30	Telangana	-
31	Tripura	445
32	Uttar Pradesh	639
33	Uttarakhand	531
34	West Bengal	543
Total		35,699

Source: JJM-IMIS

SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT MSMEs

638. SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) the details and overview of the ongoing schemes and programmes specifically supporting MSMEs in Tamil Nadu including objectives and target beneficiaries;
- (b) the key initiatives under the MSME Ministry currently aimed at promoting growth, sustainability, and technological advancement of MSMEs in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the details of total funds disbursed to MSMEs in Tamil Nadu under credit guarantee schemes, loan subsidies and working capital support programmes; and
- (d) whether there are any new proposals under consideration to support the MSME sector in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Government implements various Central Sector and demand driven schemes, programmes for MSMEs in the country including Tamil Nadu. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), PM Vishwakarma (PMV), Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), MSME Champions Scheme, etc.

The Government has taken a number of steps for promoting growth, sustainability, technological advancement and access to market for the MSME sector through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives. Some of these are as follows:

- i. New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs.
- ii. "Udyam Registration" for MSMEs, for Ease of Doing Business w.e.f. 1.7.2020. As many as 5,92,90,255 MSMEs are registered on Udyam Portal including Informal Micro Enterprises with an employment of 25,16,94,698 persons till 3.2.2025.
- iii. Launch of Udyam Assist Platform on 11.1.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit for availing the benefits under Priority Sector Lending.
- iv. To facilitate the flow of credit to the Micro and Small Enterprises, without the hassles of collateral and third party guarantee up to a maximum of Rs. 5

crore, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises has been implemented.

- v. A network of Technology Centres/Tool Rooms has been established by Government across the country to provide access to advance manufacturing technologies to MSMEs, and to impart training to youths in partnership with academia and industry.
- vi. Other initiatives to provide new and indigenous technologies to MSME include Green Investment and Financing for Transformation Scheme to help MSEs adopt green technology and Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy to promote circularity among MSEs are under implementation.
- vii. Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs for the purpose of availing Priority Sector Lending benefits, w.e.f. 02.07.2021.
- viii. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order, 2012 under the MSMED Act, 2006. The Policy mandates 25% annual procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises by Central Ministries/ Departments/ Central Public Sector Enterprises, including 4% from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs and 3% from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by women entrepreneurs.
- ix. The Ministry of MSME implements Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme for enhancing market access of Micro and Small Enterprises. The

Scheme facilitates participation in National/International Trade Fairs/Exhibitions/MSME Expo, etc.

- x. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements International Cooperation Scheme to encourage MSMEs to export their products and facilitates participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets held abroad and organizes international conferences/seminars/workshops in India.
- xi. For Capacity Building of First Time Exporters (CBFTE), reimbursement is provided to new Micro and Small Enterprises which are exporters for costs incurred on Registration cum Membership Certification (RCMC) with Export Promotion Councils, Export Insurance Premium and Testing and Quality Certification for exports.
- xii. The Ministry has launched the MSME TEAM initiative under the RAMP Programme to proliferate and propagate e-commerce among MSMEs in India. The objectives of the MSME TEAM Initiative include formalization of MSMEs, Digitization and consequent enhancement in competitiveness, reduction in cost of doing business, expanding market reach of MSMEs.
- xiii. The services provided by the TCs/ECs are to enhance competitiveness of MSMEs, employability of skilled manpower to MSMEs. Currently, 25 ECs are in operation and during last three years, 84,025 trainees have been trained and about 1676 No. of MSMEs given assistance in business/ technical services by these Extension Centres (ECs). The details of projects in Tamil Nadu are as under:

i. Extension Centre(EC) – Madurai has provided training to 4,442 trainees and given assistance in business/ technical services to 14 No. of MSMEs till January 2025.

ii. The Extension Centre(EC) – Vaniyambadi has been established and catering to the local needs of MSMEs in the catchment area. The Extension Centre(EC) has provided training to 2,283 trainees and given assistance in business/ technical services to 882 No. of MSMEs till January 2025.

(xiv) Under the ESDP scheme, several programmes have been conducted on various topics related to skilling and promoting entrepreneurship in the state of Tamil Nadu. The details of the programmes and beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu are as follows:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries
	2019-20	383	16284
	2020-21	34	1647
	2021-22	31	3002
	2022-23	235	9433
	2023-24	319	16445
	2024-25 (as on 3.2.2025)	175	8761
Total		1177	55572

(c) Progress of CGTMSE scheme in Tamil Nadu:

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) jointly instituted Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in the year 2000, to provide credit guarantee for the loans extended by Member Lending Institutions to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) without collateral security and third-party guarantee. CGTMSE implements the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for MSEs. Since inception, a total of 8,30,685 number of credit guarantees for an amount of Rs. 62,606 crores have been extended under CGS in Tamil Nadu till 31.12.2024.

(d) State Government has provided 13.76 acres of land on long term lease basis. For Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu, the total estimated project cost for TC - Coimbatore is Rs. 201.71 Cr.

CONNECTING NH-4 TO NH-173

639. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the approved 143 km Mudigere-Holalkere (NH-173) till Anagodu in Davanagere district and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the extension of NH-173 till Anagodu will connect NH-4 and NH-173, which would be beneficial to lakhs of travelers and promote the socio-economic development of this region; and

(c) if so, the time by which NH-4 and NH-173 would be connected?

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

(a) to (c) Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The road connecting Holalkere (NH-173) to Anagodu (NH-48) is a State road and development of State roads is the responsibility of the respective State Government. Government keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments/UTs, etc., including from the State of Karnataka for declaration / upgradation of State roads as National Highways (NHs). Government considers declaration of some of the State roads as NHs from time to time based on the requirements of connectivity, inter-se priority, traffic levels and synergy with PM Gati Shakti Master Plan.

JAL SANCHAY JAN BHAGIDARI INITIATIVE IN KERALA

640. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative in the districts of Kerala, especially in Kasargode;
- (b) the details of the budget allocated for the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative along with the funds distributed to Kerala, district-wise and;
- (c) the major challenges faced by the Government in the implementation of Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari in Kerala along with the steps taken/being taken to address these challenges?

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

(a) The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative, launched under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign, aims to promote community-driven water conservation and groundwater recharge across the country, including Kerala. The initiative focuses on constructing one million artificial recharge structures through a convergent and participatory approach by leveraging multiple funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions etc.

The Government has taken specific steps to facilitate implementation in Kerala, including Kasargode, by issuing an advisory on 07.10.2024, in collaboration with the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), to District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners and Municipal Corporations for implementation. To ensure transparency and quality monitoring, the Ministry has developed the Jal Sanchay Dashboard, an online platform for tracking recharge structures using GIS coordinates, photographs and financial details. As on 04.02.2025, 5.18 lakh recharge structures have been onboarded under the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative with around 2,768 recharge structures in Kerala including 387 recharge structure in Kasargode. Furthermore, 1% of recharge structures are test-checked for quality assurance. CWC and CGWB also provide

technical assistance for the creation and renovation of recharge structures to improve groundwater augmentation efforts.

Technical officers from CGWB and Central Water Commission (CWC) are assigned to each district and municipal corporation to provide guidance, with four dedicated CGWB officers stationed at National Water Mission (NWM) to support States, Ministries, Industries and NGOs in implementation. Additionally, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and technical advisory documents have been prepared by CGWB in collaboration with NWM and widely disseminated through the JSA: CTR portal to assist stakeholders at all levels. Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities have also been undertaken to spread awareness about the initiative.

(b) The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative does not have a separate dedicated budget but is implemented through convergence of existing schemes and funds are made available under various Central and State programs such as MGNREGS, AMRUT, PDMC, PMKSY, CAMPA, CSR etc.

(c) Implementing Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) in any State, Kerala included, can pose a challenge due to various technical, social, economic and institutional factors. Like in a few other states, implementation of the JSJB initiative in Kerala may face several challenges, of geographic condition, slope, high-rainfall, high runoff, water logging etc, making the scope for water conservation structures for direct recharge of ground water, limited. To address this, as water may be needed in such areas too, during lean and dry seasons, rainwater harvesting structures, like Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Structures for

collection and storage of rainwater is encouraged. Additionally, land constraint, congestion, unplanned construction in urban and peri-urban areas in states with high density population, pose further challenge in constructing artificial recharge structures. In response, the Government has issued Advisory and FAQ, to promote rooftop rainwater harvesting for direct ground water recharge, rejuvenation of traditional/ existing water bodies and integrating recharge structures with existing infrastructure, in such areas. To promote behaviour change , JSJB encourages intensified community action and ownership for water conservation.

GREENFIELD HIGHWAY IN KOLLAM

641. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated action to expedite the process of disbursing the compensation for land acquisition for the development of NH-744 Green Field Highway Kadambattukonam-Edamon and if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned the development work of NH-744 Green Field Highway and its remaining part in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to change the alignment of NH-744 with regard to the development proposed earlier and if so, the details of the changes along with the present status thereof;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the delay in disbursement of compensation with respect to the land acquired for NH-77 is causing difficulty to landowners and if so, the details of action taken thereon; and

(e) the details of the present status of the development of NH-744 in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency, including the Green Field Highway?

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

(a) to (e) The work of detailed Project Report(DPR) preparation for Kadambattukonam - Edamon section of NH-744 is awarded. As part of DPR, Land acquisition is undertaken in accordance with National Highways Act 1956 and compensation is determined as per NH Act 1956 and provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement(RFCTLARR) Act,2013, as made applicable.

The alignment for NH-744 is under review in Madavoor, Ayiranalloor and Edamon villages in Kadambattukonam-Edamon section as Forest Department, Government of Kerala has rejected the proposal for the diversion of Forest land in two Villages (Ayiranalloor and Edamon). Land Acquisition in these villages can only proceed after the forest Department concurrence on the revised alignment.

बिहार में सीएनजी पंपों की स्थापना

642 श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश के सभी राज्यों की राजधानी सहित सभी जिलों में सीएनजी पंप स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार और जिलावार सीएनजी पंपों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या बिहार राज्य के पूर्णिया, किशनगंज, कटिहार, अररिया, सुपौल, मधेपुरा और सहरसा जिलों के कोसी-सीमांचल सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सीएनजी पंपों की स्थापना की गति बहुत धीमी है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कोसी-सीमांचल सीमा क्षेत्र में सीएनजी पंपों की स्थापना के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

- (क) और (ख) संपीडित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशनों की स्थापना करना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का भाग है और यह काम पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा उनके न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) के आधार पर प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। 12/12ए सीजीडी बोली दौर पूरा होने के बाद, पीएनजीआरबी ने वर्ष 2032 तक देश भर में 18,336 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित करने के एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य सहित 307 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज) में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए कंपनियों को प्राधिकृत किया है, जिसमें जीए के भीतर आने वाले नगर भी शामिल हैं, जो देश भर में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए मुख्य भूमि के लगभग 100% क्षेत्र को कवर करता है। दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में सीएनजी स्टेशनों के राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश-वार और जीए-वार ब्यौरे क्रमशः **विवरण -I** और **विवरण -II** में संलग्न हैं।
- (ग) और (घ) कोसी-सीमांचल सीमा क्षेत्र तीन भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीए) के अंतर्गत आता है जिसमें अररिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और किशनगंज जिले जीए, खगड़िया, सहरसा और मधेपुरा जिले भौगोलिक क्षेत्र और दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सुपौल, सीतामढ़ी और शिवहर जिले भौगोलिक क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, कंपनियों ने बिहार राज्य के पूर्णिया, किशनगंज, कटिहार, अररिया, सुपौल, मधेपुरा और सहरसा जिलों के कोसी-सीमांचल सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जीए में 35 सीएनजी स्टेशनों के आनुपातिक लक्ष्य के सापेक्ष 16 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं। एमडब्ल्यूपी के अनुसार, सीजीडी कंपनियों ने वर्ष 2030 तक पूरे जीएज में लगभग 138 सीएनजी

स्टेशन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता जताई है। दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उक्त भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में सीएनजी स्टेशनों के जीएज-वार ब्यौरे **विवरण -III** में संलग्न हैं।

विवरण -I

दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार सीएनजी स्टेशनों की राज्यवार प्रगति

क्रम सं.	राज्यसंघ राज्य क्षेत्र/	सीएनजी स्टेशन (संख्या)
		उपलब्धि
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	213
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0
3	असम	26
4	बिहार	183
5	चंडीगढ़	10
6	छत्तीसगढ़	30
7	दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमन और दीव	12
8	दिल्ली	494
9	गोवा	14
10	गुजरात	1,040
11	हरियाणा	498
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	22
13	झारखंड	115
14	कर्नाटक	422
15	केरल	198
16	केंद्रशासित प्रदेश लद्दाख	0
17	मध्य प्रदेश	362
18	महाराष्ट्र	1,028
19	मणिपुर	0
20	मेघालय	0
21	मिजोरम	0
22	नगालैंड	0
23	ओडिशा	125
24	पुदुच्चेरी	15
25	पंजाब	261
26	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	2
27	राजस्थान	386
28	सिक्किम	0
29	तमिलनाडु	368

30	तेलंगाना	211
31	त्रिपुरा	22
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,143
33	उत्तराखंड	45
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	150
योग		7,395

(स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी)

विवरण -II**दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार सीएनजी स्टेशनों की जीए वार प्रगति**

क्र. सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/ सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	प्राधिकरण की तारीख	लक्ष्य पूर्ण होने की तारीख	सीएनजी स्टेशनs		
					सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1.	देवास	मध्य प्रदेश	01-जून -09	30-जून -14	2	2	6
2.	कोटा	राजस्थान	01-जून -09	30-जून -14	6	6	11
3.	मथुरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	11-जून -09	30-जून -14	5	5	13
4.	काकीनाडा	आंध्र प्रदेश	12-जून -09	30-जून -14	9	9	13
5.	सोनीपत	हरियाणा	12-जून -09	30-जून -14	3	3	28
6.	मेरठ	उत्तर प्रदेश	12-जून -09	30-जून -14	5	5	22
7.	चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़ (यूटी), हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश	08-मई -13	30-जून -18	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	34
8.	इलाहाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	08-मई -13	30-जून -18	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
9.	झांसी	उत्तर प्रदेश	26-फरवरी -14	31-मार्च -19	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10
10.	जालंधर*	पंजाब	06-सितंबर -13	30-सितंबर -18	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5
11.	भावनगर	गुजरात	05-मार्च -14	31-मार्च -19	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	40
12.	जामनगर	गुजरात	17-जनवरी -14	31-मार्च -19	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	30
13.	कच्छ (पश्चिम)	गुजरात	19-दिसंबर -14	31-दिसंबर -19	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
14.	कच्छ *(पूर्व)	गुजरात	12-मार्च -15	31-मार्च -20	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	0
15.	लुधियाना*	पंजाब	25-जुलाई -15	30-जून -20	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	3
16.	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण और शहरी जिले	कर्नाटक	18-फरवरी -15	31-मार्च -20	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	120
17.	पानीपत जिला	हरियाणा	01-अप्रैल -15	31-मार्च -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	17
18.	पालघर जिला और ठाणे ग्रामीण	महाराष्ट्र	01-अप्रैल -15	31-मार्च -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	37
19.	रायगढ़ जिला (ईएए)	महाराष्ट्र	01-अप्रैल -15	31-मार्च -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	53
20.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	दादरा एवं	01-अप्रैल -15	31-मार्च -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	6

	केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	नगर हवेली (यूटी)					
21.	दमन केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	दमन और दीव (यूटी)	01-अप्रैल -15	31-मार्च -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5
22.	अमृतसर जिला	पंजाब	05-मई -15	30-जून -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	17
23.	पुणे जिला (ईएए)	महाराष्ट्र	18-मई -15	30-जून -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	67
24.	एर्नाकुलम जिला	केरल	14-अक्टूबर -15	02-मई -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
25.	उधम सिंह नगर जिला	उत्तराखंड	28-जुलाई -15	30-सितंबर -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	12
26.	हरिद्वार जिला	उत्तराखंड	27-जुलाई -15	30-सितंबर -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
27.	पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला (ईएए)	आंध्र प्रदेश	14-अगस्त -15	30-सितंबर -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
28.	पश्चिम गोदावरी जिला	आंध्र प्रदेश	14-अगस्त -15	30-सितंबर -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
29.	तुमकुर जिला	कर्नाटक	14-अगस्त -15	30-सितंबर -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10
30.	कृष्णा जिला (ईएए)	आंध्र प्रदेश	14-सितंबर -15	30-सितंबर -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	32
31.	धारवाड़ जिला	कर्नाटक	14-सितंबर -15	30-सितंबर -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10
32.	बेलगाम जिला	कर्नाटक	14-सितंबर -15	30-सितंबर -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	14
33.	भटिंडा जिला	पंजाब	10-मई -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
34.	सहारनपुर जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	11-मई -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
35.	अमरेली जिला	गुजरात	27-मई -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	15
36.	पाटन जिला	गुजरात	27-मई -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	25
37.	दहेज वागरा तालुका	गुजरात	06-जून -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5
38.	रूपनगर जिला	पंजाब	10-जून -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
39.	उत्तरी गोवा जिला	गोवा	24-जून -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	7
40.	दाहोद जिला	गुजरात	27-जून -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
41.	बनासकांठा जिला	गुजरात	01-जुलाई -16	30-जून -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	43
42.	आनंद जिला (ईएए)	गुजरात	04-जुलाई -16	30-सितंबर -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	28
43.	पंचमहल जिला	गुजरात	04-जुलाई -16	30-सितंबर -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	31
44.	फतेहगढ़ साहिब जिला	पंजाब	05-जुलाई -16	30-सितंबर -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10
45.	यमुनानगर जिला	हरियाणा	22-जुलाई -16	30-सितंबर -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	15
46.	रत्नागिरी जिला	महाराष्ट्र	09-अगस्त -16	30-सितंबर -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	22
47.	रेवाड़ी जिला	हरियाणा	19-अगस्त -16	30-सितंबर -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	42
48.	धार जिल	मध्य प्रदेश	07-नवंबर -16	31-दिसंबर -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	4
49.	रोहतक जिला	हरियाणा	09-अप्रैल -18	30-जून -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	23
50.	अहमदाबाद जिला (ईएए)	गुजरात	22-जून -16	31-मार्च -27	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	29
51.	सोलापुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	06-मार्च -17	30-जून -24	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	23
52.	दक्षिण गोवा जिला	गोवा	07-फरवरी -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	7
53.	करनाल जिला	हरियाणा	08-फरवरी -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	29
54.	अम्बाला और कुरुक्षेत्र जिले	हरियाणा	22-फरवरी -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	27
55.	कोल्हापुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	06-मार्च -18	31-मई -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	27
56.	बुलन्दशहर जिला (अंश)	उत्तर प्रदेश	06-मार्च -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	20
57.	बागपत जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	28-मार्च -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	13

58.	श्रीकाकुलम, विशाखापत्तनम और विजयनगरम जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	01-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -30	211	53	18
59.	कछार, हैलाकाडी और करीमगंज जिले	असम	27-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	21	6	0
60.	कामरूप और कामरूप महानगरीय जिले	असम	26-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	51	25	4
61.	औरंगाबाद, कैमूर और रोहतास जिले	बिहार	06-सितंबर -18	04-फरवरी -29	12	6	13
62.	बेगुसराय जिला	बिहार	20-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	25	12	10
63.	गया एवं नालन्दा जिले	बिहार	20-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	46	22	22
64.	दीव और गिर सोमनाथ जिले	दमन और दीव और गुजरात	25-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	35	17	15
65.	सुरेंद्रनगर जिला(ईएएए) और मोरबी जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	17-अक्टूबर -18	31-दिसंबर -28	20	9	15
66.	बरवाला और राणपुर तालुका	गुजरात	26-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	4	2	5
67.	नवसारी जिला (ईएएए), सूरत जिला (ईएएए), तापी जिला (ईएएए) और डांग जिला	गुजरात	26-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	25	12	12
68.	जूनागढ़ जिला	गुजरात	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	45	22	17
69.	खेड़ा जिला और (ईएएए) महिसागर जिला	गुजरात	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	30	15	26
70.	नर्मदा जिला (राजपीपला)	गुजरात	06-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	4	2	9
71.	पोरबंदर जिला	गुजरात	26-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	12	6	10
72.	पंचकुला जिला (ईएएए), सिरमौर, शिमला और सोलन जिले (ईएएए)	हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -30	45	15	14
73.	भिवानी, चरखी दादरी और महेंद्रगढ़ जिले	हरियाणा	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	60	29	48
74.	हिसार जिला	हरियाणा	28-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	46	12	20
75.	झज्जर जिला	हरियाणा	07-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -30	46	12	19
76.	सोनीपत जिला (ईएएए) और जिंद जिला	हरियाणा	26-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	38	19	40
77.	नूंह और पलवल जिले	हरियाणा	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	60	29	40
78.	बिलासपुर, हमीरपुर और ऊना जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	06-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -30	10	32	11
79.	बोकारो, हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिले	झारखंड	06-09-2018 (शुरु करने की नई	31-मार्च -30	99	25	24

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80.	गिरिडीह और धनबाद जिले	झारखंड	06-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	30	8	12
81.	चित्रदुर्ग और दावणगेरे जिले	कर्नाटक	25-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	42	20	19
82.	उडुपी जिला	कर्नाटक	13-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	11	3	10
83.	बल्लारी और गडग जिले	कर्नाटक	24-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	24	12	35
84.	बीदर जिला	कर्नाटक	10-अगस्त -18	30-सितंबर -28	4	2	16
85.	दक्षिण कन्नड़ जिला*	कर्नाटक	28-08-2018 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.04.2022)	31-मार्च -30	100	25	35
86.	रामानगर जिला	कर्नाटक	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	37	18	17
87.	कोझिकोड और वायनाड जिले	केरल	14-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	142	36	31
88.	मलप्पुरम जिला	केरल	27-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	130	33	28
89.	कन्नूर, कासरगोड और माहे जिले	केरल और पुडुचेरी	14-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	125	32	25
90.	पलक्कड़ और त्रिशूर जिले	केरल	26-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	200	50	48
91.	भोपाल एवं राजगढ़ जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	24-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	104	50	38
92.	गुना जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	06-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	7	4	5
93.	रीवा जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	06-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	18	9	6
94.	सतना एवं शांडोल जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	06-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	8	4	24
95.	अहमदनगर और औरंगाबाद जिले	महाराष्ट्र	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	106	51	107
96.	वलसाड (ईएए), धुले और नासिक जिले	महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	156	75	75
97.	लातूर और उस्मानाबाद जिले	महाराष्ट्र	25-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	30	15	26
98.	सांगली और सतारा जिले	महाराष्ट्र	28-सितंबर -18	30-नवंबर -28	64	29	64
99.	सिंधुदुर्ग जिला	महाराष्ट्र	06-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	25	12	11
100.	अंगुल और ढेकनाल जिले	ओडिशा	10-अगस्त -18	31-मार्च -30	21	6	12
101.	सुंदरगढ़ और झारसुगुड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	06-09-2018 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)	31-मार्च -30	20	5	9
102.	बालासोर, भद्रक और मयूरभंज जिले	ओडिशा	28-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	20	5	9
103.	बरगढ़, देबागढ़ और संबलपुर जिले	ओडिशा	28-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	11	3	24
104.	गंजाम, नयागढ़ और पुरी	ओडिशा	06-09-2018	31-मार्च -30	15	4	9

	जिले		(शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)				
105.	जगतसिंहपुर और केंद्रपाड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	26-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	10	3	6
106.	जाजपुर और केंदुझार जिले	ओडिशा	26-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	19	5	18
107.	कराईकल और नागापट्टिनम जिले	पुडुचेरी और तमिलनाडु	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	27	13	8
108.	पुडुचेरी जिला	पुडुचेरी	25-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	130	33	2
109.	एसएस नगर जिला (ईएए), पटियाला और संगरूर जिले	पंजाब	26-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	54	26	32
110.	लुधियाना जिला(ईएए), बरनाला और मोगा जिले	पंजाब	26-अक्टूबर -18	31-दिसंबर -28	47	21	25
111.	जालंधर जिला (ईएए), कपूरथला और एसबीएस नगर जिले	पंजाब	26-अक्टूबर -18	31-दिसंबर -28	51	23	20
112.	बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिले	राजस्थान	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -30	80	26	41
113.	अलवर (भिवाड़ी के अलावा) और जयपुर जिले	राजस्थान	27-अगस्त -18	31-मार्च -30	132	33	60
114.	कोटा जिला (ईएए), बारां और चित्तौड़गढ़ (केवल रावतभाटा तालुका) जिले	राजस्थान	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	27	13	17
115.	भीलवाड़ा एवं बूंदी जिले	राजस्थान	14-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	25	12	19
116.	चित्तौड़गढ़ (रावतभाटा तालुका के अलावा) और उदयपुर जिले	राजस्थान	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	70	34	39
117.	धौलपुर जिला	राजस्थान	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	14	7	8
118.	कांचीपुरम जिला	तमिलनाडु	26-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	111	28	45
119.	चेन्नई और तिरुवल्लुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	07-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	222	56	68
120.	कोयंबटूर जिला	तमिलनाडु	12-09-2018 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.04.2022)	31-मार्च -30	273	69	34
121.	कुड्डालोर, नागापट्टिनम और तिरुवरूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	28-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	40	10	23
122.	रामनाथपुरम जिला	तमिलनाडु	26-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	11	6	7
123.	सलेम जिला	तमिलनाडु	12-09-2018 (शुरू करने की नई	31-मार्च -30	158	40	21

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124.	तिरुपुर जिला	तमिलनाडु	13-सितंबर -18	31-मार्च -30	75	19	34
125.	भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम और खम्मन जिले	तेलंगाना	20-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	12	6	10
126.	जगतियाल, पेद्दापल्ली, करीमनगर और राजन्ना सिरसिला जिले	तेलंगाना	12-सितंबर -2018 (नई तारीख 01-जनवरी - 2020)	31-दिसंबर -29	5	2	7
127.	जनगांव, जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली, महबुबाबाद, वारंगल शहरी और वारंगल ग्रामीण जिले	तेलंगाना	24-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	12	6	8
128.	मेडक, सिद्धीपेट और संगारेड्डी जिले	तेलंगाना	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	54	26	17
129.	मेडचलमलकजगिरी-, संगारेड्डी और विकाराबाद जिले	तेलंगाना	14-नवंबर -18	31-दिसंबर -28	110	49	26
130.	नलगोंडा सूर्यापेट और यदाद्रि भुवनागिरी जिले	तेलंगाना	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	75	36	20
131.	गोमती जिला	त्रिपुरा	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	6	3	8
132.	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा (ईएए) जिला	त्रिपुरा	28-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	6	3	8
133.	बुलन्दशहर जिला (ईएए), अलीगढ़ और हाथरस जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	24-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	46	22	25
134.	इलाहाबाद जिला(ईएए), भदोही और कौशांबी जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	24	12	18
135.	अमेठी, प्रतापगढ़ और रायबरेली जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	10-अगस्त -18	30-सितंबर -28	20	10	33
136.	औरैया, कानपुर देहात और इटावा जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	27	13	35
137.	फैजाबाद और सुल्तानपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	24-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	4	2	9
138.	गोरखपुर, संत कबीर नगर और कुशीनगर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -29	36	12	29
139.	मेरठ जिला (ईएए), मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	36	18	37
140.	मुरादाबाद (ईएए) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	13-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	27	13	19
141.	उन्नाव (ईएए) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	24-सितंबर -18	30-सितंबर -28	2	1	2
142.	देहरादून जिला	उत्तराखंड	12-09-2018 (शुरू करने की नई	31-मार्च -30	50	13	14

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143.	बर्दवान जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	28-09-2018 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)	31-मार्च -30	80	20	23
144.	अनंतपुर और वाईएसआर जिले (कडपा)	आंध्र प्रदेश	24-अप्रैल -19	30-जून -29	134	49	25
145.	श्री पोद्दी श्रीरामुलु नेल्लोर जिला	आंध्र प्रदेश	24-अप्रैल -19	30-जून -29	81	30	18
146.	चित्तूर, कोलार और वेल्लोर जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु	24-अप्रैल -19	31-मार्च -30	251	63	47
147.	अररिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और किशनगंज जिले	बिहार	29-03-2019 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)	31-मार्च -30	79	20	2
148.	अरवल, जहानाबाद, भोजपुर और बक्सर जिले	बिहार	29-मार्च -19	05-अगस्त -29	50	18	13
149.	खगड़िया, सहरसा और मधेपुरा जिले	बिहार	29-03-2019 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)	31-मार्च -30	9	3	2
150.	लखीसराय, मुंगेर और भागलपुर जिले	बिहार	29-मार्च -19	05-अगस्त -29	16	6	10
151.	मुजफ्फरपुर, वैशाली, सारण और समस्तीपुर जिले	बिहार	29-मार्च -19	05-अगस्त -29	222	78	45
152.	नवादा और कोडरमा जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	29-03-2019 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)	31-मार्च -30	21	6	2
153.	शेखपुरा, जमुई और देवघर जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	29-मार्च -19	05-अगस्त -29	16	6	5
154.	कैथल जिला	हरियाणा	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	27	11	15
155.	सिरसा, फतेहाबाद और मनसा जिले (पंजाब)	हरियाणा और पंजाब	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -30	54	14	27
156.	चतरा और पलामू जिले	झारखंड	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	4	2	10
157.	सरायकेला-खरसावां जिला	झारखंड	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -30	41	11	13
158.	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम जिला	झारखंड	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -30	5	2	2
159.	बागलकोट, कोप्पल और रायचूर जिले	कर्नाटक	24-अप्रैल -19	30-जून -29	114	42	26

160.	चिक्कमगलुरु, हसन और कोडागु जिले	कर्नाटक	24-अप्रैल -19	30-जून -29	121	44	20
161.	कलबुर्गी और विजयपुरा जिले	कर्नाटक	24-अप्रैल -19	30-जून -29	62	23	21
162.	मैसूरु, मांड्या और चामराजनगर जिले	कर्नाटक	24-अप्रैल -19	30-जून -29	171	62	29
163.	उत्तर कन्नड़, हावेरी और शिवमोगा जिले	कर्नाटक	24-अप्रैल -19	30-जून -29	126	46	25
164.	अलापुज्जा, कोल्लम और तिरुवनंतपुरम जिले	केरल	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	291	117	44
165.	अशोकनगर जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	9	4	3
166.	ग्वालियर जिला (ईएए) और श्योपुर जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	26	11	4
167.	मुरैना जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	8	4	6
168.	रायसेन, शाजापुर और सीहोर जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	65	26	29
169.	शिवपुरी जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	11	5	6
170.	सीधी एवं सिंगरौली जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	11	5	8
171.	उज्जैन (ईएए) जिला, देवास (ईएए) जिला और इंदौर (ईएए) जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	42	17	24
172.	अनुपपुर, बिलासपुर और कोरबा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	20	8	9
173.	झाबुआ, बांसवाड़ा, रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	54	22	32
174.	झाँसी (ईएए) जिला, भिंड, जालौन, ललितपुर और दतिया जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	29	12	20
175.	फिरोजपुर, फरीदकोट और श्री मुक्तसर साहिब जिले	पंजाब	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -30	45	12	28
176.	होशियारपुर और गुरदासपुर जिले	पंजाब	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	81	33	40
177.	अजमेर, पाली और राजसमंद जिले	राजस्थान	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	198	80	70
178.	जालौर और सिरौही जिले	राजस्थान	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	30	12	31
179.	आज़मगढ़, मऊ और बलिया जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	30-सितंबर -29	40	13	26
180.	बरेली जिला (ईएए), पीलीभीत और रामपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	140	56	56

181.	बस्ती एवं अम्बेडकरनगर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	30-सितंबर -29	18	6	15
182.	फर्रुखाबाद, एटा और हरदोई जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	75	30	51
183.	गोण्डा एवं बाराबंकी जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	36	15	25
184.	जौनपुर और गाजीपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	24-अप्रैल -19	30-जून -29	38	14	16
185.	कानपुर (ईएए) जिला, फ़तेहपुर और हमीरपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	45	18	27
186.	मैनपुरी और कन्नौज जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	45	18	32
187.	मिर्जापुर, चंदौली और सोनभद्र जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	51	21	23
188.	शाहजहाँपुर और बदायूँ जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	75	30	43
189.	बिजनोर और नैनीताल जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -31	91	25	32
190.	दार्जिलिंग, जलपाईगुड़ी और उत्तर दिनाजपुर जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -31	125	34	11
191.	हावड़ा (ईएए) जिला और हुगली (ईएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -30	100	25	19
192.	नादिया (ईएए) जिला और उत्तर 24 परगना (ईएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -30	110	28	22
193.	दक्षिण (ईएए) परगना 24 जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	29-मार्च -19	31-मार्च -29	65	26	12
194.	कुरनूल, गुंटूर और प्रकाशम जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	301	76	24
195.	नागांव, मोरीगांव, होजई, कार्बी आंगलोंग, पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग और दिमा हसाओ जिले	असम	23-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2023)	31-दिसंबर -30	78	11	3
196.	लखीमपुर, धेमाजी, दर्रांग, उदलगिरि, सोनितपुर और बिश्ननाथ चारियाली जिले	असम	23/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/10/2022)	31-मार्च -30	166	30	0
197.	कोकराझार, धुबरी, दक्षिण सलमारासनकचर और - गोलपारा जिले	असम	23-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.07.2023)	30-जून -31	62	4	3

198.	बक्सा, बारपेटा, बोंगाईगांव, चिरांग, नलबाड़ी और बजाली जिले	असम	23-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.07.2023)	30-जून -31	78	5	7
199.	दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सुपौल, सीतामढ़ी और शिवहर जिले	बिहार	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	50	13	12
200.	गोपालगंज, सीवान, पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण और देवरिया जिले	बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश	04-मई -22	30-जून -30	67	15	26
201.	बलौदा बाजार, गरियाबंद और रायपुर जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	18-02-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.10.2023)	30-सितंबर -31	606	16	2
202.	कबीरधाम, राज नंदगांव और कांकेर जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.04.2023)	31-मार्च -31	78	8	6
203.	मुंगेली, बेमेतरा, दुर्ग, बालोद और धमतरी जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.04.2023)	31-मार्च -31	178	18	6
204.	जशपुर, रायगढ़, जांजगीर-चांपा और महासमुंद जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.07.2023)	30-जून -31	162	11	4
205.	मंडी, कुल्लू, किन्नौर और लाहौल और स्पीति जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	29-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -32	45	8	3
206.	कांगड़ा और चंबा जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -32	41	8	2
207.	जम्मू, उधमपुर, रियासी, सांबा और कठुआ जिले	जम्मू और कश्मीर केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	15/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/10/2024)	31-मार्च -32	121	0	2
208.	गुमला, लातेहार, लोहरदगा, सिमडेगा, गढ़वा और खूंटी जिले	झारखंड	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.10.2023)	30-सितंबर -31	62	2	10
209.	चिक्कबल्लापुर जिला	कर्नाटक	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	81	21	4
210.	इडुक्की, कोट्टायम और पट्टानमटिट्टा जिले	केरल	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	325	82	5
211.	आगर मालवा, नीमच, मंदसौर और झालावाड़ जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	126	32	5

212.	बुरहानपुर, खंडवा, खरगोन और हरदा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	09-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	119	30	16
213.	टीकमगढ़, निवाड़ी, छतरपुर और पन्ना जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	09-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	47	12	7
214.	बैतूल, छिंदवाड़ा, सिवनी और बालाघाट जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	09/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/10/2023)	31-मार्च -30	171	5	7
215.	दमोह, जबलपुर, कटनी, मंडला, उमरिया और डिंडोरी जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	23/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/07/2023)	31-मार्च -30	171	11	7
216.	होशंगाबाद, नरसिंहपुर, सागर और विदिशा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	09/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/10/2023)	31-मार्च -30	207	6	6
217.	बुलदाना, नांदेड़ और परभणी जिले	महाराष्ट्र	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.10.2023)	30-सितंबर -31	325	9	22
218.	बीड, जलगांव और जालना जिले	महाराष्ट्र	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.10.2023)	30-सितंबर -31	151	4	5
219.	अकोला, हिंगोली और वाशिम जिले	महाराष्ट्र	09-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.07.2023)	30-जून -31	101	7	15
220.	अमरावती और यवतमाल जिले	महाराष्ट्र	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.10.2023)	30-सितंबर -31	162	5	17
221.	चंद्रपुर और वर्धा जिले	महाराष्ट्र	15/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/10/2023)	31-मार्च -30	117	3	6
222.	नागपुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	18-02-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.07.2023)	30-जून -31	756	78	10
223.	भंडारा, गोंदिया और गरचिरोली जिले	महाराष्ट्र	09-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.10.2023)	30- सितंबर- 31	78	2	12

224.	अलीराजपुर, नंदुरबार और बड़वानी जिले	महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश	09-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	62	16	16
225.	कोरापुट, मल्कानगिरी और नबरंगपुर जिले	ओडिशा	09-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2023)	31-दिसंबर -30	38	6	3
226.	गजपति, कंधमाल, बौध और सोनपुर जिले	ओडिशा	28-फरवरी -22	31-मार्च -30	30	8	3
227.	रायगढ़, कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर और नुआपाड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	15/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/01/2024)	31-मार्च -30	63	0	3
228.	पठानकोट जिला	पंजाब	29-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.10.2025)	30-सितंबर -33	51	0	3
229.	तरनतारन जिला	पंजाब	10-मई -22	30-जून -30	72	16	6
230.	फाजिल्का (पहले से अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर), गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिले	पंजाब और राजस्थान	04-मई -22	30-जून -30	49	11	22
231.	बीकानेर एवं चूरू जिले	राजस्थान	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	81	21	9
232.	झुंझुनू, सीकर और नागौर जिले	राजस्थान	23-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.04.2023)	31-मार्च -31	171	18	20
233.	दौसा, करौली, सवाई माधोपुर और टोंक जिले	राजस्थान	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	124	31	17
234.	धर्मपुरी और कृष्णागिरी जिले	तमिलनाडु	23-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2023)	31-दिसंबर -30	201	28	12
235.	तिरुवन्नामलाई, विल्लुपुरम और कल्लाक्कुरिची जिले	तमिलनाडु	09/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/04/2023)	31-मार्च -30	99	10	8
236.	अरियालुर और पेरम्बलूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	15/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/04/2023)	31-मार्च -30	63	7	2
237.	नमक्कल और तिरुचिरापल्ली जिले	तमिलनाडु	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख)	31-मार्च -32	290	0	24

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238.	पुदुकोट्टई, शिवगंगा और तंजावुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	23/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/07/2023)	31-मार्च -30	216	14	4
239.	मदुरै, थेनी और विरुद्धनगर जिले	तमिलनाडु	23-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2023)	31-दिसंबर -30	201	28	16
240.	कन्याकुमारी, थूथुकुडी, तिरुनेवेली कट्टाबो और तेनकासी जिले	तमिलनाडु	23-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2023)	31-दिसंबर -30	251	35	12
241.	डिंडीगुल और करूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	15/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01/01/2023)	31-मार्च -30	135	19	3
242.	नीलगिरी और इरोड जिले	तमिलनाडु	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	201	51	30
243.	निजामाबाद, आदिलाबाद, निर्मल, मंचेरियल कुमुरम भीम आसिफाबाद और कामारेड्डी जिले	तेलंगाना	15-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.07.2023)	30-जून -31	351	22	21
244.	जोगुलम्बा गडवाल, नगरकुर्नूल, महबूबनगर, नारायणपेट, वानापर्थी और यादगीर जिले	तेलंगाना और कर्नाटक	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	270	68	12
245.	दक्षिण त्रिपुरा और सिपाहीजला जिला	त्रिपुरा	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	46	12	0
246.	धलाई, उत्तरी त्रिपुरा, उनाकोटि और खोवाई	त्रिपुरा	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	66	17	0
247.	अमरोहा (पहले से अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) और संभल (पहले से अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	04-मई -22	30-जून -30	99	22	7
248.	कासगंज जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	04-मई -22	30-जून -30	45	10	4
249.	पुरुलिया और बांकुरा जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	27	7	21
250.	पूर्वी मेदनीपुर, पश्चिम मेदनीपुर और झाड़ग्राम जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	23-03-2022 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.07.2023)	30-जून -31	131	9	4
251.	अलीपुरद्वार और कोच बिहार	पश्चिम बंगाल	15/03/2022 (शुरू करने की नई	31-मार्च -30	19	4	9

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252.	बांदा, चित्रकूट और महोबा	उत्तर प्रदेश	13-अप्रैल -22	30-जून -30	102	22	16
253.	पौड़ी गढ़वाल, उत्तरकाशी, रुद्रप्रयाग और टेहरी गढ़वाल जिले	उत्तराखंड	27-मई -22	30-जून -32	63	9	1
254.	पिथौरागढ़, चंपावत, अल्मोडा, चमोली और बागेश्वर जिले	उत्तराखंड	11-मई -22	30-जून -32	72	11	1
255.	फरीदाबाद-2	हरियाणा	25-अप्रैल -23	30-जून -28	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	32
256.	पटना जिला	बिहार	07-मार्च -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	30
257.	पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिला	झारखंड	07-मार्च -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	14
258.	रांची जिला	झारखंड	07-मार्च -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
259.	खोर्धा जिला	ओडिशा	07-मार्च -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
260.	कटक जिला	ओडिशा	07-मार्च -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	13
261.	वाराणसी जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	07-मार्च -18	31-मार्च -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	30
262.	खुर्जा	उत्तर प्रदेश	04-दिसंबर -12	31-दिसंबर -17	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10
263.	सूरत, भरुच, अंकलेश्वर	गुजरात	08-नवंबर -12	31-दिसंबर -15	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	119
264.	मुरादाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	30-नवंबर -12	31-दिसंबर -17	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	8
265.	नाडियाड	गुजरात	01-अक्टूबर -13	31-दिसंबर -18	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	32
266.	नवसारी	गुजरात	01-अक्टूबर -13	31-दिसंबर -18	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	26
267.	राजकोट	गुजरात	01-अक्टूबर -13	31-दिसंबर -18	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	89
268.	सुरेंद्रनगर	गुजरात	01-अक्टूबर -13	31-दिसंबर -18	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	28
269.	अहमदाबाद शहर और दस्क्रोई क्षेत्र	गुजरात	28-नवंबर -13	31-दिसंबर -16	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	84
270.	हजीरा	गुजरात	17-जुलाई -14	30-सितंबर -17	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	1
271.	वलसाड	गुजरात	20-जनवरी -15	31-मार्च -22	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	27
272.	कंजरी और वडताल गांवों सहित आनंद क्षेत्र खेड़ा) (जिले में)	गुजरात	12-मई -15	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
273.	भिवाड़ी (अलवर जिले में)	राजस्थान	01-अगस्त -18	30-सितंबर -25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5
274.	गुरुग्राम-2	हरियाणा	25-अप्रैल -23	30-जून -28	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	43
275.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली (यूटी)	09-जनवरी -09	31-मार्च -12	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	494
276.	मुंबई और ग्रेटर मुंबई	महाराष्ट्र	21-जनवरी -09	31-मार्च -12	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	150
277.	बरेली	उत्तर प्रदेश	22-अप्रैल -09	30-जून -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	21
278.	कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	22-अप्रैल -09	30-जून -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	56
279.	पुणे शहर जिसमें पिंपरी- चिंचवाड और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र हिंजवडी, चाकन, तालेगांव शामिल हैं	महाराष्ट्र	01-जून -09	30-जून -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	121
280.	विजयवाड़ा	आंध्र प्रदेश	28-जुलाई -09	30-सितंबर -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	34

281.	ठाणे शहरी और आसपास की नगर पालिकाएँ	महाराष्ट्र	04-अगस्त -09	31-मार्च -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	155
282.	इंदौर (उज्जैन शहर सहित)	मध्य प्रदेश	31-अगस्त -09	31-मार्च -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	82
283.	हैदराबाद	तेलंगाना	09-अक्टूबर -09	23-सितंबर -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	91
284.	आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	12-नवंबर -09	31-मार्च -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	31
285.	गांधीनगर मेहसाणा साबरकांठा	गुजरात	16-दिसंबर -09	31-मार्च -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	136
286.	ग्वालियर	मध्य प्रदेश	04-जनवरी -10	11-दिसंबर -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	31
287.	फिरोजाबाद (ताज ट्रेपेजियम जोन)	उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान	26-सितंबर -11	25-अगस्त -14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	47
288.	कोलकाता नगर निगम और आसपास के जिलों के हिस्से	पश्चिम बंगाल	02-02-2016 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)	31-दिसंबर -26	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	24
289.	ऊपरी असम	असम	06-फरवरी -15	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
290.	अगरतला	त्रिपुरा	24-फरवरी -15	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	6
291.	लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	15-मार्च -16	31-मार्च -23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	46
292.	वडोदरा	गुजरात	27-अक्टूबर -16	31-दिसंबर -19	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	45
293.	गाजियाबाद एवं हापुड जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	06-सितंबर -19	31-दिसंबर -26	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	78
294.	नोएडा (ग्रेटर नोएडा सहित)	उत्तर प्रदेश	25.04.2023	30-जून -28	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	71
295.	लखीमपुर खीरी, सीतापुर, बहराईच, श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर और महाराजगंज जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	08-जून -22	30-जून -30	421	90	58
296.	बांका (बिहार), दुमका, गोड्डा, जामताड़ा, पाकुड़ और साहिबगंज जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	14-जून -22	30-जून -30	99	22	11
297.	बीरभूम, मुर्शिदाबाद, मालदा और दक्षिण दिनाजपुर जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	17-जून -22	30-जून -30	162	35	5
298.	कोरिया, सूरजपुर, बलरामपुर और सरगुजा जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	14-जून -22	30-जून -30	54	12	7
299.	कोंडागांव, बस्तर, सुकमा, नारायणपुर, बीजापुर और दंतेवाड़ा जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	13-जून -22	30-जून -30	32	7	0
300.	यानम	पुदुचेरी	08-अगस्त -22	30-सितंबर -30	51	9	8
301.	मिजोरम राज्य	मिजोरम	19-अप्रैल -24	30-जून -32	75	0	0
302.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य	अरुणाचल	19-अप्रैल -24	30-जून -32	26	0	0

		प्रदेश					
303.	मेघालय राज्य	मेघालय	19-अप्रैल -24	30-जून -32	314	0	0
304.	मणिपुर राज्य	मणिपुर	22-अप्रैल -24	30-जून -32	39	0	0
305.	नागालैंड राज्य	नागालैंड	19-अप्रैल -24	30-जून -32	63	0	0
306.	सिक्किम राज्य	सिक्किम	19-अप्रैल -24	30-जून -32	45	0	0
307.	अनंतनाग, बांदीपोरा, बारामूला, बडगाम, डोडा, गांदरबल, कारगिल, किश्तवाड़, कुलगाम, कुपवाड़ा, लेह, पुंछ, पुलवामा, राजौरी, रामबन, शोपियां, श्रीनगर	जम्मू और कश्मीर, लद्दाख	19-अप्रैल -24	30-जून -32	23	0	0
योग					18,336	4,169	7,326

(स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी)

विवरण -III**दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार कोसी-सीमांचल सीमा क्षेत्रों में सीएनजी स्टेशनों की प्रगति**

क्रम सं.	जीए आईडी	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र	राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	अधिकृत सीजीडी इकाई	प्राधिकरण की तिथि	एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य पूरा होने की तिथि	सीएनजी स्टेशन (संख्या)	
							कुल एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1	10.04	अररिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और किशनगंज जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03-2019 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)	31-मार्च -30	79	2
2	10.06	खगड़िया, सहरसा और मधेपुरा जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03-2019 (शुरू करने की नई तारीख 01.01.2022)	31-मार्च -30	9	2
3	11.06	दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सुपौल, सीतामार्च हाई और शिवहर जिले	बिहार	भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15-मार्च -22	31-मार्च -30	50	12
योग							138	16

(स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी)

बैटरी स्वैपिंग स्टेशन

643. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में बैटरी स्वैपिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास इसका विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास इन दिशानिर्देशों को लागू करने और राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग करने की कोई रणनीति है ताकि शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में बैटरी स्वैपिंग स्टेशनों की रणनीतिक स्थापना सुनिश्चित की जा सके:

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

(ङ) सरकार बैटरी स्वैपिंग अवसंरचना के विस्तार में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी की भूमिका को किस रूप में देखती है;

(च) क्या सरकार बिजली को आम लोगों के जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक मानती है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा 2025 तक लोगों के चौबीसों घंटे बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (बीईई) के पास दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 2025 तक उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश भर में 2611 बैटरी स्वैपिंग स्टेशन (बीएसएस) स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) बीएसएस की व्यापक उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 10 जनवरी 2025 को जारी बैटरी स्वैपिंग और चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की संस्थापना और प्रचालन संबंधी अपने

दिशानिर्देशों में राजमार्गों, एक्सप्रेसवे और प्रमुख सड़कों के दोनों किनारों पर और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विनिर्दिष्ट अनुसार बीएसएस स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है।

(ग) और (घ): विद्युत मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 10 जनवरी, 2025 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के माध्यम से "बैटरी स्वैपिंग और चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना और प्रचालन संबंधी दिशानिर्देश" जारी किए हैं। ये दिशानिर्देश बीएसएस के राष्ट्रव्यापी नेटवर्क के विकास की सुविधा के लिए मानकों और प्रोटोकॉल को रेखांकित करते हैं। राज्य सरकारों को शामिल करते हुए इन दिशानिर्देशों को लागू करने वाली प्रमुख विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) ऊर्जा के प्रभारी सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक राज्य स्तरीय संचालन समिति, जिसमें परिवहन, नगर प्रशासन और शहरी विकास के सचिव तथा अन्य संबंधित अधिकारी शामिल हैं, राज्य स्तर पर बीएसएस अवसंरचना के कार्यान्वयन की योजना बनाएंगी और उसकी निगरानी करेगी।

(ii) प्रत्येक राज्य बीएसएस के लिए विद्युत कनेक्शन की सुविधा हेतु डिस्कॉम और राज्य विद्युत विनियामक आयोग के साथ समन्वय करने के लिए जिम्मेदार एक राज्य नोडल एजेंसी को नामित करेगा।

(iii) विद्युत मंत्रालय के अपर सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक केंद्रीय संचालन समिति, जिसमें संबंधित मंत्रालयों के सदस्य, राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि, बीईई और केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) शामिल हैं, समय-समय पर दिशानिर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करेगी।

(iv) दिशानिर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए बीईई, डिस्कॉम और राज्य सरकार की संस्थाओं के साथ मिलकर काम करेगी।

(ङ) दिशा-निर्देशों में बैटरी स्वैपिंग अवसंरचना के विस्तार में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) की भूमिका पर जोर दिया गया है। बीएसएस की स्थापना को गैर-लाइसेंसीकृत गतिविधि के रूप में नामित किया गया है, जिससे व्यवसायों के लिए प्रक्रिया सरल हो गई है।

किफायती दरों पर भूमि उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सुझाव दिया गया है कि सरकार या सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं को 1 रु. प्रति किलोवाट घंटे की दर से राजस्व-साझाकरण मॉडल पर सार्वजनिक भूमि उपलब्ध

कराई जाए। निजी संस्थाओं के लिए 1 रु. प्रति किलोवाट घंटा की न्यूनतम कीमत पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से भूमि उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बीएसएस की स्थापना के लिए सरकारी भूमि से जुड़ी सार्वजनिक निविदाओं को प्रौद्योगिकी से अलग रखने का सुझाव दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों को बीएसएस के लिए चौबीसों घंटे प्रचालन की अनुमति देने की सलाह दी गई है।

(च) और (छ) विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है, इसलिए उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। लोगों को चौबीसों घंटे विद्युत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

1. देश में विद्युत की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता है। देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 462 गीगावाट है। भारत सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2014 से 230 गीगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़कर विद्युत की कमी जैसी गंभीर समस्याओं का समाधान किया है, जिससे देश विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत पर्याप्तता की स्थिति में पहुंच गया है।
2. विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के अनुसार, वितरण लाइसेंसधारी को सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7 विद्युत की आपूर्ति करनी होगी। हालाँकि, आयोग कृषि जैसे कुछ श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आपूर्ति के कम घंटे विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकता है।
3. विद्युत संसाधनों का अनुकूलन करने और पर्याप्त उत्पादन क्षमता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने दिसंबर (एमओपी), 2022 में विनियमों को अधिसूचित किया, जिसके बाद जून 2023 में विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए। इन दिशानिर्देशों में केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा दीर्घकालिक राष्ट्रीय संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजना (एलटी-एनआरएपी) तैयार करने का आदेश दिया गया है, जिसमें न्यूनतम लागत पर राष्ट्रीय मांग को पूरा करने हेतु अगले दशक के लिए बेहतर उत्पादन मिश्रण की रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है। सभी राज्यों ने सीईए के परामर्श से अपनी “संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाएं (आरएपी)” तैयार की हैं, जो गतिशील 10 वर्षीय रोलिंग प्लान हैं और इसमें विद्युत उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विद्युत क्रय योजना भी शामिल है।

4. डिस्कॉम की परिधि में विद्युत की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, अंतर-राज्यीय और अंतःराज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है और उत्पादन क्षमता वृद्धि के समय-सीमा के अनुरूप इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2031-32 तक दस वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 1,91,474 सीकेएम पारेषण लाइनें और 1274 जीवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता (220 केवी और उससे अधिक वोल्टेज स्तर पर) जोड़ने की योजना है।
5. भारत सरकार सभी उपभोक्ताओं तक विद्युत आपूर्ति की पहुंच और गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास स्कीम (आईपीडीएस), प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इन स्कीम के अंतर्गत विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने के लिए 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गईं। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया और सौभाग्य के दौरान 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया।
6. इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने जुलाई, 2021 में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) की शुरुआत की, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से कुशल वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार करना है। इस स्कीम के तहत वितरण यूटिलिटी के लिए 2.78 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अवसंरचना कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई है।
7. भारत सरकार आरडीएसएस की मौजूदा स्कीम के तहत सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता दे रही है। इसके अलावा, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान) के तहत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित सभी चिन्हित घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत जनजातीय घरों को स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के तहत ऑन-ग्रिड विद्युत कनेक्शन के लिए संस्वीकृति दी जा रही है।

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत कार्यों में ये भी शामिल हैं—

(क) पीएम-जनमन के अंतर्गत चिन्हित पीवीटीजी घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए के अंतर्गत चिन्हित आदिवासी घरों सहित 9,97,680 घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,535 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख के दूरदराज के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना के विस्तार के लिए 1,067 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सामूहिक प्रयासों से, वित्त वर्ष 2024 में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति के औसत घंटे बढ़कर क्रमशः 21.9 घंटे और 23.4 घंटे हो गए हैं।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार स्थापित बीएसएस

क्रम सं.	राज्य	बीएसएस की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2
2	बिहार	48
3	दिल्ली	878
4	हरियाणा	171
5	कर्नाटक	347
6	केरल	20
7	मध्य प्रदेश	2
8	महाराष्ट्र	24
9	ओड़ीशा	2
10	पंजाब	22
11	राजस्थान	104
12	तेलंगाना	146
13	उत्तर प्रदेश	839
14	उत्तराखंड	5
15	पश्चिम बंगाल	1
कुल		2,611

WATER GRID IN MARATHWADA REGION OF MAHARASHTRA**644. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:**

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

(a) whether Marathwada region has been affected for shortages of water, especially Latur and Dharashiv districts of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has taken any initiative to develop water grid in Marathwada region, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Marathwada region is one of the most drought-affected areas in Maharashtra. This is a rain shadow region with an annual rainfall of only 600 mm and rainfall variability of 30%. As intimated by the Government of Maharashtra, to overcome the situation, an initiative has been taken by the State Government to develop a water grid in the Marathwada region. Under this initiative, the State Government has planned to connect 11 major dams in the region by pipeline to enable water to be conveyed from dam to dam as and when required. As further intimated by the Government of Maharashtra, 8 water supply grid schemes have been sanctioned in this region under the Jal Jeevan Mission, which is part of the Marathwada grid.

Further to intimate that the Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) in 1980 for the transfer of water from water-surplus basins to water-deficient basins/areas. 30 Interlinking of Rivers (ILR)

projects have been identified under the NPP. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of ILR Projects. Under the NPP, the Damanganga - Pinjal ILR project and the Par - Tapi - Narmada ILR project have been envisaged to benefit the State of Maharashtra.

Apart from this, 20 intra-state link proposals were also received by NWDA from the State of Maharashtra. Out of these 20 link proposals, 3 proposals, viz; Wainganga–Manjra Valley intra-State link, Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of 6 links) intra-State link, and Nar–Par–Girna valley intra-State link pertain to the Marathwada region of the State. Pre-feasibility reports (PFRs) of all these intra-State link proposals have been completed by NWDA and submitted to the Government of Maharashtra. The details of the 3 intra-state link proposals concerning the Marathwada region are as under:

S.No	Name of Intra-State link	Rivers	Districts benefitted	Present status of PFR /DPR
1	Wainganga–Manjra Valley	Wainganga and Manjra	Beed, Hingoli, Parbhani	PFR completed (Not found feasible)
2	Upper Krishna–Bhima (system of 6 links)	Krishna and Bhima	Osmanabad (Dharashiv)	PFR completed
3	Nar–Par–Girna valley	Nar, Par and Girna	Aurangabad	PFR completed (Not found feasible)

DELHI-AMRITSAR-KATRA GREEN FIELD EXPRESSWAY

645. SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA:

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

- (a) the time by which the Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Greenfield Expressway including the arm to Amritsar is expected to be fully completed;
- (b) the current status of construction for different sections of this expressway particularly in Punjab;
- (c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to make this expressway toll-free or provide toll exemptions for vehicles bearing registration numbers of Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Amritsar districts, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there are any plans to introduce special toll rates or exemptions for electric vehicles using this expressway, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b) The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (c) Toll fee is collected from road users as per the provisions of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and its subsequent amendments. There is no provision in Fee Rules for exemption of toll fee for any district as a whole.
- (d) No such proposal is under consideration by the Ministry.

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	State	Package	Chainage		Length (Km)	Status	Award Date	Date of Commencement	Revised scheduled date of completion
			From	to					
1	Haryana	Pkg-1	0+000	34+000	34	Provisionally Completed	05.03.2021	27.12.2021	PCC issued on 26.09.2024
2	Haryana	Pkg-2	34+000	60+800	26.8	Provisionally Completed	05.03.2021	14.01.2022	PCC issued on 26.09.2024

3	Haryana	Pkg-3	60+800	91+400	30.6	Provisionally Completed	05.03.2021	24.12.2021	PCC issued on 21.05.2024
4	Haryana	Pkg-4	91+400	120+250	28.85	Provisionally Completed	18.03.2021	14.12.2021	PCC issued on 25.09.2024
5	Haryana	Pkg-5	120+250	157+920	37.67	Under Construction	07.06.2021	23.05.2022	30.04.2025
6	Punjab	Pkg-6	157+920	188+830	30.91	Completed	12.07.2021	23.05.2022	CC issued on 09.05.2024
7	Punjab	Pkg-7	188+830	225+770	36.94	Under Construction	20.07.2021	11.07.2022	30.06.2025
8	Punjab	Pkg-8	225+770	260+860	35.09	Under Construction	12.07.2021	15.03.2023	31.03.2026
9	Punjab	Pkg-9	260+860	303+900	43.04	Under Construction	20.04.2021	18.07.2022	30.09.2025
10	Punjab	Pkg-10	303+900	319+400	39.5	Under Construction	28.05.2021	11.07.2022	30.09.2025
11	Punjab	Pkg-11	319+400	362+420	43.02	Under Construction	28.05.2021	15.11.2022	31.03.2026
12	Punjab	Pkg-12	362+420	397+700	35.28	Under Construction	23.04.2021	01.01.2024	30.12.2025
13	Punjab	Pkg-13	397+700	423+500	25.8	Under Existing 4-lane under BOT Concessionaire.			
14	Punjab	Spur-I	24+000	41+000	16.9	Under Construction	25.03.2022	17.04.2023	16.04.2027
15	Punjab	Spur-II	41+000	71+000	30.05	The EPC Contract has been terminated. The work will be taken up after resolving LA issues.			
16	Punjab	Spur-III	71+000	99+000	28.07	Under Construction	12.05.2022	27.10.2022	31.12.2025
17	J&K	Pkg-14	423+500	468+100	44.6	Under Construction	13.12.2021	26.09.2022	31.07.2025
18	J&K	Pkg-15	468+100	503+250	35.15	Under Construction	15.12.2021	26.09.2022	30.09.2025
19	J&K	Pkg-16	503+250	515+000	20.385	Under Construction	06.10.2021	27.09.2022	25.09.2025
			0+000	7+385					
20	J&K	Pkg-17	515+000	528+300	28.92	Under Construction	01.08.2022	15.06.2023	19.02.2026
			550+900	566+520					
21	J&K	Pkg-18	530+000	545+300	15.3	Under Construction	21.03.2023	21.11.2023	31.03.2026
	Total				667				

IMPLEMENTATION OF EV INFRASTRUCTURE

646. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated robust guidelines for battery swapping and charging infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is planning to address the challenges such as standardization of battery technologies and interoperability; and
- (c) the details of the incentives or support that have been proposed for stakeholders to fast-track the implementation of Electric Vehicle (EV) infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) The Ministry of Power has issued “Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Battery Swapping and Charging Stations” on 10th January 2025. These guidelines outline the standards and protocols to facilitate development of a nationwide network of Battery Charging Station (BCS) and Battery Swapping Stations (BSS). The salient features of the guidelines are as follows:

- i. Setting up Battery Swapping Stations (BSS) and Battery Charging Stations (BCS) has been designated as a de-licensed activity, simplifying the process for businesses.
- ii. DISCOMs have been suggested to provide electricity connections up to 150 kW with expedited timelines and clear Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to BSS & BSS.
- iii. To make the land available at affordable rates, it has been suggested that public land be made available to Government or Public entities on a revenue-sharing model at ₹ 1 per kWh. For private entities, the land

may be made available through a competitive bidding process at a floor price of ₹ 1 per kWh.

- iv. Additionally, public tenders involving government land for the establishment of BCS/BSS have been suggested to be kept technology agnostic.
- v. State Governments have been advised to permit round-the-clock operations for BCS and BSS.
- vi. Urban areas to have a battery charging/swapping station every 1 sq. km, and highways every 20 km and for Heavy Duty Vehicles every 100 km.

(b) At present the battery swapping is evolving and full interoperability among all Electric Vehicle (EV) users is not envisaged.

(c) Ministry of Power has issued “Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure-2024” on 17th September 2024 to facilitate the development of EV charging infrastructure network in the country.

The salient features of the above mentioned guidelines are as follows:

- i. Setting up EV Charging Stations has been designated as a de-licensed activity, simplifying the process for businesses.
- ii. To facilitate electricity connection for EV charging stations, timelines have been specified. Owners of EV charging stations may opt for Low Tension (LT) connection for loads up to 150 kW.

- iii. To make the land available at affordable rates for setting up of EV charging station, it has been suggested that public land be made available to Government or Public entities on a revenue-sharing model at ₹ 1 per kWh. For private entities, the land may be made available through a competitive bidding process at a floor price of ₹ 1 per kWh.
- iv. Tariff for supply of electricity to EV charging stations has been simplified. It has been advised to make tariff single part and limited to "Average Cost of Supply" till 31st March 2028.
- v. Residential owners may use existing electricity connections for EV charging or may opt for a separate metered connection from Distribution Licensee with a dedicated EV charging tariff.
- vi. To promote charging through solar energy, charging during solar hours (9 a.m. to 4 p.m.) has been incentivized.
- vii. Service fee charged by a public and community EV charging station from a customer has been rationalized.
- viii. Use of open communication protocols like Open Charge Point Protocol (OCPP), Open Charge Point Interface (OCPI) and Unified Energy Interface (UEI) to create connected and interoperable EV charging infrastructure has been encouraged.

Various other measures taken by Government to fast-track implementation of EV charging infrastructure are as follows:

- i. Under PM e-DRIVE (Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement) allocation of Rs. 2,000 Cr has been made to support

72,300 public charging stations (48,400 for e-2W & 3W, 22,100 for e-4W and 1800 e-buses).

- ii. Model Building Bye-Laws has been amended mandating the inclusion of charging stations in private and commercial buildings.

उड़ान योजना के तहत नए हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण

647. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (उड़ान) योजना के अंतर्गत नए हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है तथा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत जोड़े जाने वाले नए हवाई मार्गों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश में ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग किस प्रकार बढ़ रहा है तथा उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए क्रियान्वित की गई विभिन्न नई नीतियों और नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) एयरलाइन सुरक्षा, विशेषकर हवाई जहाजों की आंतरिक सुरक्षा तथा देश में यात्रियों की सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की गई नई सुरक्षा प्रणाली का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) देश में विमानन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) नीति में कौन-कौन से परिवर्तन किए गए हैं तथा घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) 'उड़ान' एक सतत योजना है जिसमें और अधिक गंतव्यों/स्टेशनों और मार्गों को शामिल करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया के दौर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। इच्छुक एयरलाइनें, विशेष मार्गों पर मांग के अपने आकलन के आधार पर 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के समय अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत अवार्ड किए गए मार्गों में शामिल कोई हवाईअड्डा जिसे

‘उड़ान’ प्रचालन शुरू करने हेतु स्तरोन्नयन/ विकास की आवश्यकता है, उस हवाईअड्डे का विकास ‘असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुररुद्धार’ योजना के तहत किया जाता है।

(ख) ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी के कुशल उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, केंद्रीय सरकार ने अधिसूचित किया है:

1. दिनांक 25 अगस्त 2021 को ड्रोन नियमावली, 2021 नियमावली के अनुसार, प्रत्येक ड्रोन टाइप को दिनांक 26 जनवरी, 2022 को जारी यूएस के लिए प्रमाणन योजना के अनुसार, अकर छूट न दी गई हो, टाइप प्रमाणित किया जाना है।
2. ड्रोन नियमावली (संशोधन), 2022, दिनांक 11 फरवरी 2022.
3. ड्रोन नियमावली (संशोधन), 2023, दिनांक 27 सितंबर, 2023.
4. ड्रोन नियमावली (संशोधन), 2024, दिनांक 21 अगस्त, 2024.
5. संबंधित एजेंसियों/ मंत्रालयों के सहयोग से ड्रोन प्रचालन के लिए लो लेवल हवाई क्षेत्र को रेड ज़ोन, येल्लो ज़ोन और ग्रीन ज़ोन में विभाजित करते हुए डिजिटल स्काई प्लेटफॉर्म पर इंटरैक्टिव हवाई क्षेत्र मानचित्र उपलब्ध कराया गया है।
6. ग्रीन ज़ोन में किसी अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
7. येलो ज़ोन में ड्रोन के परिचालन के लिए संबंधित एटीसी की अनुमति अपेक्षित होगी। रेड ज़ोन में ड्रोन के परिचालन के लिए नागर विमानन मंत्रालय और संबंधित रेड ज़ोन के स्वामी की अनुमति अपेक्षित होगी।
8. प्रत्येक ड्रोन को, चाहे उसका वजन और उपयोग जो भी हो, डिजिटल स्काई प्लेटफॉर्म नामक एकल विंडो प्लेटफॉर्म पर पंजीकृत किया जाना होगा।
9. रिमोट पायलट को किसी भी डीजीसीए प्राधिकृत रिमोट (ड्रोन का परिचालन करने वाला व्यक्ति) पायलट प्रशिक्षण संगठन से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करना होगा, परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करनी होगी, और डिजिटल स्काई प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से जारी रिमोट पायलट प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करना होगा।

10. वर्तमान में, मानव रहित विमान प्रणाली का प्रचालन केवल विजुअल लाइट ऑफ साइट स्थितियों तक ही सीमित है और सुरक्षित प्रचालन की जिम्मेदारी प्रशिक्षित और (वीएलओएस) प्रमाणित रिमोट पायलटों को सौंपी गई है।
 11. सभी ड्रोन के लिए बीमा अनिवार्य है, जब तक कि छूट न दी गई हो।
 12. लो लेवल हवाई क्षेत्र प्रबंधन को विनियमित करने के लिए दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 2021 को यूटीएम नीति फ्रेमवर्क प्रकाशित किया गया था।
 13. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 26 जनवरी, 2022 को जारी मानव रहित विमान प्रणाली (सीएसयूएस) के लिए प्रमाणन योजना के तहत सभी यूएस/ड्रोन टाइप प्रमाणित हैं।
 14. डीजीसीए द्वारा निगरानी ऑडिट के माध्यम से विनिर्माता (टाइप प्रमाणपत्र धारक) द्वारा इसका निरंतर अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।
 15. केंद्रीय सरकार ने ड्रोन और उसके घटकों के लिए दिनांक 30 सितंबर, 2021 को सां.आ. 4044(अ) के माध्यम से उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना अधिसूचित की है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य भारत में ड्रोन और ड्रोन घटकों के विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करना है, ताकि उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर और विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाया जा सके।
- (ग) एयरलाइन सुरक्षा, विशेष रूप से विमानों की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय पहले से ही मौजूद हैं। तथा, हाल ही में कोई नया सुरक्षा उपाय लागू नहीं किया गया है।
- (घ) विमानन क्षेत्र के लिए भारत की एफडीआई नीति में वृद्धि और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव किए गए हैं। प्रमुख सुधारों में, घरेलू एयरलाइनों में 100% तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति शामिल है, जिसमें विदेशी एयरलाइनों को 49% तक निवेश करने की अनुमति दी गई है। इस बदलाव ने घरेलू एयरलाइनों को अधिक पूंजी का उपयोग करने में सक्षम बनाया है, जिससे बेड़े के विस्तार और सेवा में सुधार की सुविधा मिली है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विदेशी निवेश ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों के साथ साझेदारी के अवसर प्रदान किए हैं, जिससे घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानन क्षेत्र दोनों को लाभ हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह नीति हवाई अड्डे की अवसंरचना और

ग्राउंड हैंडलिंग सेवाओं में 100% एफडीआई की अनुमति प्रदान करती है। इसने विदेशी पक्षकारों को हवाईअड्डों के आधुनिकीकरण में निवेश करने और ग्राउंड सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया है, जिससे समग्र यात्री अनुभव और दक्षता में सुधार हुआ है। इन नीतिगत समायोजनों ने देश के विमानन अवसंरचनाओं में सुधार करते हुए घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों एयरलाइनों के विकास को बढ़ावा दिया है।

RIISING LEVEL OF CONTAMINANTS IN GROUNDWATER

648. SHRI RAMPRIT MANDAL :

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the report of the Central Ground Water Board, excessive traces of nitrates in groundwater found at alarming level in 440 districts of the country and if so, the details thereof State-wise as of 2017 and 2023 along with the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that nitrate in groundwater has been rapidly increasing in other districts as only 359 districts were reported in the year 2017 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that about 56 per cent of the country's districts have excessive nitrates and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that central and southern parts of the country are reporting an increasing trend of nitrates provoking worry and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the fluoride level in groundwater has also been found beyond the safe limit and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has assessed the adverse impact on human health and crops associated with such high levels of nitrates and fluoride and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard to provide potable drinking water to the people?

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

(a)and(b) The Annual Groundwater Quality Report 2024 prepared by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is based on the ground water sampling and analysis from 15,259 monitoring locations spread across the country. As per the report, localized occurrences of nitrate beyond the prescribed limits for drinking were reported in groundwater samples collected from some isolated spots, which are spread across 440 districts in India. The State-wise lists of districts wherein nitrate beyond permissible limit has been reported in one or more isolated locations for the year 2023 and 2017 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

Although the number of districts wherein nitrate beyond permissible limit has been reported in one or more isolated locations have increased from 359 in 2017 to 440 in 2023, however there is no evidence to establish its spread from one district to another. Nitrate contamination in groundwater is primarily

Anthropogenic in nature, influenced by various factors such as the excessive use of fertilizers, agricultural runoff, improper wastewater management etc. Further, the increase in the number of affected districts is also attributed to enhanced sampling frequency and expanded groundwater quality monitoring in the proximity of reportedly affected areas as per updated SoP. This can be observed from the fact that despite the rise in the number of districts where contamination was reported, there has been a slight decline in the overall proportion of samples exceeding permissible nitrate levels, decreasing from 21.6% to 19.8% from 2017 to 2023.

(c) Out of 788 total districts in India, nitrate beyond permissible limit has been reported in one or more isolated spots of 440 districts in 2023.

(d) As can be seen from **Statement- I** and **Statement –II**, in central and Southern parts of the country, the number of districts wherein nitrate has been reported beyond permissible limit in isolated pockets between 2017 to 2023, have remained constant in Karnataka and Maharashtra, shown decline in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh and shown increase in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu respectively.

(e) As per the Annual Groundwater Quality Report 2024, presence of Fluoride beyond the prescribed limits for drinking was reported in groundwater samples from some of the isolated parts of 263 districts in India.

(f) Drinking water having Fluoride or nitrates above the permissible limits over a sustained period is known to cause several adverse health effects. As per the available research and literature, long-term consumption of water contaminated

with of Fluoride in drinking water may expose people to risks of crippling skeletal and/ or dental fluorosis. Likewise, nitrate contamination may cause birth defects in infants, thyroid complications and certain types of cancers.

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

- i. Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports as well as through the web site (<http://www.cgwb.gov.in>) for use by various stakeholders. Further, half-yearly Bulletins, carrying the gist of findings are also circulated after every round of ground water quality monitoring.
- ii. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has entered into an MoU with Geological Survey of India (GSI) in 2022 for the study of Uranium, Lead, Arsenic, Fluoride and Mercury contamination of groundwater in parts of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam States.
- iii. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) is implementing the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and

control pollution in water. CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources by developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents. As per the directives of CPCB, Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) are installed by the industrial units in the country for getting real time information on the effluent quality.

- iv. To make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular and long-term basis to every rural household by 2024, since August, 2019, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal.
- Under the JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery.
 - While allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
 - More than 2000 water quality-testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs).
 - Under JJM, while planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Since,

planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source takes time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.

STATEMENT-I

The State-Wise Details of Nitrate Contamination in Ground Water for Year 2023

S.No.	State	No. of districts having NO ₃ >45 mg/L	Parts of districts having Nitrate > 45 mg/L
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	Alluri Sita Rama Raju, Anakapalli, Ananthapur, Annamayya, Bapatla, Chittoor, East Godavari, Eluru, Guntur, Kakinada, Konaseema, Krishna, Kurnool, Nandyal, Nellore, NTR, Palnadu, Parvathipuram Manyam, Prakasham, Sri Satya Saisrikakulam, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, YSR Kadapa
2	Bihar	15	Arwal, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Katihar, Madhepura, Madhubani, Muzzafarpur, Patna, Saharsa, Samastipur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi
3	Chhattisgarh	20	Balod, Balodabazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Durg, Gariyabandh, Janjgir Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Mungeli, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surajpur, Surguja
4	Delhi	7	New Delhi, North, North West, South, South East, South West, West
5	Gujarat	23	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Arvali, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Chhota Udepur, Dahod, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Morbi, Panchmahal, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Tapi, Vadodara, Valsad
6	Haryana	21	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurugram, Hisar,

			Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Mewat, Palwal, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar
7	Himachal Pradesh	6	Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Mandi, Sirmour, Solan, Una
8	Jammu and Kashmir	6	Baramulla, Jammu, Kathua, Kupwara, Rajouri, Samba
9	Jharkhand	9	Chatra, Garhwa, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Latehar, Loherdaga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega
10	Karnataka	27	Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Bengaluru Rural, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagara, Chikballapur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagara, Shivmoga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada, Vijayanagara, Yadgir
11	Kerala	10	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kannur, Kollam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthita, Thrissur, Trivandrum
12	Madhya Pradesh	39	Agar Malwa, Anuppur, Balaghat, Barwani, Bhind, Burhanpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria
13	Maharashtra	32	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Raigad, Sangli, Satara, Sindudurg, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
14	Odisha	15	Anugul, Balangir, Bargarh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Khordha, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Puri, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Sundargarh
15	Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry
16	Punjab	20	Amritsar, Barnala, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fazilka, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahr, Pathankot, Patiala, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Sas Nagar, Tarn Taran
17	Rajasthan	30	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur,

			Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
18	Tamil Nadu	31	Ariyalur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar
19	Telangana	32	Adilabad, B.Kothagudem, Hanamkonda, J.Bhupalapally, Jagtial, Jangaon, Jogulamba, Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Kb Asifabad, Khammam, Mahabubabad, Mahabubnagar, Mancherial, Medak, Medchal Malkanjgiri, Mulugu, Nagarkurnool, Nalgonda, Narayanpet, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Pedapalle, R. Sircilla, Rangareddy, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Suryapet, Vikarabad, Wanaparthy, Warangal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri
20	Tripura	2	North Tripura, West Tripura
21	Uttar Pradesh	48	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad/ Prayagraj, Amethi, Amroha, Auraiya, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, G.B. Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kasganj, Kaushambi, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Rampur, Sambhal, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Shrawasti, Siddharth Nagar, Sonbhadra, Unnao, Varanasi
22	Uttarakhand	5	Almora, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar
23	West Bengal	18	Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Cooch Behar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Jhargram, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Bardhaman, Paschim Medinipur, Purulia, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur

STATEMENT-II**The State-Wise Details of Nitrate Contamination in Ground Water for Year 2017**

S.No.	State	No. of districts having NO₃ >45 mg/L	Parts of districts having Nitrate > 45 mg/L
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari
2	Bihar	20	Arwal, Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhabhua, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Khagaria, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Supaul, West Champaran
3	Goa	2	North Goa, South Goa
4	Gujarat	30	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Arvalli, Banas Kantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Botad, Chhota Udaipur, Dahod, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mahesana, Mahisagar, Morbi, Narmada, Navsari, Panch Mahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendra Nagar, The Dangs, Vadodara
5	Haryana	18	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Mewat, Palwal, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Yamunanagar
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	Solan
7	Jammu and Kashmir	6	Reasi, Jammu, Kathua, Rajouri, Samba, Udhampur.
8	Jharkhand	17	Bokaro, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, E. Singhbhum, Giridih, Gumla, Jamtara, Khunti, Koderma, Lohardaga, Pakur, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Saraikela, Simdega, W. Singhbhum

9	Karnataka	27	Bagalkot, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chickballapur, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udipi, Yadgir
10	Kerala	13	Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasargod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur, Trivandrum, Wayanad
11	Madhya Pradesh	48	Agar Malwa, Alirajpur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha
12	Maharashtra	32	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
13	Punjab	17	Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Fazilka, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Mansa, Muktsar, Nawanshahr, Pathankot, Patiala, Rupnagar, Sangrur, SAS Nagar
14	Rajasthan	31	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
15	Tamil Nadu	20	Chennai, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Salem, Thiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Villupuram, Virudhunagar
16	Telangana	10	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Warangal
17	Uttar Pradesh	42	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Baghpat, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Budaun, Chandawali, Chitrakoot, Etah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Gaziabad, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hathras, J P

			Nagar, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kashiramnagar (Kasganj), Kaushambi, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Shrawasti, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Unnao, Varanasi.
18	West Bengal	12	Bankura, Birbhum, Cooch Behar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Jhargram, Malda, Paschim Bardhaman, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, Purulia.

FUNDS UNDER PVTG SCHEME

649. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMADSAMADANI:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI SHIVMANGAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

Will the Minister of **Tribal Affairs** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that no funds were disbursed to the States like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under the Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) scheme during 2022-23;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the lack of fund disbursement under the PVTG scheme, especially considering that the said States have significant tribal populations;
- (d) the corrective measures being taken to expedite fund disbursement and ensure effective implementation of the scheme;
- (e) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that Jalgaon, Maharashtra would receive adequate attention and resources under the PVTG scheme in the future;
- (f) whether the Baiga project has not yet been formulated for the welfare of the Baiga tribal community, the largest number of which reside in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether there is any proposal to approve the Baiga project for the Baiga tribe and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) For socio-economic and holistic development of PVTGs, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was implementing scheme of “Development of PVTGs” wherein funds are provided to the concerned State Government / UT on the basis of their proposals for Conservation cum Development (CCD) plans. The release of funds under the scheme is subject to submission of utilizations certificates, progress reports and SNA compliances. No funds were released to States like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under the Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) scheme during 2022-23 due to non-fulfilment of said conditions. During 2023-24, for the socio-

economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 States and one UT, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) on 15th November 2023. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. With the launch of PM JANMAN, no new activities / projects have been approved / sanctioned under the Development of PVTGs scheme except for committed liabilities. In so far as implementation of PM JANMAN is concerned, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been regularly coordinating with States Governments / Ministries / Departments for expediting the implementation of projects / activities under PM JANMAN and thereby allowing smooth flow of funds under the relevant schemes under the mission.

(e) Government of Maharashtra has informed that no PVTGs reside in Jalgaon district. However, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs including 112 villages in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra in 5 years.

(f)and(g) Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that Baiga community, residing in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency, is being provided benefits under PM JANMAN. Further, as reported by State Government, Baiga Development Authority has been established in Madhya Pradesh for social, economic and cultural development of Baiga community.

ANNUAL GROUND WATER QUALITY REPORT, 2024

650. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

DR. BHOLA SINGH;

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI LUMBA RAM :

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) the key findings of the Annual Ground Water Quality Report 2024, particularly regarding newly identified contaminants and critical areas requiring immediate intervention thereof in the country including Palghar and Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituencies in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether any comparison has been made with the data of previous year to identify trends in groundwater contamination and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding the effectiveness of existing groundwater quality improvement initiatives and if so, the details and outcomes thereof;
- (d) whether any framework has been established for community and private sector participation in groundwater quality management and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof;
- (e) the details of the contaminants identified in ground water in Palghar district of Maharashtra; and
- (f) the efforts being made to filter the groundwater in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency which has coal deposits in a larger area causing extreme decline in the water quality?

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

(a) The Annual Groundwater Quality Report 2024 prepared by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is based on the ground water sampling and analysis from 15,259 monitoring locations spread across the country. The major objective of the report is to study various water quality parameters like Electrical Conductivity (EC), Fluoride, Arsenic, heavy metals, Nitrate etc. in groundwater used for drinking and agriculture purposes. The report has found the presence of above contaminants beyond the prescribed limits for human consumption in isolated pockets of some States/UTs. Apart from that, no new emerging pollutants have been identified in the report.

The detailed report containing the details of various ground water quality parameters, regions where contamination is reported, various factors having a bearing on contamination etc. can be viewed at <https://cgwb.gov.in/cgwbpm/public/uploads/documents/17363272771910393216file.pdf>

Further, as per the Annual Ground Water Quality report 2024, no new contaminants have been identified in the Palghar and Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra. However, in Jalgaon Constituency, nitrate has been observed in the ground water samples from a few locations (Naseerabad, Kasoda, Adgaon, Lasgaon, Varkhedi-1 and Nimjharia) above the BIS permissible limit for drinking water.

(b) and (c) A comparative analysis of groundwater contamination trends has been carried out based on data from previous years vis'-a-vis' the data available in the

Ground Water Quality Report 2024. The results for key contaminants such as nitrate, fluoride, and Electrical Conductivity (EC) between 2019 and 2023 indicate that the percentage of samples having EC beyond permissible limit has increased from 6.65% to 7.25%, that of Fluoride has increased from 7.21% to 9.03% and with regard to Nitrate, the proportion has remained constant at 19.8%

Further regarding remedial measures to combat ground water contamination, it is to submit that Water is a state subject and the responsibility of ground water management, including taking initiatives for improving ground water quality and mitigate the contamination issue, lies primarily with the state governments. The Central Government complements the efforts of the States by providing technical support and financial assistance through its various centrally sponsored schemes.

However, the Central Government in this direction has taken several steps in this direction and some of the important ones are regular sharing of ground water quality data available with CGWB through Yearbooks, Half-yearly Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts etc.; Taking up special studies in ground water quality affected areas; Taking up construction of Arsenic safe wells by CGWB in the affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology; Implementing comprehensive pollution control program by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) by setting industry specific discharge standards, making Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) mandatory for Industries, Online continuous monitoring of Discharge etc.

Moreover, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, since August 2019, to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular and long-term basis to every rural household in the country, wherein Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery.

As a result of all these cumulative efforts, it is reported that from August 2019 to January 2025 the number of Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in the country have declined from 14,020 to 314 and from 7,996 to 254 respectively. These remaining habitations have also been provided clean and safe drinking water through Community Water Purifier Plants (CWPPs).

(d) The central government has taken several important steps to ensure large scale community and private sector participation for turning ground water management into a truly peoples' movement. The notable among them are:

i. The government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana in 80 water stressed districts across 7 states which has community led sustainable management of ground water resources and demand management as its core theme.

ii. Central Ground Water Board organizes various Public Interaction Programs (PIP), Mass Awareness Programs (MAP), Tier II and Tier –III programmes on local ground water issues, including educating the public about the impacts of water contamination and promoting sustainable practices to maintain water quality.

iii. Under JJM, with a view to involve community at large and to spread awareness regarding water quality , five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs). Thus far, more than 24 lakh women have been trained across the country.

iv. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 with active community involvement. Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been set up under Abhiyan in various districts of the country for interacting with local community and dissemination of water related knowledge.

v. To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat whose main objective is to ensure that every drop of water is conserved through collective efforts, following a whole-of- society and whole-of-government approach.

vi. Further, the Ministry of Jal Shakti and its organizations, work with a very large number of Non-Governmental Organizations and academic institutions to promote public awareness and for enhancing water resource management in the country. The Ministry has entered into several MoUs with NGOs working at the grassroots level.

(e) A total of 36 nos. of samples were analysed for Palghar district all of which were found to be within the permissible limits set by BIS.

(f) CGWB carries out ground water quality monitoring every year throughout Madhya Pradesh including Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency. No such decline with respect to ground water quality was reported in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency. Further, as per the information available on Jal Jeevan Mission dashboard, no drinking water quality affected habitations have been reported in Sidhi. However, under JJM and other schemes provision of safe tap water for drinking has been made in 90,487 households out of 1.92 lakh households.

पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत राजसहायता

651. डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्रीमती कृति देवी देबबर्मन:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

श्रीमती शोभानाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के अंतर्गत मार्जिन मनी राजसहायता के लिए 2500 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए हैं, यदि हां, तो इसमें से राज्यवार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव लोक-सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस वर्ष आवंटित 100 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त राशि का उपयोग करके मौजूदा उद्यमी इकाइयों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए क्या कार्यनीतियां विद्यमान हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सनिश्चित करने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं कि पीएमईजीपी के लाभ महिला उद्यमियों और हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों तक प्रभावी रूप से पहुंचें और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) देश में हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन की राज्यवार और जिलावार स्थिति क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी और विगत 3 वर्षों से प्रयुक्त मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक) के लिए बजट आवंटन का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र.सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	बजट आवंटन (रुपए करोड़ में)	प्रयुक्त एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या
1	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	2,850.00	2,977.65	1,03,219
2	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	2,683.21	2,722.17	85,167
3	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	3,090.83	3,093.87	89,118
4	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25*	1,843.00	1,528.77	38,235

* वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक के आंकड़े।

प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है, इसलिए बजट का कोई राज्यवार आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। निधियों का उपयोग उत्पन्न मांग और वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा -

स्वीकृत ऋणों के आधार पर किया जाता है। विगत 3 वर्षों से और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (01.02.2025) के दौरान स्कीम के अंतर्गत मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी का राज्य-वार उपयोग **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

विगत 3 वर्षों अर्थात वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (01.02.2025 तक) के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के जलगाँव जिले में प्रयुक्त की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	प्रयुक्त एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)
2021-22	4.69
2022-23	5.26
2023-24	4.41
2024-25*	3.64

*वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक के आँकड़े।

वर्ष 2018-19 से मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी/मुद्रा उद्यमों को उन्नयन और विस्तार के लिए दूसरे ऋण के साथ भी सहायता दी जा रही है। दूसरे ऋण के अंतर्गत, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी के लिए स्वीकार्य अधिकतम परियोजना लागत 1.00 करोड़ रुपये और सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए यह 25 लाख रुपये है। सभी श्रेणियों हेतु दूसरे ऋण के लिए पात्र सब्सिडी परियोजना लागत का 15% (पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए 20%) है। उन्नयन /आधुनिकीकरण की इच्छुक मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी इकाइयों के लिए हाल ही में निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं: -

- दूसरे ऋण किश्त के लिए आवेदन करने वाली मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी/मुद्रा इकाइयों की लाभप्रदता पर विचार करते समय कोविड वर्षों अर्थात वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 को छोड़ दिया जाएगा।
- इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत पशुपालन से संबंधित उद्योगों जैसे डेयरी, कुक्कुट पालन, जलीय कृषि, कीट पालन (मधुमक्खी, रेशम उत्पादन आदि) को अनुमति दी गई है।

iii. भावी लाभार्थियों को अपना व्यवसाय प्रस्ताव तैयार करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए केवीआईसी द्वारा विभिन्न विनिर्माण और सेवा क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए वेबिनार आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) पीएमईजीपी का लाभ देश भर में महिला उद्यमियों और वंचित समुदायों तक पहुंचाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

i. महिलाओं और वंचित समुदायों अर्थात अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के उद्यमियों सहित विशेष श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों को शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परियोजना लागत का क्रमशः 25% और 35% की उच्च सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है, जबकि सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों के लिए यह सब्सिडी परियोजना लागत का क्रमशः 15% और 25% है।

ii. वंचित समुदायों की महिलाओं और उद्यमियों सहित विशेष श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों का योगदान सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों के लिए 10% की तुलना में 05% है।

iii. सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विशेष श्रेणी पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करना।

iv. भावी उद्यमियों के लिए दो दिवसीय निःशुल्क ऑनलाइन उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) आयोजित करना।

v. जनवरी 2024 से 11 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में संभावित लाभार्थियों से पीएमईजीपी आवेदन स्वीकार किए जाएंगे।

v. आवेदन भरने में आवेदकों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न केवीआईसी कार्यालयों में विपणन, बैंकिंग और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति करना।

vi. पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत अनुमत कार्यकलापों का विस्तार करके उनमें पशुपालन आदि के अंतर्गत अधिक कार्यकलापों को शामिल किया गया है।

विगत 3 वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक) के लिए महिला उद्यमियों और वंचित समुदायों के उद्यमियों का राज्य-वार पीएमईजीपी कार्य-निष्पादन **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

विगत 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक) से सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या और मार्जिन मानी के संदर्भ में महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव जिले में वंचित समुदायों की महिलाओं और उद्यमियों के लिए पीएमईजीपी कार्य-निष्पादन का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	महिला		अल्पसंख्यक		अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जन जाति	
	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)
2021-22	55	1.84	3	0.10	92	2.56	12	0.29	6	0.17
2022-23	54	2.12	4	0.20	74	2.70	18	0.42	2	0.04
2023-24	30	1.27	1	0.01	73	2.78	9	0.32	2	0.25
2024-25*	16	1.00	2	0.24	25	2.09	8	0.32	1	0.01

*वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक के आंकड़े।

(घ) विगत 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष 2024-25 (01.02.2025 तक) से हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पीएमईजीपी का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कार्य-निष्पादन **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

विगत 3 वर्षों से और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (01.02.2025) के दौरान स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्रयुक्त राज्य-वार मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	संवितरित मार्जिन मनी (रुपए करोड़ में)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*

1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	2.39	2.03	1.34	0.48
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	100.89	129.30	172.00	125.02
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7.89	7.01	17.65	5.27
4	असम	66.60	59.54	64.06	50.8
5	बिहार	81.70	121.23	191.76	76.08
6	चंडीगढ़	0.62	0.45	0.22	0.22
7	छत्तीसगढ़	69.41	74.93	76.25	35.69
8	दिल्ली	3.15	4.71	3.34	1.3
9	गोवा	2.98	2.91	3.23	0.94
10	गुजरात*	287.05	241.83	321.25	191.01
11	हरियाणा	60.93	63.20	73.25	34.82
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	35.51	31.50	36.48	18.46
13	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	467.14	239.94	282.50	141.39
14	झारखंड	41.88	48.38	51.23	9.72
15	कर्नाटक	158.43	161.54	158.62	62
16	केरल	68.59	73.29	78.82	35.18
17	लद्दाख	11.82	3.76	5.85	2.6
18	लक्षद्वीप	0.18	0.02	0.00	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	209.61	181.30	185.21	60.85
20	महाराष्ट्र**	130.19	132.03	122.05	76.73
21	मणिपुर	33.37	14.63	8.11	9.08
22	मेघालय	9.74	6.66	7.25	12.74
23	मिजोरम	14.62	13.54	17.55	9.54
24	नागालैंड	24.95	15.35	29.18	23.42
25	ओडिशा	113.36	107.32	93.55	36.04
26	पुदुचेरी	1.44	0.66	0.97	0.72
27	पंजाब	60.18	72.51	90.88	58.88
28	राजस्थान	90.26	114.19	124.06	63.94
29	सिक्किम	2.14	1.31	4.49	2.6
30	तमिलनाडु	164.46	178.92	198.72	87.52
31	तेलंगाना	98.46	102.25	108.12	57.88
32	त्रिपुरा	20.84	16.89	14.44	10.65
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	411.65	378.66	435.29	182.75
34	उत्तराखंड	39.83	46.32	41.92	16.38
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	85.40	74.09	74.23	27.94

विवरण -II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या और प्रयुक्त एमएम सब्सिडी के संदर्भ में वंचित समुदायों की महिलाओं और उद्यमियों का राज्य-वार पीएमईजीपी कार्य-निष्पादन:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	महिला		अल्पसंख्यक		अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जन जाति	
		सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान निकोबार	43	0.68	0	0.00	44	0.95	0	0.00	8	0.12
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,320	56.57	48	2.01	1,058	43.16	414	14.27	82	2.98
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	84	3.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	196	7.89
4	असम	1,272	20.76	48	0.84	633	11.89	207	3.71	474	6.77
5	बिहार	838	31.01	96	3.31	1,501	49.17	194	5.42	61	2.01
6	चंडीगढ़	11	0.33	1	0.01	3	0.13	7	0.19	0	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	848	23.03	94	2.90	1,322	31.72	294	6.19	320	5.72
8	दिल्ली	45	1.55	1	0.06	22	1.19	7	0.21	0	0.00
9	गोवा	43	1.45	8	0.32	21	0.79	3	0.16	2	0.12
10	गुजरात	2,630	204.76	84	5.62	673	39.40	313	16.61	171	9.98
11	हरियाणा	692	28.33	15	0.69	558	19.96	307	7.77	1	0.02
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	472	14.11	22	0.77	114	3.18	427	11.10	171	4.42
13	जम्मू कश्मीर	8,520	162.27	18,209	383.70	313	8.97	537	12.93	226	5.23
14	झारखंड	502	14.54	41	0.89	863	23.50	92	1.66	162	2.91
15	कर्नाटक	1,940	51.30	568	17.22	3,207	91.87	1,146	24.09	307	6.41
16	केरल	1,092	24.94	356	10.38	1,710	42.85	169	3.08	19	0.25
17	लद्दाख	82	2.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.12	292	11.64
18	लक्षद्वीप	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.17
19	मध्य प्रदेश	2,385	71.64	313	10.57	3,814	102.90	921	19.41	567	9.30
20	महाराष्ट्र	1,712	64.60	107	4.96	1,551	45.02	627	15.06	115	3.36
21	मणिपुर	552	17.35	13	0.21	14	0.39	16	0.37	403	6.98
22	मेघालय	283	3.74	5	0.06	1	0.01	9	0.12	581	7.79

23	मिजोरम	333	7.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.09	645	14.51
24	नागालैंड	535	11.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	11	0.16	1,228	24.77
25	ओडिशा	1,874	54.60	67	1.97	1,104	32.06	393	8.92	214	4.08
26	पुदुचेरी	24	0.40	1	0.01	47	1.02	16	0.37	0	0.00
27	पंजाब	818	33.42	23	1.12	324	10.34	502	9.66	0	0.00
28	राजस्थान	670	26.67	86	3.82	1,353	49.56	238	5.39	236	6.32
29	सिक्किम	33	0.76	0	0.00	22	0.54	7	0.17	7	0.17
30	तमिलनाडु	2,857	66.19	149	4.24	3,762	127.08	691	16.47	691	16.47
31	तेलंगाना	1,111	38.53	111	2.83	1,566	53.39	449	12.24	449	12.24
32	त्रिपुरा	260	5.45	32	0.87	125	2.54	143	3.03	143	3.03
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,712	143.72	772	26.42	6,540	217.78	1,405	39.34	1,405	39.34
34	उत्तराखंड	489	11.84	16	0.64	269	7.05	290	4.67	290	4.67
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,073	45.21	380	13.35	217	8.58	320	10.51	320	10.51
कुल		39,156	1,244.28	21,667	499.80	32,751	1,026.93	10,161	253.49	9,793	230.18

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या और प्रयुक्त एमएम सब्सिडी के संदर्भ में वंचित समुदायों की महिलाओं और उद्यमियों का राज्य-वार पीएमईजीपी कार्य-निष्पादन:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	महिला		अल्पसंख्यक		अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जन जाति	
		सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान निकोबार	24	0.48	0	0.00	47	1.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,716	77.46	47	2.09	1,279	54.79	526	17.87	115	3.43
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	70	3.01	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04	155	6.92
4	असम	907	19.51	69	2.24	434	10.61	115	2.07	310	5.65
5	बिहार	1335	40.36	180	5.04	2,755	75.37	398	9.03	81	2.59
6	चंडीगढ़	10	0.34	1	0.03	2	0.04	2	0.06	0	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	703	25.03	67	2.51	1,223	37.03	259	7.12	267	6.38
8	दिल्ली	30	2.00	10	0.84	20	1.69	6	0.48	0	0.00
9	गोवा	36	1.48	5	0.18	15	0.77	0	0.00	1	0.07
10	गुजरात	1,821	161.08	82	7.23	613	44.05	243	15.96	127	7.53
11	हरियाणा	626	32.15	6	0.36	519	19.76	298	7.83	2	0.01
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	352	13.10	7	0.44	93	3.77	304	9.06	128	3.71
13	जम्मू कश्मीर	5,035	90.49	9,793	188.30	158	4.03	374	8.93	175	4.45
14	झारखंड	613	17.68	31	0.68	942	25.27	115	2.34	167	3.01
15	कर्नाटक	1,888	54.58	593	18.09	3,081	94.54	1063	23.54	305	7.59

16	केरल	1,257	28.05	376	10.79	1,884	46.64	245	4.27	16	0.20
17	लद्दाख	28	1.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	90	3.67
18	लक्षद्वीप	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02
19	मध्य प्रदेश	1,813	66.54	210	9.28	2,836	88.76	725	16.42	466	8.47
20	महाराष्ट्र	1,523	66.79	90	4.53	1,369	45.37	510	12.54	92	2.09
21	मणिपुर	244	6.99	1	0.08	6	0.15	9	0.21	211	3.52
22	मेघालय	121	2.67	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.03	272	6.07
23	मिजोरम	195	6.33	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.04	410	13.48
24	नागालैंड	196	6.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	469	15.35
25	ओडिशा	1,757	54.21	51	1.85	1,021	30.56	320	6.12	169	2.88
26	पुदुचेरी	13	0.38	0	0.00	16	0.47	5	0.14	0	0.00
27	पंजाब	759	43.02	21	1.44	273	10.34	423	9.21	0	0.00
28	राजस्थान	596	42.18	55	3.21	1,116	62.03	140	5.05	170	4.94
29	सिक्किम	22	0.41	0	0.00	8	0.18	1	0.04	34	0.84
30	तमिलनाडु	2,856	75.49	223	5.51	4,033	140.89	765	17.46	31	0.42
31	तेलंगाना	953	39.77	51	1.65	1,356	51.21	354	10.65	352	14.67
32	त्रिपुरा	165	3.73	17	0.58	124	3.18	99	2.06	147	3.04
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,549	142.09	594	20.54	6,288	204.29	1279	33.05	27	0.79
34	उत्तराखंड	484	14.48	11	0.32	329	9.80	279	4.95	40	1.16
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	928	35.89	407	14.36	242	8.80	282	8.96	19	0.54
कुल		32,626	1,176	12,999	302	32,084	1,076	9,142	236	4,850	133

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या और प्रयुक्त एमएम सब्सिडी के संदर्भ में वंचित समुदायों की महिलाओं और उद्यमियों का राज्य-वार पीएमईजीपी कार्य-निष्पादन:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	महिला		अल्पसंख्यक		अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जन जाति	
		सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान निकोबार	12	0.22	0	0.00	40	0.57	0	0	0	0.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,457	99.76	53	1.80	2,333	68.61	203	5.67	1,216	33.69
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	78	8.46	1	0.04	0	0.00	166	17.45	0	0.00
4	असम	761	19.26	10	0.47	349	9.81	271	5.38	109	2.81
5	बिहार	2,303	70.80	166	5.00	4,323	121.58	88	2.23	701	17.43
6	चंडीगढ़	7	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.03

7	छत्तीसगढ़	662	26.19	54	2.68	1,061	32.96	212	4.34	299	9.04
8	दिल्ली	27	1.79	1	0.13	12	1.06	0	0	6	0.34
9	गोवा	38	1.54	9	0.84	9	0.36	3	0.09	1	0.09
10	गुजरात	1,821	219.20	66	7.51	569	57.86	94	8.48	274	23.07
11	हरियाणा	638	40.22	11	1.09	424	20.50	2	0.21	250	8.83
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	344	14.39	12	0.49	81	3.80	107	3.72	343	11.20
13	जम्मू कश्मीर	7,082	118.94	11,889	215.29	185	4.37	235	6.26	658	14.30
14	झारखंड	671	17.91	28	0.72	942	25.80	206	3.38	130	2.13
15	कर्नाटक	1,654	56.96	472	15.71	2,587	92.13	286	7.71	877	23.85
16	केरल	1,396	33.19	421	12.53	2,049	47.52	13	0.22	292	5.15
17	लद्दाख	35	1.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	117	5.57	0	0.00
18	लक्षद्वीप	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
19	मध्य प्रदेश	1,690	70.46	146	7.28	2,577	91.54	368	7.99	653	18.07
20	महाराष्ट्र	1,150	63.11	57	3.15	977	37.03	80	2.54	374	13.52
21	मणिपुर	153	3.24	2	0.05	9	0.17	140	2.97	4	0.13
22	मेघालय	103	2.74	0	0.00	2	0.24	259	6.64	2	0.06
23	मिजोरम	194	8.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	401	17.55	0	0.00
24	नागालैंड	244	14.46	0	0.00	1	0.05	513	29	3	0.13
25	ओडिशा	1,430	46.88	35	1.29	683	23.31	94	1.68	248	6.82
26	पुदुचेरी	16	0.47	0	0.00	21	0.70	0	0	6	0.19
27	पंजाब	725	58.23	25	2.01	202	9.35	1	0.04	370	11.30
28	राजस्थान	567	51.73	70	6.76	877	62.85	121	4.69	92	5.00
29	सिक्किम	68	2.36	0	0.00	27	1.12	68	2.22	6	0.20
30	तमिलनाडु	3,285	81.66	244	5.07	4,451	158.05	48	0.61	823	18.93
31	तेलंगाना	967	46.18	50	1.91	1,293	52.13	387	17.09	347	12.00
32	त्रिपुरा	152	3.37	17	0.87	121	3.10	116	2.51	93	2.15
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,733	173.53	439	18.87	5,965	216.10	31	1.31	1,685	49.73
34	उत्तराखंड	377	14.75	6	0.22	208	7.49	38	1.08	223	4.80
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	966	41.64	313	11.77	224	9.59	13	0.39	278	8.86
कुल		36,806	1,414	14,597	324	32,602	1,160	4,681	169	10,364	304

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक) के दौरान सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या और प्रयुक्त एमएम सब्सिडी के संदर्भ में वंचित समुदायों की महिलाओं और उद्यमियों का राज्य-वार पीएमईजीपी कार्य-निष्पादन:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	महिला	अल्पसंख्यक	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जन जाति

		सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहाय ता प्राप्त इकाइ यों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान निकोबार	6	0.11	0	0.00	11	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.01
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1480	74.43	19	1.00	875	49.73	800	22.33	127	4.49
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	45	2.88	1	0.04	0	0.00	2	0.09	84	5.12
4	असम	627	19.09	4	0.09	281	8.25	85	2.24	199	4.52
5	बिहार	911	28.30	67	2.08	1577	45.85	458	10.40	32	0.75
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.03	0	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	335	12.48	28	1.45	463	14.02	190	5.50	149	3.76
8	दिल्ली	15	0.86	0	0.00	7	0.60	4	0.10	0	0.00
9	गोवा	15	0.65	2	0.09	4	0.14	0	0.00	1	0.02
10	गुजरात	1042	135.15	42	4.96	301	33.07	133	12.64	54	3.85
11	हरियाणा	293	21.91	2	0.05	161	8.36	128	4.08	0	0.00
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	167	7.25	6	0.25	28	1.34	207	7.07	60	1.84
13	जम्मू कश्मीर	1816	47.93	3635	101.25	85	3.00	397	8.00	135	3.60
14	झारखंड	123	3.25	2	0.05	114	3.00	83	1.38	119	2.29
15	कर्नाटक	606	19.14	150	5.29	880	31.94	565	14.59	195	5.02
16	केरल	518	13.00	163	4.89	801	21.38	192	3.80	23	0.26
17	लद्दाख	13	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	52	2.55
18	लक्षद्वीप	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	मध्य प्रदेश	600	21.98	42	2.41	789	23.10	390	11.67	182	4.16
20	महाराष्ट्र	630	43.42	21	1.95	467	24.57	215	7.80	67	2.46
21	मणिपुर	181	4.64	4	0.05	7	0.23	8	0.10	129	2.28
22	मेघालय	201	5.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02	428	12.32
23	मिजोरम	133	4.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.13	251	9.42
24	नागालैंड	321	11.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	679	23.22
25	ओडिशा	548	17.00	11	0.42	271	7.36	245	6.44	119	2.38
26	पुदुचेरी	9	0.21	0	0.00	18	0.54	6	0.12	1	0.06
27	पंजाब	413	39.49	9	0.65	86	6.40	168	4.95	0	0.00
28	राजस्थान	258	25.76	22	2.41	367	31.96	70	3.48	91	3.53
29	सिक्किम	41	1.14	0	0.00	26	0.89	7	0.19	34	0.93
30	तमिलनाडु	1266	35.92	69	2.21	1560	66.19	686	12.17	48	0.59

क्र. सं.	राज्य	महिला		अल्पसंख्यक		अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जन जाति	
		सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)
31	तेलंगाना	522	25.49	29	1.19	578	26.82	209	7.25	223	9.71
32	त्रिपुरा	132	3.30	12	0.57	66	1.91	48	1.29	102	2.12
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	1605	71.31	139	5.79	2467	96.90	868	25.99	21	0.72
34	उत्तराखंड	160	4.72	6	0.26	86	3.30	97	2.19	19	0.85
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	299	12.99	75	2.89	103	3.89	191	7.43	9	0.35
कुल		15,331	716.66	4,560	142.29	12,479	514.90	6,457	183.46	3,634	113.18

विवरण - III

पिछले 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक) से पीएमईजीपी का राज्य-वार कार्य-निष्पादन

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25*		
		एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	सृजित अनुमानित रोजगार	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	सृजित अनुमानित रोजगार	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	सृजित अनुमानित रोजगार	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	सृजित अनुमानित रोजगार
1	अंडमान निकोबार	2.39	162	1,296	2.03	121	968	1.34	135	1,080	0.48	38	304
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	100.89	2,477	19,816	129.3	3,073	24,584	172	5,577	44,616	125.02	2,560	20,480
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7.89	196	1,568	7.01	158	1,264	17.65	169	1,352	5.27	88	704
4	असम	66.6	3,855	30,840	59.54	2,596	20,768	64.06	2,417	19,336	50.8	1,753	14,024
5	बिहार	81.7	2,477	19,816	121.23	4,459	35,672	191.76	6,837	54,696	76.08	2,689	21,512
6	चंडीगढ़	0.62	21	168	0.45	15	120	0.22	10	80	0.22	4	32
7	छत्तीसगढ़	69.41	3,020	24,160	74.93	2,543	20,344	76.25	2,379	19,032	35.69	1,172	9,376
8	दिल्ली	3.15	100	800	4.71	72	576	3.34	50	400	1.3	20	160
9	गोवा	2.98	87	696	2.91	66	528	3.23	68	544	0.94	23	184
10	गुजरात	287.05	4,143	33,144	241.83	3,071	24,568	321.25	3,000	24,000	191.01	1,624	12,992
11	हरियाणा	60.93	1,726	13,808	63.2	1,559	12,472	73.25	1,398	11,184	34.82	594	4,752
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	35.51	1,274	10,192	31.5	930	7,440	36.48	974	7,792	18.46	480	3,840
13	जम्मू कश्मीर	467.14	21,648	173,184	239.94	12,023	96,184	282.5	15,065	120,520	141.39	5,077	40,616
14	झारखंड	41.88	1,714	13,712	48.38	1,851	14,808	51.23	2,101	16,808	9.72	440	3,520

15	कर्नाटक	158.43	5,877	47,016	161.54	5,618	44,944	158.62	4,672	37,376	62	1,925	15,400
16	केरल	68.59	2,789	22,312	73.29	3,129	25,032	78.82	3,389	27,112	35.18	1,398	11,184
17	लद्दाख	11.82	295	2,360	3.76	91	728	5.85	122	976	2.6	53	424
18	लक्षद्वीप	0.18	7	56	0.02	2	16	0	-	0	0	0	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	209.61	8,082	64,656	181.3	5,957	47,656	185.21	5,292	42,336	60.85	1,922	15,376
20	महाराष्ट्र	130.19	4,128	33,024	132.03	3,625	29,000	122.05	2,766	22,128	76.73	1,341	10,728
21	मणिपुर	33.37	1,139	9,112	14.63	545	4,360	8.11	348	2,784	9.08	379	3,032
22	मेघालय	9.74	699	5,592	6.66	306	2,448	7.25	280	2,240	12.74	451	3,608
23	मिजोरम	14.62	650	5,200	13.54	412	3,296	17.55	401	3,208	9.54	252	2,016
24	नागालैंड	24.95	1,241	9,928	15.35	469	3,752	29.18	517	4,136	23.42	682	5,456
25	ओडिशा	113.36	4,301	34,408	107.32	3,880	31,040	93.55	2,975	23,800	36.04	1,320	10,560
26	पुदुचेरी	1.44	66	528	0.66	25	200	0.97	30	240	0.72	25	200
27	पंजाब	60.18	1,790	14,320	72.51	1,564	12,512	90.88	1,469	11,752	58.88	748	5,984
28	राजस्थान	90.26	2,599	20,792	114.19	2,037	16,296	124.06	1,678	13,424	63.94	761	6,088
29	सिक्किम	2.14	85	680	1.31	57	456	4.49	132	1,056	2.6	87	696
30	तमिलनाडु	164.46	5,972	47,776	178.92	6,140	49,120	198.72	6,814	54,512	87.52	2,737	21,896
31	तेलंगाना	98.46	2,906	23,248	102.25	2,540	20,320	108.12	2,503	20,024	57.88	1,250	10,000
32	त्रिपुरा	20.84	958	7,664	16.89	703	5,624	14.44	588	4,704	10.65	424	3,392
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	411.65	12,594	100,752	378.66	11,601	92,808	435.29	11,689	93,512	182.75	4,668	37,344
34	उत्तराखण्ड	39.83	1,836	14,688	46.32	1,803	14,424	41.92	1,354	10,832	16.38	533	4,264
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	85.4	2,305	18,440	74.09	2,126	17,008	74.23	1,919	15,352	27.94	717	5,736
	कुल	2,977.66	1,03,219	8,25,752	2,722.18	85,167	6,81,336	3,093.88	89,118	7,12,944	1,528.24	38,235	3,05,880

*वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक के आंकड़े।

विगत 3 वर्षों से और चालू वर्ष वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (01.02.2025 तक) के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में जिला-वार पीएमईजीपी कार्य-निष्पादन

क्र. सं.	जिला	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25*		
		सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की सं.	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार
1	बिलासपुर	57	1.67	456	39	1.44	312	32	1.14	256	24	1.18	192
2	चंबा	206	5.7	1,648	165	5.61	1,320	152	5.59	1,216	80	2.81	640
3	हमीरपुर	103	2.48	824	48	1.07	384	59	1.8	472	41	1.32	328

4	कांगड़ा	256	8.19	2,048	185	7.05	1,480	185	8.65	1,480	80	3.41	640
5	किन्नौर	50	0.98	400	55	1.07	440	45	1.18	360	18	0.35	144
6	कुल्लू	107	2.49	856	81	2.4	648	72	1.91	576	49	1.37	392
7	लाहुल और स्पीति	10	0.29	80	13	0.53	104	4	0.26	32	3	0.14	24
8	मंडी	141	4	1,128	98	3.43	784	149	5.29	1,192	67	2.69	536
9	शिमला	76	1.69	608	55	1.54	440	101	2.64	808	43	1.48	344
10	सिरमौर	58	0.97	464	30	0.57	240	59	2.19	472	18	0.87	144
11	सोलन	130	4.29	1,040	123	5.16	984	96	4.68	768	40	1.91	320
12	ऊना	80	2.77	640	38	1.63	304	20	1.15	160	17	0.94	136
	कुल	1,274	35.51	10,192	930	31.5	7,440	974	36.48	7,792	480	18.46	3,840

*वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार।

TRAFFIC CONGESTION

652. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on an ambitious plan to sort out the problem of traffic congestion in capital cities and other major cities having a population of more than ten lakh by constructing bypass or ring road in these cities, if so, the details thereof and the progress made therein;

(b) whether the Government has held any consultation with the State Governments in this regard, if so, the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) the names of capital cities and major cities selected for the said purpose at the initial phase; and

(d) whether the Government has sanctioned or released any fund for the said plan and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Government sanctions and approves proposals of ring roads, bypasses and elevated corridors for development in major cities/ urban centers and state capitals in consultation with State governments to decongest traffic and alleviate choke points on National Highway. Decisions are taken based on traffic density, speed drop, number of road entering/exiting the city, condition of roads, inter-se priority etc and availability of funds.

स्थानीय जनजातियों के लिए परियोजनाएं

653. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) देश में, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर जिले में, स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदायोंके लाभार्थ सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख विकास परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं;

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ निचले स्तर तक पहुंचे, सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है;

(ग) क्या दादरा और नगर हवेली के स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदायों को सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं का लाभ दादरा और नगर हवेली के स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदायों को मिलना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) सरकार मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर जिले सहित देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक रणनीति (कार्यनीति) के रूप में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। 41 मंत्रालय/विभाग शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सिंचाई, सड़क, आवास, विद्युतीकरण, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए डीएपीएसटी के तहत जनजातीय विकास के लिए हर साल अपने कुल योजना बजट का कुछ प्रतिशत आवंटित कर रहे हैं। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए बाध्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा आवंटित निधियों के साथ-साथ योजनाएं <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf> लिंक में केंद्रीय बजट दस्तावेज के व्यय प्रोफाइलके विवरण 10ख में दी गई हैं।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के पास उपलब्ध डीएपीएसटी निधियों के अभिसरण के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में विकासात्मक गतिविधियां शुरू की हैं।

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, सरकार ने 18 राज्यों और एक केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में रहने वाले 75 पीवीटीजी समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) शुरू किया। मिशन का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुँच, सड़क और दूरसंचार संपर्क, अविद्युतीकृत घरों का

विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना है। इन उद्देश्यों को 9-संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 11 उपायों के माध्यम से पूरा करने की योजना है। पीएम जनमन का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 24,104 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹15336 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹8768 करोड़) है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का शुभारंभ किया। इस अभियान में 17संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतरों को संतृप्त करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹56,333 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹22,823 करोड़) है। अभियान के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के 32 जिलों के 4975 गांवों में 46,94,682 अनुसूचित जनजातियां, मध्य प्रदेश के 51 जिलों के 11,377 गांवों में 93,23,125 अनुसूचित जनजातियां तथा दादरा एवं नगर हवेली, दमन एवं दीव के 2 जिलों के 76 गांवों में 1,47,290 अनुसूचित जनजातियां को कवर किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मंत्रालय प्रस्तावों को समय पर प्रस्तुत करने, योजना कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने और प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए नियमित रूप से राज्य अधिकारियों के साथ बैठकें और सम्मेलन आयोजित करता है। राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों का दौरा करने वाले अधिकारी जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन का आकलन करते हैं, जबकि कार्यशालाएं और मंथन शिविर मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों के बीच बातचीत की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं।

मंत्रालय ने सभी छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल विकसित किया है और जब आवेदन आमंत्रित करने के लिए पोर्टल खोले जाते हैं तो समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन भी दिया जाता है। सभी विश्वविद्यालयों, कॉलेजों और संस्थानों को इन योजनाओं के बारे में व्यापक प्रचार करने के लिए भी कहा गया है। राज्यों से भी कहा गया है कि वे अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को योजनाओं के बारे में

जागरूक करें और छात्रों को आधार, बैंक खाता, जाति प्रमाण पत्र आदि जैसे बुनियादी दस्तावेज तैयार करने में मदद करें ताकि छात्र योजनाओं के तहत लाभ उठा सकें।

पीएम-जनमन और डीएजेजीयू की पहुंच और प्रभाव को बढ़ाने के लिए, एक सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) अभियान चलाया गया है, जिसमें लाभार्थी संतृप्ति शिविर और जनजातीय मातृभाषाओं में आईईसी सामग्री का प्रसार शामिल है। पीएम गति शक्ति पोर्टल पर इंटरैक्टिव डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से योजनाओं की वास्तविक समय निगरानी की सुविधा दी जाती है, जिसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से एपीआई के माध्यम से डेटा एकीकृत किया जाता है। यह मजबूत डेटाबेस गांवों और बस्तियों में गंभीर अंतरों की पहचान करके लक्षित उपायों को सक्षम बनाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय, ट्राइफेड और एनएसटीएफडीसी के माध्यम से, जनजातीय कारीगरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आदि महोत्सव और अन्य राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है, प्रदर्शनियों, पोस्टरों, पैम्फलेट और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से जन जागरूकता पैदा करता है।

(ग) से (घ) दादरा नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव के संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि दादरा और नगर हवेली जिले के स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदायों को विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ मिल रहा है। संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ग्राम सभा, सरकार आपके द्वार शिविर और विशेष शिविरों के माध्यम से कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों तक सीधी पहुँच सुनिश्चित करता है। जागरूकता बढ़ाने, प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने और कार्यान्वयन में चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं कि दादरा और नगर हवेली के स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदायों को विभिन्न योजनाओं का लाभ मिले, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

जागरूकता पैदा करना - सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जनजातीय समुदायों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए नियमित ग्राम सभाएँ आयोजित की जाती हैं। सूचना प्रसारित करने और प्रभावी पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आईईसी गतिविधियाँ भी आयोजित की जाती हैं।

विशेष नामांकन अभियान- संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा, आजीविका कार्यक्रम आदि जैसी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के तहत पंजीकरण के लिए विशेष शिविर आयोजित किए।

घर-घर जाकर संपर्क- ग्राम पंचायत और जिला पंचायत के अधिकारियों ने दादरा और नगर हवेली जिले की सभी बस्तियों का दौरा किया और घर-घर जाकर नल कनेक्शन सर्वेक्षण तथा पीएमएवाई सर्वेक्षण करके योजना की पहुंच सुनिश्चित की। ये पहले सुनिश्चित करती हैं कि जनजातीय समुदायों को सरकारी योजनाओं से अधिकतम लाभ मिले।

RURAL JOBS CREATED UNDER PMEGP

654. SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) the number of rural jobs created and rural enterprises established under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Maharashtra since its inception;

- (b) the key sectors that have benefited the most under PMEGP in terms of job creation;
- (c) the percentage of PMEGP beneficiaries in rural areas as women and those belonging to marginalized communities;
- (d) the initiatives undertaken to encourage their participation in the programme;
- (e) whether the Government conducted any impact assessment studies to evaluate the success of PMEGP in rural areas;
- (f) if so, the key findings of these studies, particularly with respect to employment generation and rural entrepreneurship;
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that beneficiaries under PMEGP receive adequate skill development and training for running successful enterprises; and
- (h) the number of loan applications under PMEGP that have been approved and disbursed by banks and financial institutions in rural areas during the last three years?

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

- (a) Since the inception of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in 2008-09, a total of 42,541 rural enterprises have been assisted under the Scheme in the State of Maharashtra generating employment to around 3,40,328 persons. Year-wise data is given in the enclosed **Statement – I**.
- (b) The key sectors that have benefited the most under PMEGP in terms of job creation are Service and Textile, Agro-Based Food Processing, Rural Engg. and

Bio-Tech, Mineral, Polymer and Chemical, Forest, Hand Made Paper and Fiber and Coir. Sector-wise details in terms of number of units assisted and estimated employment generated in the last 3 financial years and current FY 2024-25 (upto 01.02.2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(c) Details of percentage of women and beneficiaries from marginalized communities under the PMEGP Scheme for last 3 financial years and current FY2024-25 (upto 01.02.2025) is given at **Statement-III**.

(d) The initiatives undertaken to encourage the participation of women and beneficiaries belonging to marginalized communities in the programme include:

- i. Beneficiaries under Special Category including women and entrepreneurs from marginalized communities, i.e. SC, ST and OBC, are provided with higher subsidy of 25% and 35% of the project cost in urban and rural areas respectively as compared 15% and 25% of the project cost for General Category beneficiaries.
- ii. Contribution of beneficiaries under Special Category including women and entrepreneurs from marginalized communities is 05% as compared to 10% for General Category beneficiaries.
- iii. Conduct of awareness programmes in all the States/UTs including backward and under-performing areas, Aspirational districts, North Eastern Region, etc. with focus on special category.
- iv. Conduct of two-days free online Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for prospective entrepreneurs.

- v. Acceptance of PMEGP applications from prospective beneficiaries in 11 regional languages since January, 2024.
- vi. Industries related to animal husbandry like dairy, poultry, aquaculture, insects (bees, sericulture, etc.) have been allowed under the scheme.

(e)and(f) Ministry of MSME is implementing PMEGP since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment opportunities in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. KVIC has carried out a study through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) to analyze the impact of Covid-19 on employment generation on randomly selected 11126 PMEGP units assisted during 2017-18 to 2021-22 in rural as well as urban areas of the country. As per the study, the employment per unit in PMEGP units has increased from an average 9 persons per unit during 2021-22 to an average 11 per unit in the period 2023.

(g) The steps taken by the Government to ensure that beneficiaries under PMEGP receive adequate skill development and training for running successful enterprises are as below:

- i. Awareness programs are conducted in all the States/UTs including backward and under-performing areas, aspirational districts, Northeastern Region etc.
- ii. Engagement of Marketing, Banking and Technical Experts in various KVIC offices to provide handholding support to the applicants in filling up the applications.

- iii. A two-day free online Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for prospective entrepreneurs. KVIC has also developed a mobile app for online EDP and made it live, with effect from 22.10.2019.
- iv. Webinars are organized on various activities for setting up of micro-enterprises on every Sunday for the awareness of youth and prospective entrepreneurs.

(h) Number of loan applications under PMEGP that has been sanctioned, released and Margin Money disbursed in rural areas in last 3 years and current FY 2024-25 (upto 01.02.2025) is as below:

Year	No. of Loan Sanctioned	No. of Loan Released	No. of units benefitted for MM
2021-22	88929	85238	84696
2022-23	116206	104553	68470
2023-24	126376	106908	68939
2024-25	70090	42526	30916

*Upto 01.02.2025

STATEMENT-I

Details on the number of units assisted under PMEGP in rural areas of Maharashtra since inception i.e. from FY 2008-09 till FY2024-25

Financial Year	No of Units Assisted	Estimated Employment Generated
2008-09	1,340	10,720
2009-10	2,637	21,096

2010-11	3,878	31,024
2011-12	1,852	14,816
2012-13	2,873	22,984
2013-14	1,719	13,752
2014-15	2,777	22,216
2015-16	1,815	14,520
2016-17	2,325	18,600
2017-18	2,513	20,104
2018-19	4,193	33,544
2019-20	3,310	26,480
2020-21	2,307	18,456
2021-22	3,137	25,096
2022-23	2,760	22,080
2023-24	2,038	16,304
2024-25*	1,067	8,536
Grand Total	42,541	3,40,328

*Upto 01.02.2025

STATEMENT-II

Sector-wise performance under PMEGP in terms of number of units assisted and estimated employment generated in last 3 years and current FY 2024-25 (upto 01.02.2025)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No of Units Assisted	Est. Emp. Generated	No of Units Assisted	Est. Emp. Generated	No of Units Assisted	Est. Emp. Generated	No of Units Assisted	Est. Emp. Generated
1	Service And Textile Industry	54,922	4,39,376	43,010	344,080	45,287	362,296	18,436	147,488
2	Agro Based Food Processing Industry	16,895	1,35,160	14,751	118,008	17,916	143,328	8,321	66,568
3	Rural Engg. And Bio-Tech Industry	15,232	121,856	12,376	99,008	11,804	94,432	5,233	41,864
4	Polymer And Chemical Based Industry	3,433	27,464	2,907	23,256	2,963	23,704	1,309	10,472

5	Mineral Based Industry	7,435	59,480	7,138	57,104	6,302	50,416	2,857	22,856
6	Forest Based Industry	2,434	19,472	2,579	20,632	2,181	17,448	955	7,640
7	Hand Made Paper And Fibre Industry	2,162	17,296	2,085	16,680	2,506	20,048	1,056	8,448
8	Coir Board Based Industry	707	5,656	321	2,568	159	1,272	68	544
	Total	103,220	825,760	85,167	681,336	89,118	712,944	38,235	305,880

*Upto 01.02.2025.

STATEMENT-III

Total number of PMEGP beneficiaries in rural areas along with percentage of women and beneficiaries from marginalized communities beneficiaries for last 3 financial years and current FY 2024-25 (Upto 01.02.2025)

No of Units Assisted in Rural Regions											
Financial Year	Total No of Units Assisted	No. Women		SC		ST		OBC		Minority	
		No of Units	% of Total Units	No of Units	% of Total Units	No of Units	% of Total Units	No of Units	% of Total Units	No of Units	% of Total Units
2021-2022	84,694	31,548	37%	8,170	10%	6,497	8%	26,323	31%	19,396	23%
2022-2023	68,470	25,745	38%	7,340	11%	4,300	6%	25,599	37%	11,233	16%
2023-2024	68,939	27,881	40%	8,216	12%	4,018	6%	25,217	37%	11,695	17%
2024-25*	30,916	12,121	39%	5,096	16%	3,148	10%	10,096	33%	3,967	13%

*Upto 01.02.2025

MARKETING OF MILLET-BASED PRODUCTS

655. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the key activities being implemented to promote millet-based products;

- (b) the details of the number of farmers and food processing units expected to be benefitted from the scheme;
- (c) the details of the fund spent/utilized out of the allocated amount of Rs. 800 crore so far;
- (d) the details of the policy initiatives undertaken by the Government to enhance the processing and marketing of millet-based products; and
- (e) whether the Government is taking any corrective measures to address the challenges faced during the implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for the Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) for a period from FY 2021-22 to FY 2026-27. One component of the scheme focuses on Millet-Based Products, with an outlay of Rs. 800 crores. This component was launched keeping in view International Year of Millets (IYOM). The objectives of the PLI Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP) are to increase the use of millets in food products and promote their value addition by incentivizing the manufacturing and sale of selected millet-based products in both domestic and export markets.
- (b) 29 applicants have been approved under PLISMBP component of the scheme for millet-based units at 45 locations throughout the country. The details of these

units are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The number of farmers benefitted under this component is not maintained.

(c) As on date, out of total allocation of Rs. 800 crores for PLISMBP, an amount of Rs.793.27 crore has been approved to incentivise 29 applicants. However, total amount of Rs.3.917 crore has been disbursed to 10 applicants so far.

(d) Apart from incentivizing millets-based food processing units under PLISMBP, millet-based units are also eligible for availing benefits under other MoFPI's schemes like Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). MoFPI hosted the third edition of 'World Food India' from 19th September to 22nd September, 2024 in New Delhi. With participation from numerous international exhibitors and this event provided a platform for the millets-based food industry to showcase products globally and promote millet-based products in international buyers. Further, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), a statutory organization under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce, has the mandate to promote export of agricultural products, including millets, from India. APEDA provides assistance to its registered exporters, including those of millets, under Agriculture and Processed Food Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA. The assistance is provided under various components of the schemes viz. Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Development.

(e) As such, no challenge has been faced by the MoFPI in implementation of PLISMBP component of the scheme.

STATEMENT**Details of millet-based units approved under PLISMBP component of the scheme**

Sr. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Beneficiary Name	Sector	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	PLISMBP	COASTAL FOODS	Millet MSME	Guntur
2	Andhra Pradesh	PLISMBP	TRETA AGRO PVT. LTD.	Millet MSME	Chittoor
3	Assam	PLISMBP	SANNA ENTERPRISES	Millet MSME	Kamrup
4	Gujarat	PLISMBP	MARICO LIMITED	Millet LE	Sanand
5	Gujarat	PLISMBP	HSM FOODS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Rajkot
6	Gujarat	PLISMBP	SATVAM NUTRIFOODS LIMITED	Millet MSME	Sabarkantha
7	Gujarat	PLISMBP	SUPREME NUTRI GRAIN PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Rajkot
8	Gujarat	PLISMBP	YASHEEL FOODS LLP	Millet MSME	Anand
9	Haryana	PLISMBP	NESTLE INDIA LTD.	Millet LE	Panipat
10	Haryana	PLISMBP	BTW INDIA PVT LTD	Millet MSME	Sonepat
11	Himachal Pradesh	PLISMBP	MRS BECTORS FOOD SPECIALITIES LIMITED	Millet LE	Una
12	Himachal Pradesh	PLISMBP	BAGRRYS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Solan
13	Karnataka	PLISMBP	ITC LIMITED	Millet LE	Bengaluru
14	Karnataka	PLISMBP	MRS BECTORS FOOD SPECIALITIES LIMITED	Millet LE	Bengaluru
15	Karnataka	PLISMBP	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	Millet LE	Hubbali
16	Karnataka	PLISMBP	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	Millet LE	Ramanagara
17	Karnataka	PLISMBP	SPROUTLIFE FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Tumkur
18	Karnataka	PLISMBP	SPROUTLIFE FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Bengaluru

19	Karnataka	PLISMBP	WHOLSUM FOODS PVT LTD	Millet MSME	Bengaluru
20	Madhya Pradesh	PLISMBP	ARYAN NATURALS PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Mandla
21	Maharashtra	PLISMBP	MARICO LIMITED	Millet LE	Jalgaon
22	Maharashtra	PLISMBP	CHORDIA FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED	Millet MSME	Satara
23	Maharashtra	PLISMBP	EARLY FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Pune
24	Maharashtra	PLISMBP	HW WELLNESS SOLUTIONS	Millet MSME	Pune
25	Maharashtra	PLISMBP	NAGSHETIYA INDUSTRIES	Millet MSME	Nashik
26	Punjab	PLISMBP	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED	Millet LE	Kapurthala
27	Punjab	PLISMBP	MRS BECTORS FOOD SPECIALITIES LIMITED	Millet LE	Patiala
28	Punjab	PLISMBP	MRS BECTORS FOOD SPECIALITIES LIMITED	Millet LE	Jalandhar
29	Tamil Nadu	PLISMBP	CHRISTY SUPER FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Namakkal
30	Tamil Nadu	PLISMBP	REBALA NUTRI FOODEE PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Namakkal
31	Tamil Nadu	PLISMBP	SPROUTLIFE FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	Namakkal
32	Tamil Nadu	PLISMBP	SRI VELAVAN AGRO	Millet MSME	Tiruchirappalli
33	Tamil Nadu	PLISMBP	WHOLSUM FOODS PVT LTD	Millet MSME	Tiruchengode
34	Tamil Nadu	PLISMBP	WHOLSUM FOODS PVT LTD	Millet MSME	Namakkal
35	Tamil Nadu	PLISMBP	WHOLSUM FOODS PVT LTD	Millet MSME	Namakkal
36	Telangana	PLISMBP	RAVI FOODS PVT LTD	Millet LE	Rangareddy
37	Telangana	PLISMBP	RAVI FOODS PVT LTD	Millet LE	Hyderabad
38	Telangana	PLISMBP	RAVI FOODS PVT LTD	Millet LE	Hyderabad
39	Telangana	PLISMBP	HARSH BAKERS	Millet MSME	Hyderabad
40	Telangana	PLISMBP	PAHAL FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Millet MSME	RANGAREDDY
41	Uttar Pradesh	PLISMBP	MRS BECTORS FOOD SPECIALITIES LIMITED	Millet LE	GautamBudh Nagar
42	Uttarakhand	PLISMBP	SWG INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Millet LE	Udham Singh Nagar

43	Uttarakhand	PLISMBP	TRETA AGRO PVT. LTD.	Millet MSME	Udham Singh Nagar
44	Uttarakhand	PLISMBP	TRETA AGRO PVT. LTD.	Millet MSME	Udham Singh Nagar
45	Uttarakhand	PLISMBP	WHOLSUM FOODS PVT LTD	Millet MSME	Udham Singh Nagar

Millet MSME: Sales based incentive for millet based products in Micro Small Medium Sector

Millet LE: Sales based incentive for millet based products by large Entities

PROTECTION OF BIRHOR COMMUNITY IN JHARKHAND

656. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the Birhor community, a primitive tribe standing on the threshold of extinction, is facing the backlash of illegal coal mining in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save the lives of the tribe nearing extinction, keeping in mind that Birhors constitute only about 0.01 percent of the total tribal population of the country and their major concentration is in Jharkhand?

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

- (a) and (b) The Birhor community is listed as Scheduled Tribe at entry no. 7 in the Scheduled Tribes list of Jharkhand. The Ministry is aware that there are certain communities within the Scheduled Tribes, which are backward in terms of

socio economic and educational parameters and their dwindling population. The Ministry has identified 75 such communities which are recognized as Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Birhor of Jharkhand State is one of such PVTG communities. For comprehensive development of tribals in general and PVTGs in particular the Ministry is implementing Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Nyaya MahaAbhiayn (PM-JANMAN). The Government of India, on 15th November 2023, has launched Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT including Jharkhand. The PVTG communities remained outside the coverage of Government Schemes, hitherto, due to geographical isolation, tough and difficult approach and due to various other reasons. The PM-JANMAN is implemented with the objective to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years by relaxing schematic norms. The Mission is being implemented in 18 states and one UT including Jharkhand. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries.

Subsequently, the Government of India has launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities in 549 districts and

2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs, including Jharkhand, in 5 years for welfare of Schedule Tribes. Each concerned Ministry has been allocated budget and targets under Abhiyan and responsible for implementing the intervention assigned to it.

MULTI-PRODUCT FOOD IRRADIATION UNITS UNDER PMKSY

657. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received for setting up of multi-product food irradiation units under the Cold Chain Scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) as on the last date of submission;
- (b) the details of these proposals, including the States and sectors along with the number of proposals approved so far;
- (c) the details of the number of units established, made operational and under construction, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) whether any proposals have been received from Andhra Pradesh, and if so, the details thereof including the current status and the financial assistance allocated to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a)and(b) Expression of Interest (EoI) for submission of project proposals for setting up of Multi-product Food Irradiation Units under scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure a component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) was issued on 07.08.2024. Against this EoI, 17

no. of proposals were received. State-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c)and(d) Prior to theEol dated 07.08.2024, the Ministry had approved 16 food irradiation projects across the country under the scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure. State-wise (including state of Andhra Pradesh) details of the same along with financial assistance and status are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Irradiation Proposals received against the Eol dated 07.08.2024

(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	Project Name	State	District	Total Project Cost	Grant sought by the Applicant
1	Anjaneya Agro Tech	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	24.65	10.00
2	District Project Livelihood College Society	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	24.98	10.00
3	HK Food Park	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	25.14	10.00
4	MicrotrolSterilisation Service Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	Tumkur	31.87	10.00
5	Sri Varsha Food Products India Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	YSR Kadapa	26.80	7.60
6	Naso Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	28.49	10.00
7	Ishaan Electroforged Gratings Private Limited	West Bengal	Hooghly	35.58	7.50
8	NDR Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	Raigad	35.76	10.00
9	Agrosurg Irradiators India Private Limited	Gujarat	Navsari	35.49	10.00
10	Bharat E Kiran	Maharashtra	Palghar	23.45	8.00

	Technologies Pvt. Ltd.				
11	Gamma Agro Medical Processings Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	24.81	8.09
12	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Limited	Gujarat	Mehsana	50.46	10.00
13	Amuthadevi A	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	20.00	10.00
14	DAMA Infracon Pvt Ltd	Manipur	Imphal East	21.02	9.37
15	Raikhan Cold storage and value addition Infrastructure	Manipur	Senapati	11.81	5.74
16	RK Cold storage and value addition Infrastructure	Manipur	Kakching	11.81	5.74
17	Tahamzam	Manipur	Senapati	11.81	5.74
Total				443.93	147.78

STATEMENT-II

(₹ in crore)							
Details of Irradiation projects under the scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as on 31.12.2024							
S. No	Project	District	State	Project cost	Approved amount of grants-in-aid	Amount of grant released	Status
1	Sukshma Gamma LLP	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	24.77	8.38	5.39	Under Implementation
2	Lions Foods Pvt Ltd	GirSomnath	Gujarat	22.45	6.47	3.99	Completed
3	Suzaina Foods Irradiation and Cold Chain LLP	Navsari	Gujarat	27.49	5.91	0.00	Under Implementation
4	Aligned Industries Ltd	Rewari	Haryana	22.02	7.21	7.21	Completed
5	Microtrol Sterilisation Services	Bawal	Haryana	17.47	6.58	6.58	Completed

6	Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd	Kolar	Karnataka	14.00	3.36	3.36	Completed
7	RCC Nutra Fill Private Limited	Ernakulam	Kerala	54.18	10.00	0.00	Under Implementation
8	Jamnadas Industries	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	30.80	8.86	8.86	Completed
9	VISHVESH AGROMED Private Limited	Nagpur	Maharashtra	25.12	5.00	1.67	Under Implementation
10	M/S Greenrad Ventures Private Limited	Aurgangabad	Maharashtra	19.81	5.43	1.81	Under Implementation
11	Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Alwar	Rajasthan	17.73	7.06	7.06	Completed
12	Gamma Tech India Private Limited	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	20.11	5.73	5.73	Completed
13	Impartial Agrotech (P) Ltd.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	14.79	6.31	6.31	Completed
14	Solas Industries	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	22.76	7.26	7.08	Completed
15	M/S Q Line Healthcare Private Limited	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	36.00	10.00	3.33	Under Implementation
16	SOLSTRALE INDIA Private Limited	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	26.21	9.43	0.00	Under Implementation
Total				395.71	112.99	68.38	

KHADI PRODUCTION

658. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

- (a) the details of khadi production and sales recorded during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to support the development of Khadi clusters and cooperative societies to improve production efficiency and quality and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is collaborating with any e-commerce platforms to increase the reach of khadi products and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the employment opportunities generated in Tamil Nadu associated with Khadi and other related activities during the last five years;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of Khadi promotion reach the most marginalized sections of society, including women and rural artisans;
- (f) the specific challenges faced by Khadi artisans in accessing credit and other financial services; and
- (g) the other steps taken by the Government to promote the sale of Khadi products both domestically and internationally?

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

(a) Year-wise Khadi Production and Sales in the last three years and current year up to 31.12.2024 is as follows:

(Production and Sales: Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Year	Khadi*	
		Production	Sales
1	2021-22	2558.31	5051.72

2	2022-23	2915.83	5942.93
3	2023-24	3206.24	6496.01
4	2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	2538.03	5352.00

*including Polyvastra and Solar Vastra

(b) Yes, to improve production efficiency and quality Government supports the development of Khadi clusters and Khadi Institutions (KIs). KIs are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1960. KVIC is implementing Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY), a Central Sector Scheme, having two major components viz. Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVIY), Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY). The objectives of KVIY scheme are to increase productivity and wages of Khadi artisans, improve infrastructure for enhanced Khadi production, sales and employment through the following components:

i **Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA):** Under MMDA, 35% of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of cotton, woolen, polyvastra and 30% quantum of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of silk.

ii **Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC):** Under the scheme Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate is issued by KVIC to the eligible KIs on the basis of their production and requirement of funds. KIs can avail bank loan and pay only 4% interest. The difference between the actual lending rate and 4% is paid by Govt through KVIC as 'Interest Subsidy'.

iii **Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure:** This component provides financial

support to the Weak Khadi Institutions with assistance of Rs. 15 lakh per KI to regain normalcy. Besides, financial assistance of Rs. 25 lakh per sales outlet is also provided to KIs/Departmental Outlets for its renovation.

iv **Centre of Excellence for Khadi** on the Hub and Spoke model, with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) New Delhi as Hub along with NIFT Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Shillong – have been set up for establishing benchmarked design processes for global standards, creating new fabrics and products, disseminating quality standards for fabrics, branding and publicity by creating interesting narratives around the new Khadi, creative visual merchandising and packaging for new Khadi products and increasing the global reach of Khadi by organizing National and International Khadi Fashion Shows and Exhibitions.

Besides, there is a cluster based scheme viz. **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** with an aim to help traditional industries to become more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustainable employment for traditional industries artisans including Khadi artisans. So far, 14 Clusters involving Khadi activities have been developed and the details of the Clusters given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Government through KVIC is operating its own e-commerce platform of www.khadiindia.gov.in for marketing of its various Khadi and Village Industries products. It is also moving with ONDC platform for up-linking Khadi and village industries products of KGB New Delhi for increasing the reach of products on pan India level. KVIC has also strengthened the supply/marketing mechanism of KVI

products, to create an effective marketing through e-Market linkage with MSMEs-GeM portal (gem.gov.in).

(d) Cumulative employment in Tamil Nadu State under Khadi Sector during last five years is as follows:

Year	Cumulative employment under Khadi Sector in Tamil Nadu (in numbers)
2019-20	20263
2020-21	20236
2021-22	20277
2022-23	20381
2023-24	20464

(e) In Khadi sector, the participation of women artisans is about 80% and mostly in rural areas. The Government has taken the following steps for benefitting of Khadi promotion reach the most marginalized sections of society, including women and rural artisans:

- The MMDA incentive is directly provided to Khadi Artisans/Karyakartas through Aadhaar seeded bank / post office accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- Spinning wages have been increased by 25% i.e. from Rs. 10.00/- per hank to Rs. 12.50/- per hank and weaving wages are increased by 7% for cotton khadi, wollen khadi and polyvastra w.e.f. 02.10.2024.
- Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, provides financial assistance to artisans for construction of individual and group worksheds. An financial assistance upto Rs 1,20,000/- or 75% of the total cost of the workshed and

for group Workshed (minimum 5 and maximum 15 artisans), an assistance up to Rs. 80,000/- per artisan or 75% of the total cost of the group Workshed, whichever is less, is provided.

- For upliftment of the marginalized sector of the society including women and rural artisans, KVIC through its Departmental and Non-Departmental Training Centres imparts SDP and conducts EAP in various disciplines of Khadi like Khadi Technology, Khadi Weaving (Frame/Semiautomatic) Course, silk Reeling and Spinning, Khadi Design Development, Khadi Spinning (NMC) Course and Tailoring and Embroidery, etc.

(f) **Government is** extending the following support directly to Khadi Institutions (KIs) as well as artisans through KVVY components under KGVY scheme to enhance the Khadi production and livelihood of artisans as under:

- Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA)
- Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme
- Work-shed Scheme for Khadi Artisans
- Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure

(g) The steps taken by the KVIC to promote KVI products in domestic and international markets are as follows:

- i. Setting up of Centre of Excellence for Khadi on the Hub and Spoke model.
- ii. Organizing various level exhibitions and participating in Indian International Trade Fair (IITF) to make KVI products accessible in the domestic.

- iii. Arranged product supply/marketing mechanism through e-Market linkage for MSMEs through GeM portal (gem.gov.in), and e-marketing portal (www.ekhadiindia.com) with an objective to sell Buyer to Consumer.
- iv. Established Khadi Lounges at various urban centers and in Tier-II cities for attracting both connoisseurs of Khadi as well as designers.
- v. Catering to the need of Government departments and bulk buyers of various Government Organization and PSUsto increase the sales of Khadi products.
- vi. Special discount has been announced on various occasions/festivals to attract customers and to boost the sales of KVI products.
- vii. For protecting the identity of brand 'Khadi' globally, KVIC has secured registration for the Trademark 'Khadi' in 15 countries and secured registration for the Khadi Logo in 31 countries.

STATEMENT

List of SFURTI Clusters under Khadi activities

Sr. No.	Cluster Name	Products of cluster
1	Bijapur Khadi Cluster	Khadi products
2	Bijoypur Silk Khadi Cluster	Brocade / Jacquard / Jamdani Sari, Designed Silk, Furnishing, Men's Women's and Kid's Garments.
3	Chak Islampur Muslin Khadi Cluster	Printed Fabric, Tie and Dye scarves, kids-wear ready-made items, Ethnic and Indo-western fashion
4	Chitrashali Khadi Cluster	Khadi Shirt, Kurta, Sari, Dhoti etc.
5	Eri Silk Cluster	Khadi products

6	Harihara Khadi Cluster	Designer Cotton garments and value added Khadi products.
7	Hubli Khadi Cluster	High value Khadi products and regular cotton garments
8	Kangayam Khadi Cluster	Readymade Designer Shirts, Ready to wear items, value added products.
9	Lakhimpur Silk Cluster	Khadi products
10	PSK Silk Khadi Cluster	Khadi products
11	Sandur Khadi Cluster	Khadi products
12	Santhal Pragana Khadi Cluster	Designer silk Khadi, spun silk, reeled silk, cotton Khadi, sari, shawls, Chadar, towels, etc.
13	Sidhalgatta Khadi Cluster	Ready-Made Silk garments and Khadi Fashion products.
14	Vihan Sarvahara SFURTI cluster (Bulandshahr)	Khadi Fabrics, Apparels etc.

CONSTRUCTION OF MMLP

659. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposals to construct a Multi-Modal Logistics Port (MMLP) at Nanguneri, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the list of MMLPs approved in the country and their present status thereof?

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

(a) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved development of Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) at 35 strategic locations across the country, Nanguneri is not included in the list of approved locations.

(b) The list of 35 locations for development of MMLP approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) along with the present status of the development of these MMLPs are as below:-

Sr.No.	Location	Status
1.	Chennai	Awarded, Appointed Date declared and development work is in progress
2.	Indore	
3.	Bengaluru	
4.	Nagpur	
5.	Jogighopa	
6.	Anantapur	Bids are live
7.	Pune	
8.	Nashik	
9.	Hyderabad	Detailed Feasibility Study in progress.
10.	Coimbatore	
11.	Patna	
12.	Jammu	
13.	Delhi-NCR(Delhi,Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida)	Pre-feasibility study completed
14.	North Gujarat	
15.	South Gujarat	
16.	South Punjab	
17.	North Punjab	
18.	Kolkata	
19.	Ambala	
20.	Valsad	
21.	Jagatsinghpur	
22.	Kota	
23.	Panaji	
24.	Hisar	
25.	Bhopal	
26.	Sundargarh	
27.	Bhatinda	
28.	Solan	
29.	Rajkot	
30.	Raipur	
31.	Kandla	

32.	Cochin	
33.	Jaipur	
34.	Vishakhapatnam	
35.	Mumbai	

PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA IN KARNATAKA

660. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide the actual access of water to the farms and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation plan;
- (b) whether the funds have been allocated to Karnataka under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries under the said scheme in Karnataka;
- (d) whether any subsidies and support have been given to farmers of Chikkaballapur for adopting the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any farmers of Chikkaballapur are left out from the scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to bring all farmers under the scheme?

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

- (a) Implementation of schemes for expanding cultivable area of land and increasing the actual access of water to farms for the benefit of the farmers, lies in the domain of the State Government concerned. However, Government of India promotes, and provides technical assistance, as well as partial financial assistance under its ongoing schemes for the identified irrigation projects. Some

of the key initiatives of Government of India in this regard in the recent past, are given below.

1. Extension of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India, with an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore (central assistance of Rs. 37,454 crore, debt servicing to NABARD for Rs. 20,434.56 crore and an outlay for Rs. 35,180 crore by the State Governments towards State share).
2. A special package for completion of 8 MMI and 83 surface minor irrigation (SMI) projects of Maharashtra, having estimated balance cost of Rs. 13,651.61 crore as on April, 2018, has been approved for financial assistance by Government of India during 2018-19. Central assistance component for the said package is Rs. 3,831.41 crore, with irrigation potential creation of 3.77 lakh hectare.
3. In June, 2018, Government of India has approved financial assistance to Shahpurkandi dam (National) project benefitting J&K and Punjab, for project cost of Rs. 2,715.70 crore. The approved central assistance liability for the project is Rs. 485.38 crore.
4. In September, 2018, Government of India has approved financial assistance to relining of Rajasthan feeder and Sirhind feeder benefitting the States of Punjab and Rajasthan at and approved cost of Rs. 1976.75 crore. The approved central assistance liability for the project is Rs. 982 crore.

5. In December, 2021, Government of India has approved central assistance to Renukaji dam and Lakhwar multipurpose (National) projects, in the State of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, respectively. The estimated cost of the two projects is Rs. 6,946.99 crore, and Rs. 5,747.17 crore, respectively.
6. In December, 2021, Government of India has also approved Ken-Betwa link project in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,605 crore.

(b) and (c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim 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.

PMKSY is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by this Ministry, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components: Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, and Ground Water (GW) Development. CAD&WM sub-component of HKKP is being implemented pari-passu with AIBP.

In addition, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component, implemented by Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare, was a part of PMKSY from the inception of PMKSY in 2015, till December, 2021. Thereafter, it is being implemented by Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare as a part of

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, and is no more a part of PMKSY. The details of funds allocated /released to Karnataka under PMKSY (AIBP, CADWM, SMI and PDMC components) are given below:

SI.No.	Component of PMKSY	Central Assistance released to Karnataka (2015-16 to 2024-25) (Rs. crore)	Estimated no. of target beneficiaries (in thousands)
1.	AIBP and CAD&WM	1477.16	855.92
2.	SMI	105	6.18
3.	PDMC	3,251.79	2100

(d) and (e) Financial Assistance @ 55% for Small and Marginal farmers and @ 45% for Other farmers is provided by the Government for installation of Micro Irrigation under PDMC component of PMKSY. From 2015-16 to 2024-25, Central Assistance of Rs. 3,251.79 crore has been released to State of Karnataka for implementation of PDMC. During this period, total area of 21.07 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro Irrigation through the scheme in the State, which includes 39895 hectare of Micro Irrigation area covered in Chikkaballapura District of Karnataka State.

PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT 2.0

661. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) the details of the progress of ongoing projects including the total number of projects completed and the financial expenditure incurred so far along with the

expected timeline for completion of remaining projects under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0;

(b) the current status of water and sewer connections provided under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Mission, including the gap between targets and achievements along with the measures taken/being taken to meet remaining targets;

(c) the roles of the Technology Sub Mission in AMRUT 2.0;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to integrate the latest global technologies in the field of water management; and

(e) the manner in which it would help in achieving the mission's objectives?

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

(a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 was launched on 01 October 2021 with a Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 66,750 crore for projects. Under the scheme, States/Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to select, prioritise, implement and monitor the projects within the broad framework of AMRUT 2.0 guidelines. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) approves State Water Action Plans (SWAPs) under AMRUT 2.0 as per recommendation of State High Power Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by Chief Secretary of the States/ UTs. The responsibility of project implementation lies with the concerned State Government/ UTs. Major projects taken-up under AMRUT 2.0 are large infrastructure projects in water and sewerage sector with longer gestation periods.

Under AMRUT 2.0, a total of 8,887 projects worth ₹1,89,188 crore (including Operations and Maintenance cost) have been approved by MoHUA. As reported by State/ UTs on AMRUT 2.0 portal (as on 27.01.2025), contracts worth ₹92,284.01 have been awarded for 5,383 projects. Total works worth ₹27,183.78 crore have been physically completed and ₹20,834.92 Crore expenditure has been incurred.

(b) Under AMRUT Mission in convergence with the States 189 lakh water tap connections (new/ serviced) have been provided against the target of 139 lakh and 149 lakh sewer connections (new/ serviced) (including households covered through Faecal Sludge and Septage Management-FSSM) provided against the target of 145 lakh.

(c) to (e) Technology Sub-Mission is an important component of AMRUT 2.0 to encourage start-up ideas and private entrepreneurship, and commissioning them into the pilot projects. It facilitates identification of innovative, proven and potential environment friendly technologies in the fields of water and used water treatment, distribution and water body rejuvenation. The Start-ups fulfilling the definition given by "Start-up India" initiative of Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) are eligible to participate. Under this Sub-Mission, 120 Start-ups have been onboarded so far and mapped with 82 AMRUT cities. So far, 105 Start-ups have started their pilots.

PACKAGING OF AGRO-BASED PRODUCTS

662. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state that:

- (a) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to support the establishment of Food Processing Units, particularly for grading, grinding and packaging of agro-based products such as garlic, coriander, fenugreek, nigella seeds and chillies as well as to form Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) in the Jhalawar-Baran region in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Government has proposed to provide any grants for the development of Food Processing Units and FPOs in the said districts if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the market value of these products and improve farmer welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (c) In order to promote food processing sector in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of food processing units and related infrastructure through its Central Sector Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally Sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme. These schemes are not region or state specific but demand driven. Ministry extends financial support to prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of different kinds of food processing units including garlic, coriander, fenugreek, nigella seeds and chillies and other agro-based products as per respective scheme guidelines. The details of incentives available under these schemes is

given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The organizations such as Central and State PSUs/ Joint Ventures/ Farmer Producers Organization (FPOs)/ NGOs/ Cooperatives/ SHG's/ Pvt. Ltd. Companies/ Individuals proprietorship firms etc. are eligible for availing financial support / incentive under these schemes. The details of financial support provided in the Jhalawar-Baran region in Rajasthan under PMFME Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. These schemes aim to create modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet and thereby helping in providing better returns to farmers, creating employment opportunities, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

STATEMENT-I

Incentives available under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samapada Yojana (PMKSY)

S. No.	Component Scheme	Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in General Area	Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in Difficult Areas as well as SC/ST, FPOs, SHGs
1.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	Grant-in-aid @ 35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.10 crores per project]	Grant-in-aid @ 50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project]
2.	Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project]	Grants-in-Aid @50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.5 crores per project]
3.	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters	Grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in General Area [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crore per project]	Grants-in-aid @50% of eligible project [subject to max. of Rs. 10 crore per project]

		crores per project]	
4.	Operation Greens	Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.	Grants-in-Aid maximum @50% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.
5.	Food Safety and Quality Assurance - Food Testing Laboratories	100% grants-in-aid for Govt. organizations For Private organizations/entities: grant-in-aid of @ 50% of the eligible cost	For Private organizations/entities: grant-in-aid of @ 70% of the eligible cost
6.	Human Resource and Institutions- Research and Development	For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables, For private organizations /universities/institutions, grant @ 50 % of equipment cost.	For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables For Private Organizations /Universities/ Institutions, Grants @ 70% of equipment cost.

The details of assistance available to Micro Food Processing Enterprises under PMFME Scheme

(i) Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises: Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;

(ii) Support to SHGs for seed capital: Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.

(iii) Support for Common Infrastructure: Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv) Branding and Marketing Support: Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v) Capacity Building: The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

STATEMENT-II

Details of financial support provided in the Jhalawar-Baran region in Rajasthan under PMFME Scheme

Sl.No.	Particulars	Status as on 31.01.2025
1.	Jhalawar District of Rajasthan	
(i).	Number of loans sanctioned to applicants	Number: 10 Amount: Rs. 50 lakhs
(ii).	Seed capital sanctioned to SHG members	1510 SHG members approved for amount of Rs. 575 lakhs
2.	Baran District of Rajasthan	
(i).	Number of loans sanctioned to applicants	Number: 14 Amount: Rs. 74 lakhs

(ii).	Seed capital sanctioned to SHG members	52 SHG members approved for amount of Rs. 20.30 lakhs

TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES

663. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the measures being undertaken to integrate technology and e-commerce with traditional industries for better market access;

(b) whether specific initiatives have been introduced to enhance the competitiveness of traditional craft clusters in urban areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to promote and modernize traditional industries in Karnataka and Bengaluru under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)?

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

(a) The Government has taken various measures such as, integration into e-commerce platforms like, Amazon Karigar, Flipkart Samarth etc. for direct sales of their products, promotion of digital payment systems, technology-driven product development, promotion of traditional crafts through social media etc. for better market access of SFURTI products.

(b) The clusters approved under SFURTI participate at State level and National level fairs to showcase traditional crafts, enhance their competitiveness and expand market reach. Besides, the sales outlets have also been established in

semi-urban and urban areas to improve accessibility and boost sales and clusters have engaged with the Export Promotion Councils (EPCH and HEPC) for export promotion.

(c) The continuation of Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is awaiting approval beyond 30.9.2022 as such any initiative could not be taken up presently to promote and modernize traditional industries under the scheme.

पंजीकृत एमएसएमई

664. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

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

- (क) 2019-24 के दौरान सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के पंजीकरण की कुल संख्या वर्षवार और राज्यवार कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान 32000 से अधिक एमएसएमई ने अपना परिचालन बंद कर दिया है और वित्तीय वर्ष 2023 के दौरान 13290 एमएसएमई बंद हो गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्षवार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में निरंतर गिरावट को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा एमएसएमई को बंद होने से रोकने तथा उनकी दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

- (क) से (घ) एमएसएमई के वर्गीकरण हेतु उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल को दिनांक 01.07.2020 को नए संशोधित मानदंडों के साथ लॉन्च किया गया था। दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक, उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल और उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म पर पूरे भारत में पंजीकृत एमएसएमई की कुल संख्या 5.89 करोड़ थी,

जबकि इसी अवधि के दौरान बंद होने के कारण अपंजीकृत इकाइयों की कुल संख्या 71178 थी। इसका वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I और II** में दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) मंत्रालय, देश में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के संवर्धन और विकास के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन करता है। इन स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई), सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम-क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी), उद्यमिता कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी), खरीद और विपणन सहायता स्कीम (पीएमएसएस), एमएसएमई के कार्यनिष्पादन में संवृद्धि और गतिवर्धन (रैम्प), अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग स्कीम, टूल रूम, प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र प्रणाली कार्यक्रम (टीसीएसपी), राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति हब (एनएसएसएच) और एमएसएमई चैंपियंस, पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने एमएसएमई क्षेत्र की सहायता के लिए कई पहलें शुरू की हैं। इनमें से कुछ पहलें निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम के अंतर्गत, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) के माध्यम से विभिन्न श्रेणी के ऋण के लिए 85% तक के गारंटी कवरेज के साथ एमएसई को 500 लाख रुपए (दिनांक 01.04.23 से प्रभावी) की सीमा तक कोलेटरल मुक्त ऋण।
- ii. आत्म निर्भर भारत फंड के माध्यम से 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का इक्विटी समावेशन। इस स्कीम में भारत सरकार से 10,000 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी के लिए प्रावधान है।
- iii. एमएसएमई के क्षेत्र को व्यापक बनाने के लिए निवेश और कारोबार के आधार पर उच्च सीमा के साथ एमएसएमई के वर्गीकरण हेतु नए संशोधित मानदंड।
- iv. व्यवसाय की सुगमता के लिए "उद्यम पंजीकरण" के माध्यम से एमएसएमई का नया पंजीकरण।
- v. 200 करोड़ रुपए तक की खरीद के लिए कोई वैश्विक निविदा नहीं होगी।

- vi. दिनांक 02.07.2021 से खुदरा और थोक व्यापारों का एमएसएमई के रूप में समावेशन।
- vii. एमएसएमई की स्थिति में उर्ध्वगामी परिवर्तन की स्थिति में 3 वर्षों के लिए गैर-कर का लाभ प्रदान किया गया है।
- viii. 5 वर्षों में 6,000 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के साथ एमएसएमई के कार्यनिष्पादन में संवृद्धि और गतिवर्धन (रैम्प) कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई है।
- ix. श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय कैरियर सेवा (एनसीएस) और उद्यम पोर्टल का एकीकरण, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पंजीकृत एमएसएमई एनसीएस पर नौकरी चाहने वालों की खोज करने में सक्षम हैं।
- x. विवाद से विश्वास-1 के तहत, कटौती की गई कार्यनिष्पादन सिक्यूरिटी, निविदा सिक्यूरिटी और नुकसान की प्रतिपूर्ति का 95% वापस करके राहत प्रदान की गई है। अनुबंधों की अनुपालना में चूक होने के कारण प्रतिबंधित एमएसएमई को भी राहत प्रदान की गई है।
- xi. प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले ऋण (पीएसएल) के तहत दिए जाने वाले लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों (आईएमई) को औपचारिक दायरे में लाने के लिए उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म (यूएपी) की शुरुआत की गई है।
- xii. 18 व्यापारों में कार्यरत परम्परागत कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए दिनांक 17.09.2023 को 'पीएम विश्वकर्मा' स्कीम की शुरुआत की गई है।

विवरण -I

उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल और उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म के तहत पंजीकृत एमएसएमई की वर्षवार और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार कुल संख्या*						
क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (दिनांक 29.01.2025 तक)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,799	2,914	3,850	5,404	3709
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	64,794	1,46,511	2,44,441	13,16,086	1185797
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	724	2,255	6,950	11,027	11549

4	असम	17,177	72,272	1,33,437	4,03,411	379929
5	बिहार	89,647	2,20,165	3,22,108	16,32,281	940745
6	चंडीगढ़	5,751	9,518	10,107	22,416	14493
7	छत्तीसगढ़	32,841	68,451	1,08,221	4,74,770	342421
8	दिल्ली	89,381	1,34,552	1,78,747	4,19,257	264152
9	गोवा	6,006	8,582	15,451	46,147	27200
10	गुजरात	2,44,571	3,95,460	5,20,250	13,89,724	835847
11	हरियाणा	1,02,783	1,79,397	2,36,699	5,18,555	459206
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,731	26,780	47,057	88,272	81176
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	26,347	74,216	1,03,659	2,92,319	195319
14	झारखंड	42,819	82,682	1,41,864	6,14,144	319716
15	कर्नाटक	1,51,424	3,13,461	4,21,710	15,38,090	1507989
16	केरल	71,443	1,17,274	1,79,912	6,22,689	423380
17	लद्दाख	728	2,291	3,201	7,187	3628
18	लक्षदीप	39	207	332	395	1022
19	मध्य प्रदेश	1,11,135	2,44,887	8,43,008	13,72,439	1187889
20	महाराष्ट्र	6,42,926	9,68,244	12,11,679	27,32,045	2154483
21	मणिपुर	10,334	13,661	21,141	46,949	35913
22	मेघालय	697	2,226	6,671	15,793	14726
23	मिजोरम	1,113	3,533	7,842	16,459	12880
24	नागालैंड	712	3,316	7,293	25,899	15345
25	ओडिशा	49,211	1,05,632	1,71,398	10,43,759	488261
26	पुडुचेरी	3,836	8,179	11,503	35,709	27211
27	पंजाब	1,00,892	1,82,891	2,69,899	5,94,702	505133
28	राजस्थान	2,34,378	3,91,384	5,17,152	11,33,458	1072860
29	सिक्किम	346	1,778	3,150	8,086	11169
30	तमिलनाडु	3,10,499	5,38,971	7,28,884	17,72,366	1447840
31	तेलंगाना	97,106	1,60,750	2,30,429	10,22,922	751651
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	3,040	4,145	5,072	9,506	6252
33	त्रिपुरा	1,675	6,703	16,580	1,68,615	60440
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,17,291	4,13,253	14,70,012	25,19,983	1660604
35	उत्तराखंड	22,520	49,519	72,931	2,10,219	130266
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	62,854	1,69,453	2,78,133	27,66,375	941420
कुल		28,31,570	51,25,513	85,50,773	2,48,97,458	17521621

* उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म की शुरुआत दिनांक को की गई 11.01.2023

विवरण - II

उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल के अंतर्गत बंद हुए एमएसएमई की वर्षवार और राज्यवार कुल संख्या-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/						
क्र.सं.	राज्य क्षेत्र-संघ राज्य/	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024-25 (दिनांक 29.01.2025 तक)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	9	12	26	39
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	113	261	499	1107
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	1	2	0
4	असम	0	8	28	47	27
5	बिहार	18	541	547	677	1513
6	चंडीगढ़	1	21	8	12	19
7	छत्तीसगढ़	4	64	134	249	391
8	दिल्ली	0	210	470	203	131
9	गोवा	3	5	17	61	70
10	गुजरात	67	492	1074	2307	2780
11	हरियाणा	16	151	404	842	213
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	8	86	38	246
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	51	121	241	433
14	झारखंड	0	134	251	365	575
15	कर्नाटक	4	272	534	822	1838
16	केरल	2	137	339	591	941
17	लद्दाख	0	1	2	3	14
18	लक्षदीप	0	0	0	0	1
19	मध्य प्रदेश	1	112	548	552	1596
20	महाराष्ट्र	3	1831	3276	4800	7722
21	मणिपुर	0	0	62	33	158
22	मेघालय	0	1	1	1	0
23	मिजोरम	0	1	2	5	21
24	नागालैंड	0	1	5	7	16
25	ओडिशा	1	118	212	431	704
26	पुडुचेरी	0	8	39	56	96
27	पंजाब	0	208	88	65	88
28	राजस्थान	11	312	1068	1682	2602
29	सिक्किम	0	0	1	0	1
30	तमिलनाडु	2	591	1900	2589	3905

31	तेलंगाना	2	128	102	220	1625
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0	7	16	28	35
33	त्रिपुरा	0	8	6	10	25
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	20	494	1110	1444	1168
35	उत्तराखंड	1	32	202	234	329
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	17	153	363	686	1234
	कुल	175	6222	13290	19828	31663

COLD CHAIN SCHEME

665. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to ensure that small farmers and small organisations particularly in remote or underdeveloped areas are made aware of and are able to avail benefits of the cold chain scheme;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to expand the cold chain scheme beyond the existing framework; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) Under the scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, a component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY), proposals are invited from time to time across the country including remote or underdeveloped areas by floating Expression of Interest (Eoi) on the Ministry's website. For wider publicity of the above scheme, it is also circulated through Press Information Bureau (PIB) and leading national and regional newspapers. The Ministry also promotes awareness of the scheme through its social media platforms and official website. Additionally, detailed information, guidelines, and updates about the scheme are made available on the official website, providing easy access to relevant resources. Individuals including small farmers as well as entities/ organizations such as FPOs/FPCs/NGOs/PSUs/Firms/Companies, etc. are eligible to avail benefits under the scheme. Under the scheme of Promotional Activities of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), Ministry has been providing financial assistance to various eligible organizations for organizing events such as seminars, workshops, conferences, exhibitions etc. across the country to create awareness among stakeholders including small farmers and small organizations on various schemes of the Ministry including cold chain scheme. During the year 2024, 60 events were organized with the assistance of MoFPI by various organizations for the above purpose.

(b) and (c) The above said scheme is ongoing and demand driven. Project proposals are invited by the Ministry from across the country from time to time based on availability of funds under the scheme.

सम्मेलन का क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क पर प्रभाव

666. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री अनुराग शर्मा:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्रीमती कृति देवी देबबर्मन:

श्री तापिर गाव:

श्री महेश कश्यप:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नवीनतम एशिया-प्रशांत सम्मेलन से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुंचने और देश के एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में एक अग्रणी विमानन केन्द्र के रूप में स्थापित होने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन के फलस्वरूप एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क और व्यापारिक साझेदारी पर प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) नागर विमानन पर दूसरा एशिया प्रशांत मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन 11-12 सितंबर 2024 को भारत मंडपम, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया। सम्मेलन की दिल्ली घोषणा के माध्यम से भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और विमानन क्षेत्र को कई तरीकों से महत्वपूर्ण लाभ प्राप्त होने की उम्मीद है:

- घोषणा में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग पर जोर दिया गया है, जो विमानन अवसंरचना को और अधिक कुशलता से विकसित करने के लिए एशिया-प्रशांत देशों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय को सक्षम करेगा।

- यह सुरक्षा, विमान दिक्कालन और विमानन सुरक्षा के लिए आईसीएओ की वैश्विक योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन करता है, जो भारत को अपने विमानन सुरक्षा मानकों और सुरक्षा उपायों को संवर्धित करने में सहायता करेगा।

- क्षेत्रीय विमानन सहयोग में भारत को एक प्रमुख भागीदार के रूप में स्थापित करके, सम्मेलन के परिणाम से अधिक क्षेत्रीय संपर्क प्राप्त करने और भारतीय विमानन उद्योग में निवेश आकर्षित करने में मदद मिलने की उम्मीद है, जिससे भारत की स्थिति इस क्षेत्र में दुनिया में एक अग्रणी विमानन केंद्र के रूप में मजबूत होगी।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, सम्मेलन के परिणामों से एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र के भीतर क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क और व्यापार साझेदारी पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ने की उम्मीद है। दिल्ली घोषणा में यथा-उल्लिखित विशिष्ट परिणामों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- नागर विमानन पर एशिया और प्रशांत मंत्रिस्तरीय घोषणा (बीजिंग घोषणा) की पुनः पुष्टि

- वैश्विक विमानन संरक्षा योजना (जीएएसपी), वैश्विक विमानन सुरक्षा योजना (जीएएसईपी), और वैश्विक विमान दिक्कालन योजना (जीएएनपी) सहित आईसीएओ वैश्विक योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए एपीएसी क्षेत्र के सदस्यों की प्रतिबद्धता।

- वर्तमान स्थिति में सहायता और भविष्य की हवाई यात्रा मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए विमान दिक्कालन सेवाओं के आधुनिकीकरण में संसाधनों का निवेश करने के लिए समझौता।

- राष्ट्र सुरक्षा निगरानी प्रणाली के महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सुधार के लिए आईसीएओ और क्षेत्रीय प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से सहयोगात्मक कार्य।

-प्रभावी संरक्षा और सुरक्षा निगरानी के लिए सतत वित्तपोषण हेतु प्रतिबद्धता।

- फोकस वाले क्षेत्रों में विमानन संरक्षा, विमान दिक्कालन सेवाएं, विमानन सुरक्षा, सुविधा, विमानन में लैंगिक समानता, विमानन पर्यावरण सुरक्षा और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई कानून संधियों का अनुसमर्थन शामिल है।

STATUS OF CENTRAL VISTA PROJECT

667. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the details and the present status of the Central Vista project along with the timeline fixed for its completion;

(b) whether there is any cost escalation of the said project; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The development and redevelopment of Central Vista Avenue, the New Parliament Building, and the Vice President Enclave have been completed. The construction of CCS-1, 2 and 3 and CCS-10 is currently ongoing, with the estimated completion dates of May 2025 and April 2026, respectively.

(b) and (c) There was cost escalation in New Parliament Building and Vice President Enclave due to –

I. Increase in GST rate from 12% to 18% w.e.f. 01.07.2022.

II. Escalation paid due to increase in prices of steel, cement and increase in labour wages during the period of execution of work.

- III. Additional security provisions decided by security agencies during execution of work.
- IV. Variations in view of design of structure according to Earthquake zone V for New Parliament Building.

AIRPORTS IN TAMIL NADU

668. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

- (a) the number of regional, national and international airports in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the number of flights operating under UDAN scheme in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether it is true that there are obstacles in setting up of airport in Hosur, Tamil Nadu despite its approval; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) At present, there are six operational airports in Tamil Nadu, including three international airports at Chennai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli, one Customs Notified Airport at Madurai and two domestic airports at Salem and Tuticorin.;
- (b) Since the commencement of UDAN scheme, 26 routes, connecting the airports in Tamil Nadu, have been operationalized under the scheme. Out of these, 22 routes are operational as on date.;
- (c) and (d) The existing airstrip at Hosur is owned and operated by M/s Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL) as a private airstrip. In the first round of

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

BATTERY SWAPPING GUIDELINES

669. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

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

- (a) whether there are any strategies adopted by the Government to collaborate with State Governments in order to implement the 2024 Battery Swapping Guidelines and ensure that battery-swapping stations are strategically located across urban and rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the existing number of such stations available and functioning in cities across the country; and
- (c) the details of the envisions of the Government on the role of public private partnerships in expanding the battery swapping infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Power has issued “Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Battery Swapping and Charging Stations”, vide OM dated 10th January 2025. These guidelines outline the standards and protocols to facilitate development of a nationwide network of Battery Swapping Stations (BSS). Key features involving State Governments in implementing these guidelines are:-

- (i) A State level Steering Committee chaired by Secretary in-charge of Energy, comprising Secretaries of Transport, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, and other relevant officials, will plan and monitor the implementation of BSS Infrastructure at the State level.
- (ii) Each state will designate a State Nodal Agency (SNA) responsible for coordinating with DISCOMs and the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) to facilitate electricity connections for BSS.

(iii) A Central Steering Committee chaired by the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power including Members from relevant Ministries, State representative, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) will periodically review the implementation of the guidelines.

(iv) BEE will work collaboratively with DISCOMs and State Government entities for implementation of the guidelines.

As on 27th January, 2025, as per data available with BEE, 2611 BSS are deployed across the country. State-wise details are given at enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) The guidelines emphasize the role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in expanding the battery swapping infrastructure. The setting up of BSS has been designated as a de-licensed activity, simplifying the process for businesses.

To make the land available at affordable rates, it has been suggested that public land be made available to Government or Public entities on a revenue-sharing model at ₹ 1 per kWh. For private entities, the land may be made available through a competitive bidding process at a floor price of ₹ 1 per kWh. Additionally, public tenders involving government land for the establishment of BSS have been suggested to be kept technology agnostic. State Governments have been advised to permit round-the-clock operations for BSS.

STATEMENT-I

State / UT wise deployed Battery Swapping Stations

Sl. No.	State	No. of BSS
1	Andhra Pradesh	2

2	Bihar	48
3	Delhi	878
4	Haryana	171
5	Karnataka	347
6	Kerala	20
7	Madhya Pradesh	2
8	Maharashtra	24
9	Orissa	2
10	Punjab	22
11	Rajasthan	104
12	Telangana	146
13	Uttar Pradesh	839
14	Uttarakhand	5
15	West Bengal	1
Total		2,611

OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION IN KERALA KONKAN BLOCK

670. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether Oil India Limited has been awarded offshore oil exploration rights of the Kerala-Konkan Block and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Oil India Limited has signed a contract for oil exploration off the Kollam coast, Kerala and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the present status of the exploration plan and the time by which the exploration drilling would start; and
- (d) whether there is a plan for oil exploration in any other places along the Kerala coast and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d) One (1) block, namely, KK-OSHP-2018/1 admeasuring 3519.69 Square Kilometers was awarded to M/s. Oil India Limited during Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) Bid Round-III in the Kerala-Konkan Basin. The Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC) in this regard was signed on 16.07.2019 and Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) for the Block was granted on 30.08.2019 by the Government.

The status of Committed Work Programme vs Actual Work done till December 2024 is as follows: -

Block	Operator	Committed Work Programme			Actual Work Done	
		3D Square Kilometers(SKM)	Seismic API	Wells	3D Seismic API (SKM)	Wells
KK-OSHP-2018/1	Oil India Limited	1017		2	1,028	0*

*: One location has been identified for commencement of drilling activities in Q2 of FY 2025-26

Recently under OALP Round-VIII, the Government has awarded two blocks namely, KK-OSHP-2022/1 (Shallow Offshore Block) measuring 6717.56 Sq Km and KK-DWHP-2022/1 (Deep Water Offshore Block) measuring 1112.71 Sq. Km, in the Kerala-Konkan sedimentary basin to M/s. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) for exploration of hydrocarbons. The Government has also granted the PEL for both the blocks on 25.01.2024.

FAST TRACK IMMIGRATION-TRUSTED TRAVELLER PROGRAMME

671. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMABHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA :

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

- (a) whether the Government has started the Fast Track Immigration -Trusted Traveller Programme(FTI-TTP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said programme;
- (c) the names of the airports in which the said programme is going to be introduced/implemented at initial phase;
- (d) whether the Government has started the registration process for passengers under the said programme and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the manner in which the said programme is going to facilitate the passengers;
- and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to start the said programme at all the airports across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard?

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

- (a) to (f) The Government has launched Fast Track Immigration – Trusted Traveller Programme (FTI-TTP) for Indian nationals and Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) cardholders. The programme promotes world-class immigration facilities and facilitates the passengers by providing accelerated immigration

passage. The programme has commenced at 08 major airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Cochin and Ahmedabad. Registration for FTI-TTP is available through an online portal <https://ftittp.mha.gov.in>. Extension of the FTI-TTP to other airports is a continuous process.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

672. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of complaints brought forth by the homebuyers against the Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA), especially in the States where they are not functioning effectively and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to alleviate these issues of the homebuyers.
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any study or constituted any committee to study the functioning of RERA and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government would be willing to take action by considering the increasingly large number of cases filed by homebuyers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, deriving powers from the concurrent list of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 [RERA] was enacted by the Parliament to ensure transparency and accountability in the Real Estate Sector, thereby protecting the interests of the homebuyers.

As per the provisions of RERA, Appropriate Governments are required to establish Real Estate Regulatory Authorities to regulate and develop the Real Estate Sector. Further, the Appropriate Governments have been empowered to take suitable action in case Regulatory Authorities are not functioning effectively. RERA also empowers the Appropriate Government to supersede the Real Estate Regulatory Authority if the Authority is unable to discharge the functions or perform the duties under the provisions of RERA or persistently defaults in complying with any direction given by the Appropriate Government. Additionally, under the provisions of RERA, Appropriate Government is also empowered to remove the Chairperson or Members under certain circumstances.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not undertaken any study or constituted any committee to study the functioning of Regulatory Authorities under RERA. However, as per Section 41 of RERA, Central Advisory Council (CAC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Council acts as a permanent institutional platform to discuss and deliberate all the matters related to RERA, including functioning of the Regulatory Authorities and protection of homebuyers' interest.

DEVELOPMENT OF FIFTY ADDITIONAL AIRPORTS

673. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to develop fifty additional airports over the next five years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the said initiative aims to enhance the airport ecosystem in the country; and
- (c) whether the expansion of the airport network is expected to contribute to job creation and boost commercial activities in the aviation sector and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country, making air travel affordable to the masses. With the budgetary support of Rs. 1000 crore, Government of India (GoI) has approved the proposal of Revival/Development of 50 more unserved and underserved Airports/Helipads/Water Aerodromes and Advance Landing Grounds (ALGs) during the period of 03 years i.e. from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2026.

(c) Airports have emerged as a nucleus of economic activities and have multiplier effect on the economy of the State. The linkage between the Civil Aviation Sector and Economic Growth is well recognised. Development of airports leads to

increase in passenger movements, tourism development, employment generation and augmentation in circle rates of land valuation leading to enhanced collection of various taxes/stamp duties etc., in the respective State and in the overall development of the Country. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) study shows that the air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.25 and employment multiplier of 6.1.

ACCESSIBILITY TO THE COLD CHAIN SCHEME

674. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific measures implemented to increase awareness about the accessibility of the Cold Chain Scheme among small farmers and Farmers Producers Organization (FPO) along with the number of awareness programmes conducted during the last year;
- (b) the details of the number of small farmers and organizations benefited from the Cold Chain scheme during the last three years and the current year along with the financial assistance provided, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding gaps in cold chain infrastructure, particularly in remote areas and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address them; and
- (d) whether any plans have been made to enhance the scope and coverage of the scheme and if so, the details of the proposed additions along with the timeline for the implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) Under the scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure a component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), project proposals are invited from time to time across the country including remote or underdeveloped areas by floating Expression of Interests (EoIs) on the Ministry's website. For wider publicity of the above scheme, it is also circulated through Press Information Bureau(PIB) and leading national and regional newspapers. The Ministry also promotes awareness of the scheme through its social media platforms and official website. Additionally, detailed information, guidelines, and updates about the scheme are made available on the official website, providing easy access to relevant resources. Individuals including small farmers as well as entities/ organizations such as FPOs/FPCs/NGOs/PSUs/Firms/Companies, etc. are eligible to avail benefits under the scheme.

Under the scheme of Promotional Activities of MoFPI, Ministry has provided financial assistance to various eligible organizations for organizing 60 events such as seminars, workshops, conferences, exhibitions etc. across the country during the year 2024 to create awareness among stakeholders including small farmers and Farmers Producers Organization (FPO) on various schemes of the Ministry including cold chain scheme.

(b) The details of the number of farmers and organizations benefited from the Cold Chain scheme during the last three years along with the State-wise financial assistance provided are given at enclosed **Statement-I**

(c) A study report on “All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity Assessment of Status and Gap” published during 2015 by National Centre for Cold-chain Development (NCCD), an autonomous body of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, highlighted the gap assessed between the existing capacity of infrastructure already created in the country and the estimated requirement. The details of estimated State-wise infrastructure requirement worked out based on the urban population (2014-15) of the country as provided in the aforesaid report are given at enclosed **Statement -II**.

(d) Cold Chain scheme is demand driven and proposals are invited by the Ministry from across the country through floating Expression of Interests (EoIs) from time to time based on availability of funds under the scheme. As per scheme guidelines, the timelines for completion of cold chain projects will be 24 months from the date of issue of approval letter for projects in General Areas and 30 months for projects in Difficult Areas.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Cold Chain projects completed and farmer benefited under the Cold Chain Scheme from 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 till 31.12.2024)						
Sr. No.	State	Number of Cold Chain projects completed	Total Project Cost	Approved Grant-in-aids	Released grants-in-aid	Farmer benefited
1	Andaman&Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	8	336.09	70.95	69.58	76416

3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
8	D&N Haveli and D&D	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	2	74.1	19.8	19.33	19104
12	Haryana	4	103.8	31.99	31.22	38208
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	56.13	19.52	19.03	19104
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	2	48	13.64	12.95	19104
17	Kerala	1	27.31	10	9.63	9552
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
21	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	1	49.39	10	9.5	9552
27	Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	3	66.53	13.23	13.1	28656
29	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	3	61.1	16.99	16.52	28656
32	Telangana	1	64.09	10	9.4	9552
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0

34	Uttar Pradesh	2	34.88	14.14	14	19104
35	Uttarakhand	4	76.98	39.53	38.16	38208
36	West Bengal	2	64.96	14.42	14.25	19104
Total		35	1063.36	284.21	276.67	334320

STATEMENT- II

State-wise breakup of cold storage requirement as on 2014-15 as reported by NCCD, during 2015

	UrbanPopulation (2014-15)	Percent Population	of Total Cold Store (MT)
Andhra Pradesh	18428602	4.46	530925
Arunachal Pradesh	354419	0.09	7508
Assam	4774459	1.15	71996
Bihar	13008947	3.15	5123982
Chhattisgarh	6670958	1.61	513830
Delhi	17718674	4.29	40122
Goa	1002786	0.24	2271
Gujarat	28523771	6.9	2239476
Haryana	9998498	2.42	240395
HP	722662	0.17	306147
J&K	3807726	0.92	907842
Jharkhand	8710072	2.11	24951
Karnataka	25886395	6.26	210313
Kerala	19831340	4.8	45874
MP	21658925	5.24	1867179
Maharashtra	54543414	13.19	157709
Manipur	943761	0.23	5062
Meghalaya	651738	0.16	18704
Mizoram	623469	0.15	8920

Nagaland	676818	0.16	8675
Odisha	7583316	1.83	305500
Punjab	11227754	2.72	1693408
Rajasthan	18558887	4.49	53395
Sikkim	210234	0.05	2621
Tamil Nadu	37817826	9.15	194640
Telangana	12806317	3.1	277129
Tripura	1161198	0.28	8554
Uttar Pradesh	48414644	11.71	10675137
Uttarakhand	3410752	0.82	72931
West Bengal	31729218	7.67	9480929
UTandOthers			4539
Total	413461936		35100664

CONSTRUCTION OF CALICUT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

675. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed delay in construction of Runway End Safety Area (RESA) at Calicut International Airport and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the current status of RESA construction along with the percentage of works completed at the said airport; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken any remedial measures to speed up the said work and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) projected a land requirement of 14.5 acre to the State Government of Kerala to provide for Runway End Safety Area (RESA) of 240m at both the ends of the runway at Calicut airport. As per the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, the responsibility for providing land for airport development, free of cost and free from all encumbrances, lies with the respective State Government. The issue was followed up by the Ministry of Civil Aviation with the State Government through multiple correspondences since March 2022 and the State Government handed over 12.54 acres of land to AAI on 19.10.2023.

The work for RESA development was awarded on 19.02.2024. Environmental Clearance was obtained on 11.07.2024, followed by Consent to Establish (CTE) from the Kerala State Pollution Control Board on 08.10.2024.

The site clearance, demolition, mobilisation, and barricading works have been completed. At present, out of 75 environmentally cleared borrow sites, permission for mining for only 4 sites has been received from Kerala State Mining and Geological Departments.

AAI proactively engages with relevant authorities to secure necessary permissions and clearances. In addition, the Ministry regularly monitors progress and facilitates the resolution of operational bottlenecks to ensure timely completion of work.

ACCIDENTS ON NH-19**676. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the stretch of NH-19 from Govindpur to the junction connecting NH-18 at Mahuda Mod, as well as a part of the old NH-32 is experiencing road fatalities and congestion due to lack of maintenance;
- (b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to address the maintenance issues and improve the condition of these stretches; and
- (c) if not, the timeline for initiating maintenance work on these roads to ensure safe and efficient travel?

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

(a) to (c) The Stretch from Govindpur to the junction connecting NH-18 at Mahuda Mod is no more part of National Highway as the stretch has been bypassed from Mahuda Mod to Rajganj (on NH-19) during the development of NH-18 by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). However, as per information provided by the Government of Jharkhand, the stretch from Govindpur to Mahuda Mod has been made to four lane by the Government of Jharkhand out of their funds and is being maintained in traffic worthy condition. No fatalities are reported due to lack of maintenance. To address the congestion, it is also reported that work for additional vent at RUB underpass at km 12 (Gaya bridge), has been sanctioned by the State Government.

PM - GATI SHAKTI NATIONAL MASTER PLAN

677. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the total length of expressways built under the PM-Gati Shakti National Master Plan in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the current implementation status of expressways under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of projects under the PM-Gati Shakti scheme in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs), including National Expressways. All the NHs development projects, including development of access-controlled High Speed Corridors (HSC) / Expressways are planned in line with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) Principles.

National HSCs / Expressways in about 2,474 km length have been operationalized, State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of which are as under:-

Sl. No.	State	Operationalized Length (km)
1	Delhi	9
2	Gujarat	310
3	Haryana	583
4	Karnataka	151

5	Madhya Pradesh	244
6	Rajasthan	887
7	Telangana	59
8	Uttar Pradesh	231

(b) Five National HSCs / Expressways (Bengaluru – Chennai Expressway, Bengaluru – Kadappa– Vijayawada, Chittoor– Thatchur, Hyderabad – Vishakhapatnam and Raipur – Vishakhapatnam Corridor) in about 662 km length in the State of Andhra Pradesh are under development, out of which 287 km length has been constructed.

(c) The Government has taken number of steps to expedite the completion of projects in the country, including for the State of Andhra Pradesh. These include:-

- a. Project planning including preparation of DPR mandated on PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) Portal
- b. Awarding projects after adequate preparation in terms of land acquisition (LA) and preconstruction activities
- c. Streamlining LA process and environment clearances
- d. Simplified procedure for approval of GAD (General Arrangement Drawing) by Railways
- e. Promoting Contractor's Ecosystem by rationalising the projects and contract documents
- f. Revamping dispute resolution mechanism
- g. Relaxations in contract provisions under "Atmanirbhar Bharat" to improve liquidity of funds

h. Periodic reviews of projects at various levels

उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

678. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री लुम्बा राम:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के कार्यक्रमों में सुधार लाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, असम और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों सहित देश भर में उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) नए उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोलने के लिए क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं और इस संबंध में आवश्यक मूलभूत सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) जी हाँ, देश में उड़ान प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और बेहतर बनाने के लिए नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने कई पहल की हैं। वर्ष 2020 में, भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) ने उदारीकृत एफटीओ नीति तैयार की, जिसमें हवाईअड्डे की रॉयल्टी भुगतान (एफटीओ द्वारा एएआई को राजस्व हिस्सेदारी का भुगतान) को समाप्त कर दिया गया और भूमि किराए को काफी युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया।

वर्ष 2021 में, प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के पश्चात, एएआई ने बेलगावी (कर्नाटक), जलगांव (महाराष्ट्र), कलबुरगि (कर्नाटक), खजुराहो (मध्य प्रदेश) और लीलाबाड़ी (असम) में पांच हवाईअड्डों पर नौ एफटीओ स्लॉट प्रदान किए। वर्तमान में, इनमें से आठ एफटीओ स्लॉट कार्यशील हैं: लीलाबाड़ी, बेलगावी में एक-एक और कलबुरगि, खजुराहो, जलगांव में दो-दो। जून 2022 में, प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली

प्रक्रिया के पश्चात, एएआई द्वारा पांच हवाईअड्डों पर छह और एफटीओ स्लॉट प्रदान किए गए नामतः भावनगर (गुजरात), हुबली (कर्नाटक), कडप्पा (आंध्र प्रदेश), किशनगढ़ (राजस्थान) और सेलम (तमिलनाडु)। इनमें से सेलम, भावनगर और किशनगढ़ में तीन एफटीओ स्लॉट का प्रचालन शुरू हो चुका है।

एएआई हवाईअड्डों पर एफटीओ से किसी भी रूप में रॉयल्टी या राजस्व हिस्सेदारी नहीं ली जाती है। साथ ही, निविदा के अनुसार, लिंक टैक्सी-वे का निर्माण एएआई द्वारा अपने खर्च पर किया जाना है और टैक्सी-वे के लिए कोई लाइसेंस शुल्क नहीं लिया जाना है। एएआई ने जून 2023 में भूमि प्रबंधन परिपत्र जारी किया है, जिसके माध्यम से एएआई हवाईअड्डों पर एफटीओ स्थापित करने की इच्छुक एजेंसियों को कार्ड रेट के आधार पर 25 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भूमि/स्थान का आवंटन किया जाएगा। कोई रॉयल्टी/रियायती शुल्क देय/लागू नहीं होगा।

डीजीसीए ने देश में उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए कई पहल की हैं जैसे:

(i) सीएआर खंड 7, श्रृंखला I, भाग V में संशोधन(अंक II, संशोधन 08 दिनांक 3 जनवरी 2025): संशोधित सीएआर 7/II/V में शामिल कुछ पहलू इस प्रकार हैं:

(क) सीएफआई/उप सीएफआई के कार्य से परीक्षक कार्य को अलग कर दिया गया है।

(ख) उड़ान अनुदेशक रेटिंग जारी करने के लिए जांच की जिम्मेदारी वापस उद्योग (एफटीओ) को प्रत्यायोजित कर दी गई है।

(ग) परीक्षक विशेषाधिकार-प्राप्त उप सीएफआई को अब एएफआईआर अनुदेशक प्रशिक्षण और जांच करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

(घ) एफटीओ बदलते समय सीएफआई/उप सीएफआई के लिए मौखिक परीक्षा की अपेक्षा को हटा दिया गया है।

(ङ) सीएफआई, उप सीएफआई और डीई के लिए मौखिक परीक्षा के दूसरे प्रयास में उपस्थित होने के लिए कूल-ऑफ अवधि को घटाकर 30 दिन कर दिया गया है।

(ii) विनियामक फ्रेमवर्क और प्रशिक्षण मानकों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एफटीओ का ऑडिट और निरीक्षण किया गया। वर्ष 2024 में एफटीओ का विशेष सुरक्षा ऑडिट किया गया।

(ख) वर्तमान में, नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) द्वारा अनुमोदित 57 स्थलों पर 38 उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संगठन (एफटीओ) कार्यशील हैं। डीजीसीए द्वारा अनुमोदित एफटीओ की सूची **विवरण -I** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) नए उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोलने के लिए विस्तृत अपेक्षाएँ सीएआर खंड 7, श्रृंखला घ, भाग 1 में निर्धारित की गई हैं।

विवरण-I

डीजीसीए से अनुमोदित उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संगठनों (एफटीओ) की सूची

क्र.सं.	नाम	फ्लाइटिंग बेस का स्थल	फर्म स्वामित्व प्रकार	डीजीसीए अनुमोदन संख्या	वैधता	
1	एकेडमी ऑफ कार्वर एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. प्लॉट नंबर पी-50, एमआईडीसीइंडस्ट्रियल एरिआ, बारामती हवाई अड्डे के पास, बारामती महाराष्ट्र.413133	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	05/2015	30.04.2024	29.04.2029
2	अलकेमिस्ट एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सोनारी एयरोड्रम, जमशेदपुर झारखंड-831011	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	01/2018	21.05.2023	20.05.2028
3	एम्बिशनस फ्लाइटिंग क्लब प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. कराड हवाई अड्डा, कराड-पाटन रोड, कराड सतारा, महाराष्ट्र-415124	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	06/2016	01.12.2022	30.11.2024
4	एशिया पैसिफिक फ्लाइट ट्रेनिंग अकादमी लिमिटेड.	1. जीएमआर एचआईएल राजीव गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा शमशाबाद, 2. कालाबुरागी हवाई अड्डा, गुलबर्गा, कर्नाटक	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	06/2015	19.10.2022	18.10.2027
5	अव्याना एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	साइट-2, किशनगढ़ हवाई अड्डा, अजमेर, राजस्थान-305802	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	03/2024	18.07.2024	17.07.2029
6	वनस्थली विद्यापीठ	1. वनस्थली हवाई अड्डा,	संस्था	15/2016	20.06.2023	19.06.2028

	ग्लाइडिंग एंड फ्लाईंग क्लब	जिला टोंक, राजस्थान - 304022				
7	बिहार फ्लाईंग इंस्टिट्यूट	1. पटना हवाई अड्डा, पटना, बिहार-800014	राज्य सरकार	17/2026	27.09.2022	26.09.2027
8	ब्लू रे एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. मेहसाणा हवाई पट्टी, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात - 384002	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	03/2018	08.08.2023	07.08.2028
9	द बॉम्बे फ्लाईंग क्लब	1. जुहू हवाई अड्डा, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र 2. धुले हवाई पट्टी, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	संस्था	03/2016	05.11.2022	04.11.2027
10	चेतक एविएशन सुल्तान एजुकेशन) सोसाइटी की एक (इकाई	1. एमएस -10 एनएच-91, धनीपुर हवाई पट्टी, पोस्ट पनेठी, अलीगढ़ -202001, उत्तर प्रदेश -202001	संस्था	01/2021	27.08.2021	26.08.2026
11	चाइम्स एविएशन अकादमी	1. ढाना हवाई पट्टी, सागर जिला मध्य प्रदेश-470228 2. नीमच हवाई पट्टी, जयसिंगपुरा, नीमच, मध्य प्रदेश -458441	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	04/2015	21.04.2024	20.04.2029
12	ड्यून्स एविएशन अकादमी गणपत) केयर फाउंडेशन की (एक इकाई	जीसीएफ हेंगर, बहवनगर हवाई अड्डा, भावनगर, गुजरात :364001	ट्रस्ट	01/2024	05.01.2024	04.01.2029
13	एकवी एयर ट्रेनिंग ऑर्गेनाइजेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सेलम हवाई अड्डा, कमलापुरम जिलासेलम : -तमिलनाडु636309	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	01/2023	06.07.2023	05.07.2028
14	फाल्कन एविएशन अकादमी	1. सिविल एयरपोर्ट, अयोध्या, उत्तर प्रदेश -224001 2. रीवा एयरफील्ड, रीवा, मध्य प्रदेश	ट्रस्ट	19/2016	20.12.2022	19.12.2027
15	फ्लाईटेक एविएशन अकादमी	1. नादेरगुल हवाई अड्डा, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना-500070 2. नागार्जुन सागर हवाई क्षेत्र गुंटूर, आंध्र प्रदेश-522439	प्राइवेट	16/2016	18.11.2022	17.11.2027
16	एफएसटीसी फ्लाईंग स्कूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. चौधरी बंसी लाल हवाई अड्डा, एसएच-16ए, गांव गुजरानी, भिवानी हवाई पट्टी हरियाणा -127031. 2. नारनौल हवाई पट्टी,	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	02/2021	20.10.2021	19.10.2026

		हरियाणा				
17	गर्ग एविएशन्स लिमिटेड	1. हैंगर नं .3, सिविल एरोड्रम, कैट, कानपुर - 208004 उत्तर प्रदेशट्रस्ट	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	08/2020	11.11.2022	10.11.2027
18	सरकारी विमानन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान	1. बिरसल हवाई पट्टी, बिरसल, ढँकनाल, ओडिशा - 759039 2. बीजू पटनायक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा, भुवनेश्वर, ओडिशा - 751020	राज्य सरकार	10/2016	28.12.2022	27.12.2027
19	सरकारी उड़ान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल	1. जक्कुर हवाई अड्डा, बेंगलुरु कर्नाटक	राज्य सरकार	07/2016	15.12.2021	14.12.2023
20	गुजरात फ्लाईंग क्लब	1. सिविल एयरोड्रोम, हरनी रोड, वडोदरा गुजरात-, 390022 2. अमरेली हवाई पट्टी, अमरेली गुजरात-365601	ट्रस्ट	13/2016	07.04.2023	06.04.2028
21	हरियाणा नागर विमानन संस्थान	1. सिविल एयरोड्रोम, कुंजपुरा रोड, करनाल हरियाणा 2. सिविल एयरोड्रोम, हिसार, हरियाणा 3. सिविल हवाई अड्डा, पिंजौर, हरियाणा	राज्य सरकार	04/2016	11.12.2022	10.12.2027
22	इंडियन फ्लाईंग अकादमी शौर्य) फ्लाइट सिम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की एक (इकाई.	1. हैंगर नंबर 02, खजुराहो हवाई अड्डा, खजुराहो, एम पी. 471606	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	02/2024	08.01.2024	07.01.2029
23	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	1. फुर्सतगंज एयरफील्ड, रायबरेली, अमेठी-, उत्तर प्रदेश 229302 2. भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण, बिरसी हवाई अड्डा, पी.ओ.पी.; परसवाड़ा, गोंदिया, महाराष्ट्र, 441614, 3. कलबुर्गी हवाई अड्डा, गुलबर्गा कर्नाटक	केन्द्रीय सरकार	01/1999	27.03.2024	26.03.2029
24	जेट सर्व एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. फ्लायोला एविएशन अकादमी, टर्मिनल रोड,	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	02/2022	27.12.2022	26.12.2027

		खजुराहो एयरपोर्ट, खजुराहो, मध्य प्रदेश				
		2. फ्लाईओला एविएशन अकादमी, जलगांव हवाई अड्डा, जलगांव महाराष्ट्र-425003				
25	द मध्य प्रदेश फ्लाईंग क्लब लिमिटेड	1. देवी अहिल्याबाई होल्कर हवाई अड्डा, सिविल एरोड्रम, बिजासन रोड, इंदौर मध्य प्रदेश-, 452005 2. राजा भोज हवाई अड्डा, बैरागढ़, भोपाल मध्य प्रदेश-, 462030.	ट्रस्ट	02/2015	21.03.2024	20.03.2029
26	नागपुर फ्लाईंग क्लब	1. हैंगर नं .1, डॉबाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा, सोनेगांव हवाई अड्डा, नागपुर महाराष्ट्र -440005	राज्य सरकार	23/2016	16.11.2023	15.11.2028
		2. मोरवा हवाई पट्टी (चंद्रपुर), महाराष्ट्र				
27	नेशनल फ्लाईंग ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. बिरसी हवाई अड्डा, परसवाड़ा, गोंदिया, महाराष्ट्र-441614 ट्रस्ट	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (सीआई और एएआई के बीच संयुक्त उद्यम)	20/2016	19.02.2023	18.02.2028
28	ओरिएंट फ्लाइट एविएशन अकादमी	1. मैसूर एयरपोर्ट, मंडकली पोस्ट, मैसूर, कर्नाटक - 571311	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	07/2015	18.12.2022	17.12.2027
29	पटियाला एविएशन क्लब	1. हैंगर-1, सिविल एरोड्रम, संगरूर रोड, पटियाला, पंजाब - 147001 2. श्री गुरु राम दास जी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा अमृतसर पंजाब	राज्य सरकार	13.05.2023	12.05.2028	02/2018
30	पायनियर फ्लाईंग अकादमी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. एमएस -10 एनएच-91, धनीपुर हवाई पट्टी, पोस्ट पनेठी, अलीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश - 202001 ट्रस्ट	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	05/2016	19.02.2023	18.02.2028
31	राजीव गांधी अकादमी फोर एविएशन टेक्नोलॉजी	1. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा तिरुवनंतपुरम, केरल	राज्य सरकार	23.03.2024	22.03.2029	01/2017
		1. बारामती हवाई अड्डा, पुणे जिला, महाराष्ट्र -413133				

32	रेडबर्ड फ्लाइट ट्रेनिंग अकादमी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	अन्य ऑपरेशन बेस:-	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	23.07.2020	22.07.2025	01/2020
		2. सुक्तारा हवाई अड्डा, सिवनी, मध्य प्रदेश-4806617				
		3. लीलाबाड़ी हवाईअड्डा जिला उत्तरी लखीमपुर, असम				
		4. कालाबुरागी हवाई अड्डा, कर्नाटक -545102				
		5. बेलगावी हवाई अड्डा, बेलगावी, कर्नाटक				
33	शाशिब फ्लाइटिंग - अकादमी	1. गुना हवाई अड्डा, मध्य प्रदेश -473001	संस्था	21/2016	27.07.2022	26.07.2027
34	स्काईनेक्स एयरो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. जलगांव हवाई अड्डा, जलगांव, महाराष्ट्र -425003	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	01/2022	31.05.2022	30.05.2027
35	एसवीकेएम एनएमआईएमएस एविएशन अकादमी	1. शिरपुर हवाई पट्टी, जिलाधुले ., महाराष्ट्र- 425405	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14/2016	27.08.2022	26.08.2027
36	तेलंगाना राज्य विमानन अकादमी	1. बेगमपेट एयरपोर्ट हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना-500011	राज्य सरकार	02/2016	08.01.2023	7.01.2028
37	विज़न फ़्लाइटिंग ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट	वीएफटीआई हेंगर, अमरेली हवाई अड्डा, चीतल रोड, अमरेली, गुजरात, 365601	ट्रस्ट	04/2024	22.10.2024	21.10.2029
38	विंग्स एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1. बेगमपेट एयरपोर्ट हैदराबाद तेलंगाना-500016	प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	11/2016	27.10.2022	26.10.2027

SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER AT CGWA AND CGWB

679. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- whether the administrative activities of the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) have recently been carried out by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB);
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- whether CGWA and CGWB are being incapacitated due to a shortage of technical and non-technical personnel;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken/being taken by the Government to address the shortage;

(e) whether the Cadre Review Proposal is finalized for the creation of additional posts in CGWB;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the time by which the proposal would be finalized and new posts would be created?

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

(a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), is a multi-disciplinary scientific organization under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, entrusted with the responsibilities of providing scientific inputs for management, exploration, monitoring, assessment and augmentation of ground water resources of the country.

Further, the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been created under the Ministry of Jal Shakti under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purposes of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Since ground water regulation also requires in depth knowledge of hydrogeology, local aquifer potential etc. the expertise of the officers of CGWB is also being utilized to handle this work.

(c) to (g) No.

The Ministry has taken various steps to fill up the vacancies by way of promotions from the feeder cadre as well as direct recruitments, as the case may be. To cover the gap in the interim period, the Ministry has also permitted CGWB

to hire adequate number of Young Professionals of suitable qualification and experience so as to ensure smooth functioning of the organization.

The recruitment for remaining cadres is being taken up in mission mode. In this regard, proposals have already been sent to UPSC/SSC who are taking necessary action as per their standard recruitment cycle.

Moreover, with a vision to shape CGWB into a premier scientific organization, a comprehensive cadre re-structuring has been initiated for the first time since the establishment of the organization. In the re-structuring, it has been proposed to strengthen the scientific cadre considering the future work requirements and surrender a sizable number of lower grade drilling operations related posts, which may be no longer required. Currently, the cadre review/re-structuring proposal of CGWB has been taken up with Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and Department of Expenditure (DoE) for necessary approvals.

EXPANSION OF RAJIV GANDHI INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGY

680. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government have any expansion and development plans for the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology located in Jais, Amethi, Uttar Pradesh, which is an institute of national importance equivalent to IITs;
- (b) whether the Government have any plan to open new regional centres besides its existing regional centres at NOIDA, Bengaluru, and Sivasagar in Assam; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan to set up a regional centre of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology in kerala Keeping in view the sizable engineering and technology genius there and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c) Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT), an 'Institution of National Importance' was established through an Act of Parliament in year 2007 at Jais, Amethi, Uttar Pradesh. The prime objective of the Institute is to provide quality education, training, and research to roll out efficient human resources and to meet the growing requirements of the Petroleum and Energy industry. As part of its expansion and development plan, two centres namely- Assam Energy Institute (AEI), Sivasagar, Assam and Energy Institute, Bengaluru (EIB), Karnataka have already been set up.

Over the years, Institute has expanded its academic programmes and is now offering 7 Diploma, 15 B.Tech, 4 M.Tech, MBA courses along with PhD in Sciences, Engineering, Humanities and Management streams.

Presently, there is no plan to set up any new regional centre of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) including in the state of Kerala.

आवासन परियोजनाएं

681. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान आवासन के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार/क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा हरियाणा में आवासन की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए अपनी नीतियों में सुधार करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का आवासन की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भूमि उपयोग हेतु कोई योजना शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (घ) 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) नागरिकों की आवास संबंधी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करते हैं और नीतियों को अपनाते हैं। इसके अलावा, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयू) 25.06.2015 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई -यू) के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश भर में सभी पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हरियाणा राज्य सहित राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के प्रयासों में सहायता कर रहा है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, कुल 118.64 लाख आवासों को स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिनमें से 112.50 लाख आवासों में निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है और अब तक 90.25 लाख आवास बनकर तैयार हो चुके हैं और लाभार्थियों को सुपुर्द किए जा चुके हैं।

इस योजना को सीएलएसएस घटक को छोड़कर सभी स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है, ताकि वित्त पोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में कोई बदलाव किए बिना सभी स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा किया जा सके। हरियाणा राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, कुल 1,15,034 आवासों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 90,388 आवासों में निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो चुका है और 69,746 आवासों को पूरा करके पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत अब तक लाभार्थियों को सौंप दिया गया है। योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के

दौरान पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत निर्मित आवासों और जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के कार्यान्वयन के 9 वर्षों के अनुभवों से मिली सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को सुव्यवस्थित किया है और 01.09.2024 से देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है, ताकि एक करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा किफायती लागत पर आवास का निर्माण, खरीद और किराये पर लिया जा सके। इसके अलावा, 29 राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 6 लाख से अधिक आवासों का सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी 2.0 के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे 'किफायती आवास नीति' तैयार करें और किफायती आवास खंड में निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करें। भारत सरकार इसके लिए नीतियाँ तैयार करने में राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करती है।

विवरण

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से लेकर पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान निर्मित आवासों और जारी केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.		राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)		पूर्ण/सुपुर्द आवास (संख्या में)	
			शुरुआत से	पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2021-25) के दौरान	शुरुआत से	पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2021-25) के दौरान
1	हि	आंध्र प्रदेश	23,800.26	13,718.35	10,30,079	6,40,892
2		बिहार	3,537.49	1,086.76	1,70,997	99,395
3		छत्तीसगढ़	4,266.60	1,748.48	2,51,509	1,24,556
4		गोवा	75.04	16.54	3,145	641
5		गुजरात	19,805.76	8,763.09	9,37,731	4,27,348

6		हरियाणा	1,673.50	499.55	69,746	26,717	
7		हिमाचल प्रदेश	211.66	85.73	11,045	5,758	
8		झारखंड	3,115.57	855.76	1,54,278	57,973	
9		कर्नाटक	7,276.76	2,401.21	3,86,370	1,57,959	
10		केरल	2,377.12	929.67	1,31,218	40,841	
11		मध्य प्रदेश	15,555.00	6,294.02	8,47,378	4,26,942	
12		महाराष्ट्र	19,323.37	8,774.84	8,82,715	4,54,019	
13		ओडिशा	2,574.90	1,017.68	1,58,388	67,809	
14		पंजाब	1,949.02	908.28	95,561	55,937	
15		राजस्थान	4,983.68	2,667.32	2,18,655	1,14,015	
16		तमिलनाडु	10,338.05	3,400.69	5,97,450	2,12,740	
17		तेलंगाना	3,806.96	1,062.58	2,23,329	38,983	
18		उत्तर प्रदेश	27,118.30	11,710.00	16,75,092	9,01,689	
19		उत्तराखंड	988.83	441.79	39,002	20,463	
20		पश्चिम बंगाल	8,191.63	3,030.48	4,45,199	2,06,840	
उप-योग (राज्य) :-			1,60,969.52	69,412.82	83,28,887	40,81,517	
21		उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	161.18	42.74	8,066	5,887
22			असम	2,105.42	1,130.04	1,18,928	91,345
23			मणिपुर	496.91	159.91	16,719	12,068
24			मेघालय	48.23	40.05	1,835	1,426
25	मिजोरम		477.46	287.21	24,243	20,146	
26	नागालैंड		418.37	145.58	26,546	23,645	
27	सिक्किम		7.09	2.03	202	63	
28	त्रिपुरा		1,292.99	263.47	76,855	24,182	
उप-योग(उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य) :-			5,007.64	2,071.03	2,73,394	1,78,762	
29	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप	2.93	2.03	47	4	
30		चंडीगढ़	28.78	6.67	1,256	269	
31		दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	204.56	65.69	9,230	4,038	
32		दिल्ली	692.53	113.37	29,976	4,476	
33		जम्मू और कश्मीर	483.48	163.65	29,258	21,568	
34		लद्दाख	25.23	7.55	876	465	
35		लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-	-	
36		पुदुचेरी	223.19	72.21	10,765	5,695	
उप-योग (यूटी) :-			1,660.70	431.17	81,408	36,515	

योग :-	1.68 लाख करोड़	71.92 लाख	90.25 लाख*	42.97 लाख
*इसमें मिशन अवधि के दौरान जेएनएनयूआरएम के तहत पूर्ण किये गये (3.41 लाख) आवास इसमें शामिल हैं ।				

ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE AND DISTRICT YAMUNA COMMITTEES

682. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish State and District Yamuna Committees on the lines of District Ganga Committees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the timeline set for their implementation;
- (c) the reasons for not setting up of such committees despite of such role played by similar District Ganga Committees in Ganga river cleaning efforts in view of rising levels of pollution in Yamuna river; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage corporate sector contributions, both financial and technical for the conservation of the Yamuna river?

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

- (a) to (c) As per the Authority Notification dated 7th October 2016, State Ganga Rejuvenation, Protection and Management Committee and District Ganga Committees (DGCs) are required to be constituted in every specified District abutting River Ganga and its tributaries for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution.

(d) The Clean Ganga Fund (CGF) has been set up on 21.01.2015 to enable Resident Indians, domestic and overseas corporates, Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Person of Indian Origin (PIOs) to contribute towards the conservation efforts of River Ganga.

PROJECTS UNDER SCM IN THE TIRUPATI

683. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the status of projects under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Tirupati;
- (b) the steps taken to address urban housing by the Government amidst urbanization programmes;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced any schemes or policies to increase urban mobility and public transport reliability in the SCM; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per the information provided by the Tirupati smart city, work orders have been issued in 104 projects amounting to a total of ₹2,083 crore under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), of which 79 projects amounting to ₹1,611 crore have been completed and remaining 25 projects amounting to ₹472 crore are under implementation.

(b) To address urban housing, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of the States/ Union Territories by providing central financial assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since

June 25, 2015 with the aim of providing all-weather pucca houses equipped with basic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries. The scheme operates through four verticals- Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), and the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), as per the eligibility criteria outlined in the scheme guidelines. Mission Period was up to 31.03.2022 which has been extended up to 31.12.2024 only to complete all the sanctioned houses without changing funding pattern and implementation methodology of the scheme. CLSS vertical has not been extended beyond 31.03.2022.

(c)and(d) Government of India's policy and strategy for Indian Urban Development follows the provisions as laid down in the Constitution of India. It is pertinent to mention here that 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Further, as per the 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution (Article 243W), Urban Planning including Town Planning is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities.

Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through schematic interventions/ advisories and formulating policies, viz., National Urban Transport Policy, 2006, Metro Rail Policy, 2017 and Transit Oriented Development Policy, 2017, in order to plan and implement the urban transport systems in most sustainable and viable manner. About 1011 km of metro rail lines have become operational and another 979 km of metro rail lines are under construction in various cities. Metro Rail System is a pollution free and energy efficient Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) which helps significantly in

improving quality of life in urban areas by providing fast, safe, comfortable, punctual and reliable transport systems. Expansion of the MRTS network is not only enhancing employment and business opportunities but also becoming a lifeline of urban population by way of providing better mobility.

In addition, under Smart Cities Mission, 1,579 projects amounting to ₹ 37,304 crore (90% of the total projects outlay) have been completed in urban mobility sector. These projects range from smart roads, multilevel car parking, promotion of pedestrian pathways, cycle tracks, Intelligent Traffic Management System etc.

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन

684. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) शोधित जल के पुनःउपयोग, जैव-विविधता संरक्षण और प्रदूषित नदी क्षेत्रों के उपचारण में योगदान दे रहा है;

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

(ग) ताजे जल पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए किन-किन क्षेत्रों में शोधित अपशिष्ट जल का पुनःउपयोग किया जा सकता है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) जी हां। भारत सरकार, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) के अंतर्गत उपचारित जल के पुनःउपयोग, जैव-विविधता संरक्षण और प्रदूषित नदी क्षेत्रों के सुधार को बढ़ावा दे रही है। गंगा बेसिन में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन द्वारा निम्नलिखित पहल की गई हैं:

1. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन द्वारा सुरक्षित उपचारित जल के पुनःउपयोग के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय संरचना भी विकसित की गयी है, जिसमें राज्यों को उनकी जल की पुनःउपयोग संबंधी नीतियों को

तैयार करने में दिशानिर्देशन करने और उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल के पुनःउपयोग के लिए एक आर्थिक मॉडल स्थापित करने का कार्य शामिल है। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन उपचारित जल का सुरक्षित रूप से पुनःउपयोग करने के संबंध में शहरी नीति निर्माता और शहरी क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों के लिए मार्गदर्शन पुस्तिका भी जारी की है, जिसका लक्ष्य ताजा जल संसाधन को संरक्षित करना और सतत जल प्रबंधन संबंधी गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देना है।

2. उल्लेखनीय रूप से, ट्रांस यमुना एसटीपी से 8 एमएलडी उपचारित जल की नॉन-पोटेबल उद्देश्यों के लिए मथुरा रिफाइनरी और प्रगति पावर कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, दिल्ली तथा जोजोबेरा थर्मल पावर प्लांट के दो थर्मल प्लांट को आपूर्ति की जाती है, झारखंड भी नजदीकी एसटीपी के उपचारित जल का उपयोग कर रहा है।

3. जैव-विविधता संरक्षण: उत्तर प्रदेश के सात जिलों (मिर्जापुर, बुलंदशहर, हापुड़, बदायूं, अयोध्या, बिजनौर और प्रतापगढ़) में सात जैव विविधता पार्क और उत्तर प्रदेश (3), बिहार (1) और झारखंड (1) में 5 प्राथमिक आर्द्रभूमियों को मंजूरी प्रदान कर दी गई है।

4. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन द्वारा राज्य वन विभाग के माध्यम से गंगा नदी की मुख्य धारा के साथ एक वानिकी कार्यकलाप परियोजना क्रियान्वित की गई है। कुल 33,024 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में लगभग 398 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च से वन रोपण कार्य किया गया है।

5. वर्ष 2017 से गंगा नदी में कुल 143.8 लाख भारतीय मेजर कार्प (आईएमसी) फिंगरलिंग्स रैंचिंग की गयी है ताकि मछली की जैव विविधता बनाई रखी जा सके और नदी डॉल्फिन के लिए उसका प्रे बेस को संरक्षित रखा जा सके, और साथ ही केंद्रीय अंतर्देशीय मत्स्य अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीआईएफआरआई) द्वारा लागू विशेष परियोजना के तहत गंगा बेसिन में मछुआरों की आजीविका सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

6. प्रदूषित नदी क्षेत्रों के सुधार के लिए कुल 203 सीवरेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं 32,613 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से शुरू की गई हैं, जिनकी उपचार क्षमता 6,255 मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन

(एमएलडी) है। 3,446 एमएलडी की क्षमता के साथ 127 एसटीपी परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं और चालू कर दी गई हैं।

7. औद्योगिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए, 3 सामान्य अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र (सीईटीपी) को मंजूरी दे दी गई है, अर्थात्, जाजमऊ सीईटीपी (20 एमएलडी), बंठेर सीईटीपी (4.5 एमएलडी), और मथुरा सीईटीपी (6.25 एमएलडी)। दो परियोजनाएँ, मथुरा सीईटीपी (6.25 एमएलडी) और जाजमऊ सीईटीपी (20 एमएलडी) पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा ताजे पानी पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न गैर-पेय योग्य पानी के उद्देश्यों के लिए, विशेष रूप से औद्योगिक उपयोग, रेलवे, थर्मल पावर प्लांट, नगरपालिका उपयोग, सिंचाई उपयोग आदि के लिए उपचारित जल के पुनः उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

HOUSING FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

685. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) the number of Union Government officials currently residing in their entitled class houses and the number accommodated in houses below their entitlement;
- (b) whether the current housing stock is sufficient to meet the need of all entitled officials of Union Government;
- (c) the details of any shortfall in housing availability and the steps taken/being taken to address this issue; and
- (d) the timeline set by the Government to ensure housing availability of all types for all entitled officials?

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

(a) to (d) As per Central Government General Pool Residential Accommodation Rules 2017, Central Government Officials are eligible for different types of Government Accommodation on the basis of their existing Grade pay/ basic pay. Allotment to General Pool Residential Accommodation to eligible government officials are made through online automated system of allotment through esampada portal. The allottees data fluctuates significantly, making it impractical to determine accurate figures due to the following reasons:

- i. The allotment process is fully automated, on self selection basis, which makes the demand and supply flexible, allowing officers to update their profiles based on their requirements.
- ii. Officials have the option to select houses according to their preferred type and locality.
- iii. They may also opt for a house in a category below their entitlement, depending on their personal needs.
- iv. Some officers opt not to update their profiles if they do not require an upgraded house. Consequently, the actual number of entitled officers cannot be determined with precision.

In view of the above, it is not feasible to ascertain the exact number of officers residing in houses of their entitled category or the number of allottees accommodated in lower-category houses.

The recent augmentation in the General Pool Residential Accommodation is given below:

1. East Kidwai Nagar, Delhi– 4273

2. Thyagraj Nagar, Delhi - 703
3. Mohammadpur, Delhi - 708
4. Sarojini Nagar, Delhi - 1738
5. Timarpur, Delhi - 88
6. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh - 43

व्यास और सतलुज नदियों से पाकिस्तान को की जाने वाली जल आपूर्ति बंद करना

686. श्री अरूण गोविल:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) व्यास और सतलुज नदियों से भारत के हिस्से में से पाकिस्तान को की जाने वाली जल आपूर्ति कब तक बंद कर दी जाएगी;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का विस्थापित लोगों को जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की नहरों में मछली पालन के लिए पट्टा देने का विचार है ताकि विस्थापित लोगों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार मिल सके; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) सतलुज और व्यास नदियों का पानी मानसून के मौसम के अलावा पाकिस्तान की ओर नहीं बहता, अर्थात्, बाढ़ आने पर जब इन नदियों के कैचमेंट क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त वर्षा होती है। ऐसी स्थिति असाधारण परिस्थितियों में या छोटे समय के मानसून के दौरान ही उत्पन्न होती है जब बांधों द्वारा संग्रहित जल का स्तर बहुत बढ़ जाता है और बांधों की सुरक्षा के लिए पानी छोड़ा जाना अपेक्षित हो जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापना अधिनियम, 2013 समुचित क्षतिपूर्ति तथा पारदर्शिता अधिकार के अनुसार क्षतिपूर्ति के पैकेज के अतिरिक्त, द्वितीय अनुसूची में उल्लिखित है कि "सिंचाई या जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के मामलों में, प्रभावित परिवारों को उपर्युक्त सरकार द्वारा

निर्धारित की गई पद्धति के अनुसार जलाशयों में मछली पालन का अधिकार प्रदान किया जा सकता है। भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापना (क्षतिपूर्ति, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापना और विकास योजना) नियम, 2015 में आगे उल्लिखित है कि मछली पालन के अधिकार मत्स्य विभाग द्वारा सिंचाई विभाग, राजस्व विभाग या सरकार के किसी अन्य संबंधित विभाग के साथ परामर्श करके प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

SCHEMES IN UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

687. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

Will the **MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is cognisant of the fact that districts of Panna, Katni and Khajuraho of Chhatarpur are comparatively under-developed in industrialisation and employment generation in the secondary–tertiary sectors of economy;

(b) if so, whether the Government has been implementing the schemes of Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship) in the said districts; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the status of the projects, outcomes achieved and timelines of execution and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Government implements various Central Sector schemes and programmes aimed at promotion and development of MSME Sector, thereby creating employment and economic Development of the Country including in the State of Madhya Pradesh. These schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), PM Vishwakarma (PMV), Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), MSME Champions Scheme, etc.

Number of MSMEs Registered since its inception on 1.7.2020 on Udyam and employment generated in the said districts of Madhya Pradesh, are as under:

Sl. No.	Description	Total MSMEs		Total	Employment		Total Employment
		Mfg.	Service		Mfg.	Service	
1	All India	12,108,413	47,047,097	59,155,510	76,300,476	174,721,836	251,022,312
2	Madhya Pradesh	594,677	3,186,610	3,781,287	2,907,419	8,022,711	10,930,130
3	Khajuraho of Chhatarpur	10,549	48,906	59,455	30,619	105,623	136,242
4	Katni	8,835	46,483	55,318	31,519	108,893	140,412
5	Panna	6,467	24,493	30,960	13,305	57,005	70,310

I. Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), General category beneficiaries can avail of Margin Money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Minorities, Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, Transgenders, Northeastern Region, Hill and Border areas, and Aspirational Districts, the Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost

of project for setting up new unit is Rs. 50 lakhs in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakhs in the service sector. Under second Loan, maximum project cost admissible for Margin Money (MM) subsidy under Manufacturing sector is Rs. 1.00 crore and for Service sector is Rs. 25 Lakhs. Eligible subsidy on 2nd loan for all categories is 15% of project cost (20% for NER and Hill States). The number of Micro enterprises that have benefitted under PMEGP during the last 5 years are as under:

Year	No. of Units Assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. Cr.)	Estimated Employment Generated
FY2019-20	66,653	1,950.82	5,33,224
FY2020-21	74,415	2,188.80	5,95,320
FY2021-22	1,03,219	2,977.65	8,25,752
FY2022-23	85,167	2,722.17	6,81,336
FY2023-24	89,118	3,093.87	7,12,944
FY2024-25 (up to 03.02.2025)	38,235	1,528.76	3,05,880

II. PMEGP Performance in terms of units assisted, estimated employment generated, margin money subsidy disbursed and loans sanctioned in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Khajuraho of Chhatarpur, Katani and Panna districts during the last five years and current year, i.e. FY2019-2020 to FY2024-25:

Financial Year	Madhya Pradesh				Khajuraho of Chhatarpur				Katani				Panna			
	No of units assisted	Estimated employment generated	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	No of units assisted	Estimated employment generated	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	No of units assisted	Estimated employment generated	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	No of units assisted	Estimated employment generated	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
FY2019-20	2,175	17,400	8,063.63	23,926.33	0	0	0	0	7	56	32.41	91.16	28	224	80.81	249.68
FY2020-21	4,854	38,832	13,807.82	42,769.47	0	0	0	0	60	480	192.05	622.52	63	504	114.19	362.29
FY2021-22	8,082	64,656	20,961.46	65,809.05	2	16	17.5	47.5	100	800	327.91	1018.60	123	984	171.22	565.99
FY2022-23	5,957	47,656	18,129.70	56,125.91	2	16	3.68	9.97	57	456	173.62	562.42	57	456	108.68	347.62
FY2023-24	5,292	42,336	1,8521.49	5,8122.61	5	40	15.50	4.75	56	448	257.52	875.53	41	328	90.56	288.24
FY2024-25 (up to 03.02.2025)	1,922	15,376	6,085.27	1,9286.61	0	0	0	0	16	128	75.07	218.74	21	168	40.82	126.43

III. Progress of CGTMSE scheme in Madhya Pradesh:

		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25 Till Jan 31, 2025		Cumulative since Inception Till Jan 31, 2025	
		[Amount ₹ CRORE]													
Sr	DISTRICT	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	All India	8,46,650	45,851.22	8,35,592	36,899.39	7,17,020	56,171.87	11,65,786	1,04,781.46	17,24,073	2,02,807.32	16,53,059	2,04,999	1,04,49,121	8,34,363
2	Madhya Pradesh	40,822	2,098	60,835	1,893	64,108	2,651	50,289	5,290	75,023	9,569	72,363	8,740	5,09,693	38,300
3	Khajuraho Of Chhatarpur	419	14	650	18	372	25	398	31	904	104	633	80	5,029	372
4	Katni	781	33	1,114	36	947	44	1,032	67	1,330	112	1,211	114	8,265	511
5	Panna	130	5	193	5	171	4	212	12	443	45	180	32	1,824	127

IV. The total number of registered beneficiaries in PM Vishwakarma Scheme since its launch on 17.9.2023, in the said district is as under:

District Name	Successful registration	Basic Training Completed	Applications of Loan Sanctioned	Amount of Loan Sanctioned (in Rs)
All India	27,11,132	17,52,002	3,04,017	26,23,79,71,924
Madhya Pradesh	2,43,328	1,49,288	20,904	1,90,63,71,332
Khajuraho of Chhatarpur	6,490	4,046	296	2,39,05,000
Katni	5,121	3,363	281	2,49,34,250
Panna	5,896	5,120	494	4,74,68,998

(b) and (c) Under SFURTI: The Embroidered Fashion Clothing and Accessories Cluster in Katni district has been approved by the Government of India under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), with assistance of ₹2.45 crore, benefiting 407 artisans. In Panna, Khajuraho, and Chhatarpur, no proposals have been received yet.

The Embroidered Fashion Clothing and Accessories Cluster is a functional cluster, with an execution timeline of 2.7 years from the date of approval.

Under ASPIRE: 01 proposal from Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam (MPLUN, Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd.-Govt of MP) was approved with a total GoI assistance of Rs. 100 Lakhs in 2019, which has later on been withdrawn.

MSE-CDP is demand driven schemes and no proposal under the scheme has been received for districts of Panna, Katni and Khajuraho of Chhatarpur under these schemes.

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य

688. श्री मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के सभी ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया है:

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं:

(ग) देश भर में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के अनुपात का राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है:

(घ) क्या सरकार देश के सभी शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 24 घंटे विद्युत आपूर्ति के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है: और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में 24 घंटे बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में उप-पारेषण और वितरण नेटवर्क के सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए क्रमशः दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) और एकीकृत विद्युत विकास योजना (आईपीडीएस) को लागू किया। राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, देश के सभी बसावट वाले गैर-विद्युतीकृत संगणना गांवों को दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2018 तक विद्युतीकृत

कर दिया गया था। डीडीयूजीजेवाई स्कीम के तहत देश के कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया। राजस्थान राज्य सहित विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है। ये स्कीम दिनांक 31.03.2022 को बंद हो गई हैं।

तदुपरांत, भारत सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर, 2017 में प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) की शुरुआत की गई, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी इच्छुक गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी इच्छुक गरीब परिवारों को विद्युत कनेक्शन प्रदान करना है। सौभाग्य के तहत स्वीकृत सभी कार्य सफलतापूर्वक पूरे कर लिए गए हैं और दिनांक 31.03.2022 को यह स्कीम बंद हो चुकी है। राज्यों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान लगभग 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया।

डीडीयूजीजेवाई/सौभाग्य और आईपीडीएस के तहत किए गए अवसंरचना कार्यों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** पर दिया गया है। राजस्थान राज्य सहित विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** पर दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) चूंकि विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है, अतः उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के अनुसार, वितरण लाइसेंसधारी सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7 विद्युत की आपूर्ति करेगा। हालांकि, आयोग कृषि जैसे उपभोक्ताओं की कुछ श्रेणियों के लिए आपूर्ति के कम घंटे विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकता है। भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने में मदद करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पहल की शुरुआत की हैं:

विद्युत उत्पादन क्षेत्र

वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 2,30,050 मेगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़ी गई है, जिससे हमारा देश विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत की पर्याप्तता वाला देश बन गया है। वर्तमान में, संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 4,62,065 मेगावाट है।

विद्युत पारेषण क्षेत्र

वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 2,00,168 सर्किट किलोमीटर (सीकेएम) पारेषण लाइनें, 7,66,859 एमवीए ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन क्षमता और 82,790 मेगावाट अंतर-क्षेत्रीय क्षमता जोड़ी गई है, जिससे देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक 1,18,740 मेगावाट विद्युत अंतरण की क्षमता प्राप्त हुई है।

विद्युत वितरण क्षेत्र

भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से कुशल वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से जुलाई, 2021 में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) की शुरुआत की। इस स्कीम के तहत वितरण यूटिलिटी के लिए 2.78 लाख करोड़ रुपये के अवसंरचना कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

भारत सरकार आरडीएसएस की चल रही स्कीम के तहत सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को आगे भी सहायता कर रही है। इसके अलावा, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान) के तहत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित सभी चिह्नित किए गए घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत आदिवासी घरों को स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के तहत ऑन-ग्रिड विद्युत कनेक्शन के लिए मंजूरी दी जा रही है। आरडीएसएस के तहत स्वीकृत कार्यों में निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं-

- i. पीएम-जनमन के तहत चिह्नित किए गए पीवीटीजी घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत चिह्नित किए गए आदिवासी घरों सहित 9,97,680 घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,538 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। संस्वीकृत कार्यों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -IV** में दिया गया है।
- ii. हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख में दूरदराज के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना के विस्तार के लिए 1,067 करोड़

रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। संस्वीकृत कार्यों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -V** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, नई सौर ऊर्जा स्कीम के तहत, 9,961 घरों के ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर आधारित विद्युतीकरण के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। (राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -VI** में दिया गया है।)

केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सामूहिक प्रयासों सेवित्त वर्ष 2024 में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति के औसत घंटे क्रमशः 21.9 घंटे और 23.4 घंटे हो गए हैं।

विवरण -I

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत विद्युतीकृत गांवों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्रम सं.	राज्य	डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1483
2	असम	2732
3	बिहार	2906
4	छत्तीसगढ़	1078
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	28
6	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	129
7	झारखंड	2583
8	कर्नाटक	39
9	मध्य प्रदेश	422
10	महाराष्ट्र	80
11	मणिपुर	366
12	मेघालय	1051
13	मिजोरम	54
14	नागालैंड	78
15	ओडिशा	3281
16	राजस्थान	427
17	त्रिपुरा	26

18	उत्तर प्रदेश	1498
19	उत्तराखंड	91
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	22
	कुल	18,374

विवरण -II

डीडीयूजीजेवाई और सौभाग्य के अंतर्गत निष्पादित कार्यों का विवरण:

परियोजना की कुल समापन लागत :1,26,233 करोड़ रुपये।

- (क) 1933 नए 33/11 केवी सबस्टेशनों की संस्थापना।
- (ख) 2356 33/11 केवी सबस्टेशनों का विस्तार।
- (ग) लगभग 8 लाख सीकेएम एचटी और एलटी लाइनें बिछाना।
- (घ) 6,36,309 वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर (डीटीआर) की स्थापना।
- (ङ) 1,90,41,387 उपभोक्ता मीटर/डीटी मीटर/फीडर मीटर की स्थापना।
- (च) 1.139 लाख सीकेएम 11 केवी फीडर पृथक्करण लाइनें बिछाना।

आईपीडीएस के अंतर्गत निष्पादित कार्यों का विवरण:

कुल समापन लागत: 28,886 करोड़ रुपये।

- (क) 994 नए 33/11 केवी सबस्टेशनों की संस्थापना।
- (ख) 1609 33/11 केवी सबस्टेशनों का विस्तार।
- (ग) 33,884 सीकेएम एचटी और एलटी लाइनें बिछाना।
- (घ) 59,993 वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर (डीटीआर) की संस्थापना।
- (ङ) 89,67,566 उपभोक्ता मीटर/स्मार्ट मीटर/प्रीपेड मीटर/डीटी मीटर/फीडर मीटर/बाउंड्री मीटर की संस्थापना।

विवरण -III

सौभाग्य योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या, जिसमें डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त घरों की उपलब्धि भी शामिल है

क्रम सं .	राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/	विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश*	1,81,930
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47,089
3	असम	23,26,656
4	बिहार	32,59,041
5	छत्तीसगढ़	7,92,368
6	गुजरात*	41,317
7	हरियाणा	54,681
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,891
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3,77,045
10	झारखंड	17,30,708
11	कर्नाटक	3,83,798
12	लद्दाख	10,456
13	मध्य प्रदेश	19,84,264
14	महाराष्ट्र	15,17,922
15	मणिपुर	1,08,115
16	मेघालय	2,00,240
17	मिजोरम	27,970
18	नागालैंड	1,39,516
19	ओडिशा	24,52,444
20	पुदुच्चेरी*	912
21	पंजाब	3,477
22	राजस्थान	21,27,728
23	सिक्किम	14,900
24	तमिलनाडु*	2,170
25	तेलंगाना	5,15,084
26	त्रिपुरा	1,39,090
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	91,80,571
28	उत्तराखंड	2,48,751

29	पश्चिम बंगाल	7,32,290
	कुल	2,86,13,424

*सौभाग्य योजना के अंतर्गत गैर-वित्तपोषित

विवरण -IV

आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गतसंस्वीकृत घरों का विद्युतीकरण

क्रम सं.	राज्य	संस्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रुपये)	संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रुपये)	कुल संस्वीकृत घर
क.	संस्वीकृत अतिरिक्त घर			
1	राजस्थान	459.18	275.51	1,90,959
2	मेघालय	435.70	392.13	50,501
3	मिजोरम	79.90	71.91	15,167
4	नागालैंड	69.55	62.59	10,004
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	931.04	558.62	2,51,487
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	49.24	29.55	15,475
7	झारखंड	7.47	4.48	872
8	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	77.10	69.39	10,730
9	बिहार	300.26	180.16	42,584
10	असम	785.55	706.99	1,27,111
11	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47.11	42.40	6,506
12	मणिपुर	214.44	193.00	36,972
13	छत्तीसगढ़	316.51	189.90	63,161
	कुल (क)	3,773.04	2,776.64	8,21,529
ख.	वाइब्रेंट विलेज कार्यक्रम के तहत			
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश*	6.08	5.47	-
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.18	18.16	1,683
3	उत्तराखंड	13.08	11.77	1,154
	कुल (ख)	39.34	35.41	2,837
ग.	प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान के (जनमन-पीएम)तहत			

ग1	आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत			
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	88.71	53.23	25,054
2	बिहार	0.28	0.17	51
3	छत्तीसगढ़	38.17	22.90	7,077
4	झारखंड	74.13	44.47	12,442
5	मध्य प्रदेश	143.39	86.02	29,290
6	महाराष्ट्र	26.61	15.96	8,556
7	राजस्थान	40.34	24.20	17,633
8	कर्नाटक	3.77	2.26	1,615
9	केरल	0.86	0.52	345
10	तमिलनाडु	29.89	17.94	10,673
11	तेलंगाना	6.79	4.07	3,884
12	त्रिपुरा	61.52	55.37	11,664
13	उत्तराखंड	0.60	0.54	669
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.10	0.66	316
	उपयोग-(ग1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269
घ.	धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत (जेजीयूए-डीए)			
घ1	संस्वीकृत घर			
1	छत्तीसगढ़	11.98	7.19	2,550
2	महाराष्ट्र	2.07	1.24	480
3	त्रिपुरा	40.69	36.62	7,677
4	कर्नाटक	30.53	18.32	3,682
5	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8.20	7.38	1,938
6	तेलंगाना	110.73	66.44	26,525
	उपयोग-(घ1)	204.20	137.19	42,852
घ2	संस्वीकृत सार्वजनिक स्थान			
1	त्रिपुरा	2.31	2.08	512
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.04	0.03	9
3	तेलंगाना	2.90	1.74	672
	उपयोग-(घ2)	5.25	3.86	1,193
	कुल (घ=घ1+घ2)	209.45	141.05	44,045
	कुल योग (क+ख+ग+घ)	4,537.99	3,281.39	9,97,680

विवरण -V

आरडीएसएस के तहत सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई

क्रम सं.	राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/	संस्वीकृत लागत करोड़) (रूपये	संस्वीकृत जीबीएस करोड़) (रूपये
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	157.18	141.45
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	362.18	325.97
3	लद्दाख	178.43	160.58
4	सिक्किम	134.12	120.7
5	उत्तराखंड	235.56	212
	कुल	1067.47	960.7

विवरण -VI

नई सौर ऊर्जा स्कीम के अंतर्गत ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर आधारित संस्वीकृत घरों का विद्युतीकरण

क्रम सं.	राज्य	कुल संस्वीकृत घर
	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,675
	छत्तीसगढ़	1,578
	झारखंड	2,342
	मध्य प्रदेश	2,060.
	कर्नाटक	179
	केरल	98
	तेलंगाना	326
	त्रिपुरा	1,703
	कुल	9,961

FUNDS FOR HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS**689. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

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

- (a) whether the State Government of Kerala has demanded the Union Government to announce 40% viability gap funding for hydroelectric projects and pumped storage projects and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that the State of Kerala has also sought financial support for establishing battery energy storage systems with capacity ranging between 3,000 MW and 5,000 MW for managing peak demand;
- (c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the power projects in the said State recently; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) Government of Kerala vide letter dated 22.12.2024 has requested the Union Government for at least 40% Viability Gap Funding for HEPs and PSPs with a capacity of 1,700 MW and 3,300 MW respectively.

If the Government of Karala comes up with a specific HEP/PSP project, the Union Government may provide grant for enabling infrastructure under the existing scheme.

(b)and(c) Government of Kerala vide letter dated 22.12.2024 has also requested financial support from the Union Government for establishing Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) with capacity ranging from 3,000 MW to 5,000 MW for managing peak demand.

Additionally, in a separate communication dated 10th October 2024, the Government of Kerala had sought financial support from the Union Government for setting up of BESS of 270 MW/540MWh capacity. In response, Ministry of Power has allocated 500 MWh BESS capacity to Kerala, with a VGF support of Rs 27 lakh/MWh or 30% of the capital cost, whichever is lower, under the VGF scheme for the development of BESS.

(d) and (e) Presently, two hydroelectric projects, Pallivasal (60 MW) and Mankulam (40 MW) are under construction in Kerala which are regularly monitored and reviewed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Further, one project namely Idukki Extension Scheme (800 MW) is under Survey and Investigation stage, which is also regularly reviewed by CEA.

SMOOTH OPERATIONS AT PAWAN HANS LIMITED

690. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure smooth operations at Pawan Hans Ltd. in light of the recent resignations by Senior Aircraft Maintenance Engineers subsequent to reduction in their salaries and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the impact of these resignations on the operations and safety standards of Pawan Hans Ltd.?

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

(a)and(b) Post the resignations by some engineers, the senior leadership of PHL engaged directly with the concerned individuals through discussions to assess their grievances and provide clarity on the organizational framework governing salaries and benefits.

To overcome any challenge, Pawan Hans Ltd. has taken immediate measures to ensure that operations and safety standards remain unaffected. The company has implemented an interim workforce management strategy, including internal redeployment and optimized workload distribution among existing engineering staff, to maintain seamless operations.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

11.10 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नम्बर 2, श्री मनोहर लाल।

... (व्यवधान)

12.01½ बजे

At this stage Dr. Mallu Ravi, Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla and some other hon.

Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI MANOHAR LAL): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the

Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2025-2026.

- (2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1961/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 182 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-

- (i) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa & Union Territories (Generation, Transmission and Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. JERC-32/2024 in Gazette of India dated 20th November, 2024.
- (ii) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2024, published in Notification No. JERC-33/2024 in Gazette of India dated 20th November, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1962/18/25]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.5337(E) (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated 10th December, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 185(E) dated 12th

January, 2009 issued under section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1963/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre Durg, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre Durg, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1964 /18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatama Gandhi Institute of Rural Industrialization, Wardha, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatama Gandhi Institute of Rural Industrialization, Wardha, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1965/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre, Imphal, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre, Imphal, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1966/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre, Baddi, Solan, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre, Baddi, Solan, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1967/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1968/18/25]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training

Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1969/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1970/18/25]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME- Tool Room, (Central Tool Room & Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME- Tool Room, (Central Tool Room & Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1971/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME - Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME - Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1972/18/25]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME - Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME - Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1973/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME - Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME - Tool Room

(Indo German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1974/18/25]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME – Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME – Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1975/18/25]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1976/18/25]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited

Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1977/18/25]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1978/18/25]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Service & Training Centre, Ramnagar, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics Service & Training Centre, Ramnagar, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1979/18/25]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and

Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1980/18/25]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process Cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process Cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1981/18/25]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass

Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1982/18/25]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance & Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance & Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1983/18/25]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1984/18/25]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2023-2024, along with

Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1985/18/25]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1986/18/25]

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of MSME- Tool Room, (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME- Tool Room, (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1987/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 10 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.4959(अ) जो दिनांक 19 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो उत्तराखंड राज्य में एनएच-87 (नया एनएच-9, 109) के किमी. 42.791 (डिजाइन चेनेज 43.446) से किमी. 88.000 (डिजाइन चेनेज 93.226) तक रामपुर-काठगोदाम खंड की 2/4 लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(दो) का.आ.4960(अ) जो दिनांक 19 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पठानकोट-मंडी खंड के एनएच-20 (नया एनएच-154) के किमी 11.000 से किमी 51.000 (डिजाइन लंबाई 37.03 किमी) तक पंजाब/हिमाचल सीमा से सिहुनी तक चार लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(तीन) का.आ.4961(अ) जो दिनांक 19 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो तमिलनाडु राज्य में एनएच-45 (नया एनएच-32) के किमी 29.151 से शुरू होकर एनएच-4 (नया एनएच-48) के किमी 13.800 पर जुड़ने (चेन्नई बाईपास चरण-I) और एनएच-4 (नया एनएच-48) के किमी 13.800 से शुरू होकर एनएच-5 (नया एनएच-16) के किमी 12.600 पर जुड़ने (चेन्नई बाईपास चरण-II) के चार लेन वाले खंड की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(चार) का.आ.4962(अ) जो दिनांक 19 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्य में एनएच-48 के किमी 42.700 से किमी 237.000 तक गुड़गांव-कोटपुतली-जयपुर खंड की छह लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(पाँच) का.आ.4963(अ) जो दिनांक 19 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो तमिलनाडु राज्य में एनएच-45ए (नया एनएच-32) के डिजाइन किमी 67.000 से किमी 123.800 तक पूंडियांकुप्पम से सत्तानाथपुरम खंड की चार या अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(छह) का.आ.5065(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-752डी के डिजाइन चैनेज 31.972 से डिजाइन चैनेज 168.073 तक (उज्जैन-गरोठ खंड एनएच-148एनजी के पुराने डिजाइन चैनेज(-)0.750 से चैनेज 0.000 और चैनेज 0.000 से चैनेज 135.351 तक) चार या अधिक लेन वाले खंड की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(सात) का.आ.5070(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएच-353आई के किमी 0.500 से किमी 22.225 (कुल लंबाई 21.757 किमी) खंड और एनएच-53 के किमी 22.225 से किमी 34.000 (कुल लंबाई 11.743) खंड तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (बाहरी रिंग रोड) नागपुर शहर (पैकेज-1) की चार लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(आठ) का.आ.5071(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएच-965जी के डिजाइन चैनेज किमी 41.369 से किमी 83.500 तक बारामती-इंदापुर खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाले खंड की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(नौ) का.आ.5072(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-69 (नया एनएच-46) के किमी 0.000 से किमी 61.500 तक रातापानी खंड सहित ओबेदुल्लागंज से इटारसी खंड की चार या अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(दस) का.आ.5073(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो तमिलनाडु राज्य में एनएच-45सी (नया एनएच-36) के सेठियाथोपे-चोलपौरम खंड के डिजाइन किमी 65.960 से किमी 116.440 (मौजूदा किमी 60.250 से किमी 111.000) तक चार लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(ग्यारह) का.आ.5164 (अ) जो दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएच-965जी के डिजाइन चैनेज किमी 83.500 से किमी 130.202 तक इंदापुर-टोंडले खंड की चार या अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(बारह) का.आ.5165(अ) जो दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में एनएच-1ए (नया एनएच-44) के किमी 154.210 से किमी 205.618 तक मारुग-बनिहाल-काजीगुंड खंड की चार या अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए

प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1988/18/25]

- (तेरह) का.आ.5166 (अ) जो दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो तमिलनाडु राज्य में एनएच-744ए के डिजाइन किमी 0.000 से किमी 29.960 तक (एनएच-44 के मौजूदा किमी 410.200 से एनएच-38 के किमी 115.800 तक) वाडीपट्टी से थमराइपट्टी खंड के चार या अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।
- (चौदह) का.आ.5246 (अ) जो दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएच-548ई के डिजाइन किमी 0.00 से किमी 53.08 (मौजूदा किमी 88.200 से किमी 234.600) तक म्हासवद-पिलिव-पंढरपुर खंड के पक्के शोल्डर के साथ दो लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।
- (पंद्रह) का.आ.5247 (अ) जो दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो कर्नाटक राज्य में एनएच-209 के डिजाइन चैनेज किमी 287.500 से किमी 458.420 तक (मौजूदा चैनेज किमी 287.520 से 461.550 तक) बीआरटी टाइगर रिजर्व सीमा से बेंगलोर खंड की 2/4 लेन खंड की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।
- (सोलह) का.आ.5295(अ) जो दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो पंजाब राज्य में एनएच-703ए के डिजाइन किमी 0.000 से किमी 24.600 तक मखू-आरिफके खंड पर पक्के शोल्डर सहित दो लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना

के बारे में हैं।

(सत्रह) का.आ.3250(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएच-248एस की घोषणा के बारे में है।

(अठारह) का.आ.3908(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(उन्नीस) का.आ. 3911(अ) जो दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बीस) का.आ.3912(अ) जो दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो गुजरात राज्य में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या एनई-8 की घोषणा के बारे में है।

(इक्कीस) का.आ.4082(अ) जो दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बाईस) का.आ.4083(अ) जो दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तेईस) का.आ.4084(अ) जो दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चौबीस) का.आ.4085(अ) जो दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र

में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पच्चीस) का.आ.4352(अ) जो दिनांक 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 719डी की घोषणा की गई है।

(छब्बीस) का.आ.4562(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 10 मार्च, 2015 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.694(अ) को निरस्त किया गया है।

(सत्ताईस) का.आ.4563(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा अरुणाचल प्रदेश में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एनएच-52 की घोषणा की गई है।

(अट्ठाईस) का.आ.4564(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(उनतीस) का.आ.4721(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा निर्देश दिया गया है कि पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और अवसंरचना विकास निगम उसमें उल्लिखित एनएच-10 के खंडों के विकास और रखरखाव से संबंधित कार्य करेगा।

(तीस) का.आ. 4722(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(इकतीस) का.आ. 3910(अ) जो दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2024 भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1989/18/25]

(2) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 11 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.3255(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा इसमें उल्लिखित दो अधिसूचनाओं को निरस्त किया गया है।

(दो) का.आ.3256(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मई, 2020 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1667(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तीन) का.आ.3257(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मई, 2020 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1667(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चार) का.आ.3258(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित एनएच-7 के खंडों को पंजाब राज्य में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया है।

(पाँच) का.आ.3259(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(छह) का.आ.3260(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित एनएच-56 के खंड को गुजरात राज्य में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया

है।

- (सात) का.आ.3261(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (आठ) का.आ.3462(अ) जो दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 16 मार्च, 2012 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 452(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (नौ) का.आ.3463(अ) जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (दस) का.आ.3909(अ) जो दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित एनएच-146बी के खंड को मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया है।
- (ग्यारह) का.आ.4086(अ) जो दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित नए एनएच-53, नए एनएच-353आई और नए एनएच-61 के खंडों को महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया है।
- (बारह) का.आ. 4087(अ) जो 12 मार्च, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 20 सितम्बर, 2020 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.1055(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (तेरह) का.आ. 4088(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 22 दिसंबर, 2022 की अधिसूचना

सं. का.आ.6016(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चौदह) का.आ. 4089(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 12 जून, 2024 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2265(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पंद्रह) का.आ. 4090(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 22 सितंबर, 2017 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.3096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सोलह) का.आ. 4091(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 12 मार्च, 2020 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.1055(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सत्रह) का.आ. 4092(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 18 नवंबर, 2020 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.4145(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(अठारह) का.आ. 4093(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 10 नवंबर, 2005 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.1585(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(उन्नीस) का.आ. 4094(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 8 मई, 2007 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 724(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बीस) का.आ. 4095(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 22 सितंबर, 2009 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2727(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(इक्कीस) का.आ. 4096(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 04 मई, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 994(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बाईस) का.आ. 4097(अ) जो 20 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 2007 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 863(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तेईस) का.आ.5010(अ) जो दिनांक 20 सितंबर, 2024 भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-719डी के उसमें उल्लिखित खंडों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1990/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH): Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1991/18/25]

... (Interruptions)

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे) :
माननीय सभापति महोदय, श्री तोखन साहू की ओर से मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 58 के अंतर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, मल्टी टास्किंग स्टाफ (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2024, जो 29 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 738(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1992/18/25]

- (2) नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ अर्बन अफेयर्स, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (3) (एक) निर्माण सामग्री एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) निर्माण सामग्री एवं प्रौद्योगिकी 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 1993/18/25]

- (4) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी आवास संघ, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक

लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1994/18/25]

(5) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) कोच्चि मेट्रो रेल लिमिटेड, एर्णाकुलम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) कोच्चि मेट्रो रेल लिमिटेड, एर्णाकुलम का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1995/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) भारतीय विमानपत्तन आर्थिक विनियामक प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(2) भारतीय विमानपत्तन आर्थिक विनियामक प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1996/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज आप लोग बैठिए। सदन चलाने में आप लोग मदद कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप लोग सदन चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

12.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर – 9, डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर – 9ए, डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

14.02 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
5th Report

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री श्री किरेन रिजिजू जी की ओर से, मैं कार्य मंत्रणा समिति का पांचवां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर – 10, श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी।

... (व्यवधान)

14.03 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on 'Delay in Execution/Completion of Power Projects by Power Sector Companies' pertaining to the Ministry of Power*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, on behalf of my colleague Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, I want to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT1960/18/25.

19th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on 'Delay in Execution/Completion of Power Projects by Power Sector Companies' pertaining to the Ministry of Power

... (*Interruptions*)

14.04 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे अपने मामलों के अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

... (व्यवधान)

(i) Need to undertake special drive to remove black spots on national highways passing through Anakapalli district, Andhra Pradesh

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): There is no doubt that GOI is providing world-class highways and these roads are helping in galloping country's growth to touch US\$ 5 trillion and become 3rd largest economy in the world. But, on some NH stretches, be it at intersections or short/long sections or bridges, etc., we have black spots. MoRTH defined black spot as 500-meter stretch of road where there have been five or more road accidents with ten fatalities or serious injuries in last three years. In my Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency of Andhra Pradesh there are about 40 black spots on NHs passing through this district. Presence of black

* Treated as laid on the Table.

spots is really terrifying for people travelling through these stretches as they are worried of road crashes resulting in fatalities or injuries. Hence, I appeal the Minister of Road Transport and Highways to undertake special drive to remove all black spots on National Highways passing through/within Anakapalli district.

(ii) Need to set up a Textile Park in Bhilwara, Rajasthan under PM MITRA Scheme

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल (भीलवाड़ा) : मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र भीलवाड़ा एक सुविख्यात वस्त्र व्यापार का केंद्र होकर मैनेचेस्टर ऑफ़ इंडिया कहलाता है जिसमें प्रति माह 9 करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा उत्पादन, 50,000 से अधिक रोजगार सृजन, 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये का सालाना टर्नओवर एवं 6,000 करोड़ रुपये का वार्षिक निर्यात होता है। 2022-23 के केंद्रीय बजट में पीएम मित्र योजना के तहत टेक्सटाइल पार्क की स्थापना का प्रावधान किया गया, परन्तु तत्कालीन राज्य सरकार ने ऐसी जगह का प्रस्ताव भेजा जो कि तकनीकी रूप से फिजिबल नहीं होने के कारण निरस्त हो गया। राज्य सरकार ने भीलवाड़ा में टेक्सटाइल पार्क स्थापित करने की इच्छा से 1293 बीघा जमीन आवंटित कर रिजर्व भी कर दी है। मेरा केंद्र सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि आने वाले बजट में पीएम मित्र योजना के अंतर्गत टेक्सटाइल पार्क के प्रावधान की घोषणा करे, ताकि वस्त्र नगरी भीलवाड़ा की बहुप्रतीक्षित टेक्सटाइल पार्क की योजना धरातल पर उतर सके। टेक्सटाइल पार्क के स्थापित होने से इस क्षेत्र में नए व्यापार और रोजगार का सृजन होगा और निर्यात में भी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी।

(iii) Need to fill up the abandoned limestone mines in Satna Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय जो खदानों से संबंधित है, की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। देश भर में खनिज एवं मिनरल्स निकाले जाते हैं, लेकिन खनन के बाद जो बड़े आकार के गड्ढे बन जाते हैं, आये दिन इन गड्ढों की वजह से बड़ी दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। न

तो जिम्मेदार निजी कम्पनियों और न ही प्रशासन का ध्यान इन गड़ढ़ों पर जाता है, जिससे कि गड़ढ़े समय से भरे जा सकें। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र सतना (मध्य प्रदेश) में भी प्रचुर मात्रा में लाइम स्टोन की खदानें हैं, जहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े गड़ढ़े हैं, जिनकी फिलिंग नहीं कराई गई है। अतः मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि मंत्रालय द्वारा निजी कम्पनियों को कड़े निर्देश जारी किये जाने चाहिये कि खदानों की फिलिंग जल्द से जल्द करायी जाये। साथ ही स्थानीय प्रशासन को भी इसके बारे में अवगत कराकर निजी कम्पनियों से जल्द से जल्द गड़ढ़ों को भराने की जिम्मेदारी दी जानी चाहिये।

**(iv) Need to grant additional e-buses to Bengaluru under PM e-Bus
Sewa Scheme**

SHRI P. C. MOHAN (BANGALORE CENTRAL): I would like to bring to the attention of the Government towards the urgent need for granting additional e-buses to Bengaluru under the PM e-Bus Sewa scheme. Bengaluru is home to over 13 million residents and faces severe traffic congestion and alarming levels of air pollution. The city currently possesses only 6,500 buses, including 1,231 non-AC electric buses. Of these, 90 e-buses were leased under the Smart Cities Mission, and 300 buses are set to join the fleet through the central scheme. However, this is far from adequate to meet the city ' s growing demand for sustainable and efficient public transport. Bengaluru requires an additional 2,500 e-buses to provide last-mile connectivity, reduce reliance on private vehicles, and address environmental concerns. I urge the Union Government to prioritize Bengaluru's application under the PM e-Bus Sewa scheme and expedite the allocation of the required 2,500 e-buses. This move will not only bolster public transport but also significantly contribute to the nation' s green mobility goals

under the National Electric Mobility Mission.

(v) Regarding closure of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) in Hyderabad

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER (MALKAJGIRI): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards the closure of several big companies like Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), falling in my Parliamentary Constituency. These closures are expected to leave hundreds of workers without employment. IDPL, a prominent public sector enterprise, contributed significantly to local employment in Hyderabad. The livelihood of many people in my Parliamentary Constituency, Malkajgiri depends on these companies. Many workers are sole breadwinners and their inability to find alternative employment will directly affect their children's education, access to healthcare etc. Therefore I would urge upon the Central Government to take proactive steps to prevent their closure/winding up.

(vi) Need to establish an Agriculture University in Seoni, Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बालाघाट (मध्य प्रदेश) अंतर्गत सिवनी में कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना की प्रक्रिया शीघ्र शुरू की जाए। सिवनी का अधिकांश भाग कृषि पर निर्भर है, और यहां के किसान, विशेष रूप से महिलाएं, कृषि कार्य में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेती हैं। हालांकि, इस क्षेत्र में कृषि शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण की भारी कमी है, जो किसानों की क्षमता को पूरी तरह से विकसित करने में एक बाधा है। आज के आधुनिक समय में कृषि से जुड़ी नई तकनीकों, उन्नत पद्धतियों और वैज्ञानिक जानकारी का होना आवश्यक है। यदि हम

अपने किसानों, विशेषकर महिलाओं को सही मार्गदर्शन और शिक्षा प्रदान करें, तो न केवल उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी, बल्कि वे आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी सशक्त होंगे। कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना से क्षेत्र के युवाओं को उच्च स्तरीय शिक्षा का अवसर मिलेगा, और महिला किसानों को सशक्त बनाने में भी मदद मिलेगी। यह कदम न केवल हमारे क्षेत्र की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करेगा, बल्कि कृषि क्षेत्र में समृद्धि भी लाएगा। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि सिवनी में कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना की प्रक्रिया शीघ्र शुरू की जाए।

(vii) Need to streamline the process of concessional loans for installation of solar panel by rural beneficiaries under PM Surya Ghar Yojana

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR-BARAN): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a critical issue affecting the effective implementation of the PM Surya Ghar Yojana. This ambitious scheme seeks to promote solar energy adoption and provide affordable electricity to citizens, with a particular focus on rural beneficiaries like those of Jhalawar-Baran through subsidies and concessional loans. However, procedural delays by banks are causing significant disruptions. Many applicants face loan rejections due to challenges with income proofs, credit scores, and other documentation requirements. These hurdles are undermining the scheme's progress, despite the government's timely disbursement of subsidies. Furthermore, the recent imposition of an anti-dumping duty ranging from \$565 to \$677 per metric ton on solar glass imports from China and Vietnam has led to a ₹2 to ₹3 per watt increase in solar panel costs. This surge in prices negatively impacts the solar industry and may discourage the widespread adoption of solar energy. I urge the

Government to address these challenges by streamlining loan documentation requirements, ensuring banks expedite loan processing, and reconsidering the anti-dumping duty. These measures are crucial to realizing the scheme's objectives and fostering a cleaner, more sustainable energy future for our country.

**(viii) Need for approval of proposed railway line project from
Harichandanpur to Dhamra *via* Anandpur in Odisha**

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK (KEONJHAR): A long-standing need of the culturally and intellectually rich Anandpur Sub-Division of my Parliamentary Constituency, Keonjhar, remains unfulfilled due to the lack of railway connectivity. This tribal-dominated and mineral-rich region has been left as a no-industry zone, resulting in large-scale unemployment. The proposed Harichandanpur to Dhamra railway line via Anandpur can transform the region by enabling industrialization, reducing transportation costs of minerals such as iron, manganese, and chromite ores, and easing traffic congestion on roads. This railway connection will also provide a much-needed boost to tourism infrastructure by improving access to popular sites like Maa Tarini Temple, Gundichaghagi Waterfall, Daragudishila Picnic Spot, Hadgarh Ecotourism Centre, and Chakratirtha Cave. Currently, many visitors are unable to experience these attractions due to poor connectivity. Furthermore, the proposed railway line will serve as a cost-effective and efficient mode for transporting minerals from the mines to Dhamra Port, thereby contributing significantly to the region's economic development and reducing road congestion. I urge the Ministry of Railways to prioritize the approval and implementation of

this project to fulfill the aspirations of the local population and boost industrial, tourism, and economic growth in Keonjhar.

(ix) Need to include 'Hatya Haran' a religious place in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh in Ramayan Circuit

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) : केंद्र सरकार ने स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत देश भर में टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संरक्षण पर ध्यान देते हुए रामायण सर्किट के विकास के लिए तेजी से कार्य प्रारंभ किया है और 'रामायण सर्किट' यानी भगवान श्री राम से जुड़े प्रमुख स्थानों को एक साथ जोड़ने की योजना बनाई है, जिसमें देश के कई राज्यों के उन 15 स्थानों को चुना गया है जहां से श्री राम गुजरे थे। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के मिश्रिख संसदीय क्षेत्र में बालामऊ विधानसभा क्षेत्र में स्थित हत्या हरण कुंड एक प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थल है। यहां स्थित हत्या हरण कुंड श्री भगवान श्री राम से गहरा ताल्लुक रखता है। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जिस प्रकार से राज्य के अयोध्या, श्रृंगवेरकर, चित्रकूट, नंदीग्राम एवं देश के दूसरे राज्यों के अन्य स्थल जो भगवान श्री राम से जुड़े हुए हैं, का रामायण सर्किट योजना में चयन किया गया है, उसी प्रकार से हत्या हरण धार्मिक स्थल को भी इस योजना में शामिल किए जाने हेतु सकारात्मक कार्यवाही की जाए।

(x) Need to investigate into alleged irregularities in implementation of Har Ghar Jal Projects in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts in West Bengal

SHRI RAJU BISTA (DARJEELING): For decades, our region Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars region was neglected, discriminated against and kept deliberately deprived. However, I am happy to report that the Central Government has initiated project worth over Rs 60,000 crore in our region. The Central Govt has allocated Rs 3500 crore for Jal Jeevan Mission – Har Ghar Jal project for Darjeeling Lok Sabha constituency alone. I am thankful for this. However, I am

troubled and sad to report that till now, out of this Rs 3500 crore allocated funds, work has not been done even for Rs 350 crore. Sir, the Har Ghar Jal Project is yet to be implemented properly. Particularly in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, no work is going on in appropriate manner in any of the 'Jal Jeevan Mission' projects. I have myself visited various parts of constituency extensively and witnessed the shoddy work being undertaken first hand. In addition, I have received over 100 complaints from across the constituency accompanied with pictures and videos highlighting the shoddy work being undertaken. I request the Government to send a central team to monitor and investigate the allegations of irregularities in Har Ghar Jal projects in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts.

(xi) Need to establish an Agriculture University in Shahjahanpur district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहाँपुर, जो एक अनुसूचित बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है, में गन्ना, गेहूं, धान और आलू की प्रमुख रूप से खेती होती है और फलों में आम व अमरूद की भी काफी उपज है।

मुझे क्षेत्र में भ्रमण के दौरान विगत काफी समय से स्थानीय लोग शाहजहाँपुर जनपद में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना कराए जाने हेतु अनुरोध कर रहे हैं। यह सही है कि यहाँ पर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना किए जाने से युवाओं को कृषि की बारीकियां मालूम हो सकेंगी और वे कौशलयुक्त बन सकेंगे और साथ ही चूँकि, बरेली मंडल में कहीं भी कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है, इसलिए शाहजहाँपुर के निकटवर्ती कृषि प्रधान जिलों को भी इसका भरपूर लाभ मिल सकेगा।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह शाहजहाँपुर जनपद के पुवायां विधानसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत खुटार, जो गन्ना एवं धान की बंपर उपज के लिए पहचाने जाते हैं, में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

स्थापित किए जाने हेतु सकारात्मक कदम उठाए।

(xii) Need for adequate funds for beautification and maintenance of Barabati Fort of Cuttack in Odisha

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Barabati Fort of Cuttack, the citadel of Utkal for hundreds of years is lying neglected. It was constructed 1000 years back in the Eleventh Century and has been witnessed to many upheavals in history. Abul Fazal has in Ain-i-Akbari stated Gajapati King Mukunda Deva reconstructed Barabati Fort which was nine-storied palace. Though it is a protected monument and ASI is in possession yet not much steps are being taken to restore it and develop it into a tourist spot. The gorge that surrounds the Fort is in utter neglect. The Interpretation Centre, newly constructed in the Fort area has not been opened. I urge upon the Government to grant adequate funds for beautification, maintenance of the Fort area and to desilt the gorge along with construction of the stone- walling of the gorge that encircles the Fort at the earliest to protect it from further decay.

(xiii) Need to formulate policies for sustainable repurposing of opencast mine voids with fly ash

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): I would like to highlight one significant issue surrounding open-cast mine voids and their potential for repurposing. Neglected mine voids, left unmanaged by mining companies, pose significant social, environmental, and governance challenges. These voids deprive communities of land that could be utilized for livelihood

opportunities or public welfare. A viable solution lies in repurposing these voids for fly ash disposal. Odisha, with approximately 20 GW of operational coal-based thermal power plants and an additional 10 GW in the pipeline, faces a steep increase in coal consumption—from 150 MMT to 220 MMT annually—leading to a surge in ash generation from 55 MMT to 85 MMT per year. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change mandates 100% ash utilization, yet limited avenues for sustainable use create compliance challenges, with penalties of ₹1,000 per metric ton potentially increasing power costs. Repurposing open-cast mine voids offers a dual benefit: effective ash utilization and development of renewable energy infrastructure, aiding compliance with Renewable Generation Obligations (RGO) set by the Ministry of Power. I urge the Government to formulate policies for the sustainable repurposing of mine voids, enabling states like Odisha to manage ash effectively while fostering renewable energy development for a sustainable energy future.

(xiv) Need to make a comprehensive policy to address death and injuries caused due to snakebite

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY (KHAMMAM): I would like to highlight the urgent and under-addressed public health crisis of snakebite envenomation, which disproportionately affects rural and vulnerable communities. India accounts for nearly 60% of global snakebite deaths, with 58,000 fatalities and 200,000 disabilities annually, as per WHO. Rural areas like Telangana, Bihar, Odisha, and Tamil Nadu face acute challenges, including limited access to healthcare, poor emergency infrastructure, and antivenom shortages. Victims,

primarily farmers and labourers, suffer economic losses, perpetuating poverty. Key actions include equipping healthcare centres with antivenom and trained personnel, improving transportation, boosting antivenom production, and conducting community awareness programs. A National Action Plan aligned with WHO's strategy and a dedicated budget are essential. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Health and family welfare to initiate a Comprehensive data collection through a national registry to guide effective policy-making. Let us prioritize this issue to save lives and support vulnerable families.

(xv) Need to release funds for construction of ROB at Level Crossing No. 265 in Jhunjhunu city, Rajasthan

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुंझुनू) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अंतर्गत झुंझुनू शहर से स्टेट हाइवे-8 गुजर रहा है। इस स्टेट हाइवे पर रेलवे क्रॉसिंग नंबर 265 स्थित है। इस रेलवे क्रॉसिंग 265 पर रेलवे और राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आरओबी (rob) का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया था लेकिन रेलवे द्वारा अपने हिस्से का बजट नहीं देने के कारण यह कार्य अभी रुका हुआ है जिससे आमजन को आने जाने में काफी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए क्षेत्रवासियों की परेशानियों को देखते हुए माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वो रेलवे क्रॉसिंग नंबर 265 पर निर्माणाधीन कार्य के लिए रेलवे के हिस्से का बजट अतिशीघ्र जारी करने की कृपा करें जिससे यह कार्य पुनः शुरू हो सके और क्षेत्रवासियों को हो रही परेशानी से उनको निजात मिल सके।

(xvi) Need to address the problems faced by labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना (टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश एवं विशेषकर राजस्थान के

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे मनरेगा मजदूरों की समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी को कम करना और गरीबों को रोजगार का अधिकार देना है। लेकिन इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन में अनेक गंभीर समस्याएं सामने आ रही हैं। आज मजदूरों को उनका मेहनताना समय पर नहीं मिल रहा है। कई राज्यों में मजदूरी के भुगतान में महीनों की देरी हो रही है। मजदूरों को उनके श्रम का उचित मूल्य समय पर न मिलना, उनके परिवारों की आजीविका पर भारी असर डाल रहा है। इस योजना में भ्रष्टाचार एक बड़ी चुनौती बनकर उभरा है। बिचौलिए और स्थानीय अधिकारी मजदूरों का हक मार रहे हैं। फर्जी जॉब कार्ड बनाकर मजदूरों के नाम पर धन का गबन किया जा रहा है। मजदूरी की दरें आज भी कई जगहों पर न्यूनतम मजदूरी से कम हैं। इसके अलावा, काम के लिए जरूरी औजार, पानी, और स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं भी पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। मनरेगा सिर्फ एक योजना नहीं है, यह गरीब ग्रामीणों के लिए जीवनरेखा है। सरकार को इस दिशा में तत्काल कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

(xvii) Need to increase allocation under MPLAD Scheme

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY): The MPLADS allocation has remained stagnant despite a significant rise in inflation and cost index over the years. This has made the current funds inadequate to meet the growing development needs of our constituencies. Many constituencies, including Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency, comprise more than seven Assembly segments, making it challenging to equitably allocate resources, leaving critical needs unmet. Moreover, the scope of MPLADS projects has expanded to include infrastructure, education, healthcare, and disaster management, further straining the limited allocation. Increasing MPLADS funds is crucial for ensuring faster and inclusive development, particularly in geographically vast and socio-economically

disadvantaged regions. MPLADS also strengthens the bond between MPs and their constituents by addressing local issues effectively. I urge the Government to immediately revise and increase the MPLADS allocation, considering the rising cost index and expanded responsibilities, to ensure equitable and sustainable development.

(xviii) Regarding wild boars menace in various districts of Tamil Nadu

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): I would like to bring attention of the Government towards the critical issue of the wild boar menace in Tamil Nadu's agricultural regions, specifically in Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, and Virudhunagar districts, and to draw a parallel with a similar situation in Uttarakhand. The unchecked overpopulation of wild boars outside forest areas is wreaking havoc on crops and threatening the safety of human lives and property. Farmers in these districts are suffering enormous financial losses, with reports of extensive damage to crops like paddy, sugarcane, and groundnuts, especially during harvest seasons. In Uttarakhand, the Forest Department has already proposed to the Centre to declare wild boars as vermin under Section 62 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. This declaration would allow the culling of wild boars without permission, aiming to mitigate the damage caused to agriculture and protect human lives. I urge the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to consider implementing a similar solution for Tamil Nadu and other affected regions, allowing farmers to deal with this growing menace effectively. I request immediate intervention from the Government to provide compensation to

farmers who have suffered due to the wild boar damage and implement protective measures such as fencing or relocation strategies to safeguard their livelihoods.

(xix) Need to expedite recruitment process for appointment to the posts of Draughtsman and Barrack Store Supervisor in Military Engineering Services

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : केंद्र सरकार द्वारा देश के युवाओं को दिए जाने वाले रोजगार की समग्र स्थिति अपने ऐतिहासिक निचले स्तर पर है। वास्तव में रोजगार से संबंधित सरकार द्वारा कुछ चौंकाने वाले निर्णय रिपोर्ट किए जा रहे हैं, जो अत्यंत चिंता का विषय हैं। वर्ष 2021 में मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज (रक्षा मंत्रालय) द्वारा बैरक स्टोर सुपरवाइजर एवं ड्राफ्ट्समैन पद की संयुक्त वैकेंसी आयी थी, जिसकी परीक्षा और दस्तावेज सत्यापन का कार्य दिसंबर 2021 में पूर्ण हो गया था।

आरटीआई के जवाब में यह बताया गया कि दस्तावेज सत्यापन के आठ सप्ताह के बाद नियुक्ति जारी कर दी जाएगी। किंतु हैरानी की बात यह है कि इस परीक्षा की सारी प्रक्रिया के विवाद रहित होते हुए भी दस्तावेज सत्यापन के तीन वर्ष छह माह से अधिक का समय बीत जाने के उपरांत आज तक नियुक्ति जारी नहीं की गई। यहाँ तक कि विभाग के द्वारा इस संबंध में आफिशियल वेबसाइट पर कोई सूचना भी जारी नहीं की गई। विभाग एवं मंत्रालय के इस रवैये से सभी अभ्यर्थी दिग्भ्रमित एवं अंधकारमय भविष्य को लेकर चिंतित एवं कुंठित हैं। अतः रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि यथोचित कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश जारी करें ताकि इन युवाओं का भविष्य सुरक्षित हो सके।

(xx) Regarding damage to coconut plants due to attack of black headed caterpillars in Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai districts in Tamil Nadu

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI (TIRUVANNAMALAI): I wish to draw kind attention of Union Government of India towards the attack of Black Headed Caterpillar causing huge damage to coconut plants in Tirupattur & Tiruvannamalai District which comes under my Parliamentary Constituency, Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu.

Needless to say that coconut is the mainstay of the farmers living in Tirupattur & Tiruvannamalai District. Coconut is cultivated in the area covering 10,600 hectares of land, by 5800 farmers, thereby producing 954 lakhs nuts per year only in Tirupattur District. It is due to the above mention pest attack the coconut production is being drastically reduced. Therefore, I request Hon'ble Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to take necessary action to regulate the pest attack and also to give adequate compensation to the farmers at the earliest.

(xxi) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency is one of the 39 Lok Sabha constituencies in Tamil Nadu . It is unfortunate that this constituency does not have even a single Kendriya Vidyalaya so far. The total tribal population in Tamil Nadu is about 8 Lakh. Out of this, nearly 25% ie., 2 Lakh tribal people live in my Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency. They are traditional inhabitants of Kalvarayan Hills, Chinna Kalvarayan Hills, Shervaroys Hills and Pachamalai Hills of the Eastern Ghats. More than 60 per cent of the tribal people are living below poverty line. Article 46 of the Constitution requires the State to promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. To improve the literacy rate and educational standards of the tribal students especially the girls,

Government of Tamil Nadu is running many schools. In order to provide quality CBSE system of education and to make tribal students match with the students in cities and towns, they require Kendriya Vidyalayas. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Minister of Education to take necessary steps for opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency.

(xxii) Need to restore the original course of rivers Jeeta Dhar and Khando flowing in Bihar

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सुपौल जिला अंतर्गत निर्मली प्रखंड के कुनौली बाजार नेपाल सीमा के समीप अवस्थित है। नेपाल से आने वाली जीता धार एवं खांडो नदी भारत नेपाल सीमा के NO MAN'S LAND से होकर बिहार प्रदेश के सुपौल जिला के कुनौली पंचायत में प्रवेश करती है। उक्त दोनों नदिया अपने पुराने मार्ग को छोड़कर कुनौली पंचायत के कृषि योग्य भूमि एवं बाजार को प्रभावित करते हुए बहने लगी है जिससे सटे हुए कुनौली पंचायत, कमालपुर एवं डागमारा पंचायत के समग्र क्षेत्र को बाढ़ अवधि में बुरी तरह प्रभावित करती है जिससे जनजीवन एवं जानमाल को हर वर्ष काफी क्षति होती है। भीषण तबाही एवं नुकसान को बचाने हेतु बिहार सरकार के जल संसाधन विभाग द्वारा नदी की पुरानी धारा को पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु डी पी आर तैयार कर भारत सरकार के केंद्रीय जल आयोग को समर्पित किया जा चुका है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग, भारत सरकार के द्वारा इस योजना की स्वीकृति के लिए नेपाल सरकार का एन ओ सी अपेक्षित है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जनहित में अतिशीघ्र नेपाल सरकार से एन ओ सी उपलब्ध कराया जाय जिससे उक्त परियोजना का कार्य यथाशीघ्र शुरू किया जा सके।

(xxiii) Need to expedite construction of ROBs/RUBs in Machilipatnam and Vijayawada Divisions of South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): Railways taken

up removing all Level Crossings as a challenge and has been able to make a considerable progress in constructing ROBs/RUBs in the country. But, it is a fact that increasing traffic at LCs where earlier traffic used to be at manageable level now becoming unmanageable and become hurdles for seamless traffic. There are a few of such LCs fall in Machilipatnam and Vijayawada Division of SCR. SSE/P.Way/MTM, Machilipatnam, Vijayawada Division of SCR, after detailed review, found LC NOs. 09 (Ramavarappadu Gate), 12 (Gudlavalleru College Gate), 14 (Nidamanuru Gate), 16 (Gudalli Gate), 20 (Uppaluru Gate), 32 (Pedana Main Gaate), 38 (Chilakalapudi Gate), 43 (Medical College Gate), 44 (Gilkaladindi Gate) & 51(KTR College Gate) needs to be provided with ROBs. These fall under GDV-MTM Stations and Ramavarappadu and Gudivada Stations. Hence, I request Hon. Minister of Railways to take up these ROBs as they are very important for smooth flow of traffic early.

(xxiv) Need to provide compensation for land acquired for Green Field Highway along NH 744 in Kollam Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Land acquisition for Green Field Highway along NH 744 in my Parliamentary Constituency Kollam is standstill. The land acquisition process is not progressing. The 3A notification with regard to certain villages was expired. The construction and transaction of land were become idle due to the notification. The compensation for land acquisition is not yet released due to the lack of funds. There is administrative delay between Central Government and Government of Kerala regarding exemption of GST and royalty. Kerala Government decided to give exemption. It is reliably learnt that the

Union Government has not sanctioned the project till date and no final decision is taken regarding disbursement of compensation. It is highly necessary to disburse the compensation at the earliest.

माननीय सभापति : श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The hon. Minister is replying.

... (*Interruptions*)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : ऑनरेबल चेयरपर्सन सर, बजट के इम्पॉर्टेंट विषय पर डिस्कशन होने वाला है । ... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे बजट पर डिस्कशन होने दें । ... (व्यवधान) साढ़े तीन बजे विदेश मंत्री जी, जिस विषय पर ये एजिटेड हो रहे हैं, उसी विषय पर स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए आ रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) विदेश मंत्री जी सुओ-मोटो स्टेटमेंट देने वाले हैं । ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि बजट पर चर्चा होने दें । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज, आप लोग एक मिनट के लिए मेरी बात सुनिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह क्लियर किया है कि साढ़े तीन बजे माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी इस विषय पर सदन में स्टेटमेंट देंगे । ... (व्यवधान) तब तक के लिए सदन चलाने में आप सहयोग कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : साढ़े तीन बजे माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी आपके विषय के ऊपर यहां स्टेटमेंट रखेंगे । कृपया आप सदन चलाने में सहयोग कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही तीन बजकर तीस मिनट तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 9, डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान जी।

15.30½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Statements

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : महोदय, मैं प्राक्कलन समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'खेलो इंडिया योजना के निष्पादन की समीक्षा' विषय के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति (2020-21) के 8वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी प्राक्कलन समिति (2022-23) के 20वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय-एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की-गई-अंतिम कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।
- (2) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'सीजीएचएस के अंतर्गत विभिन्न पहलों का आंकलन' विषय के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति (2022-23) के 21वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी प्राक्कलन

समिति (2023-24) के 27वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय-एक और पांच में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की-गई-अंतिम कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

- (3) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'विभिन्न योजनाओं में दिशा समिति की भूमिका और निष्पादन की समीक्षा' विषय के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति (2022-23) के 19वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी प्राक्कलन समिति (2023-24) के 30वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय-एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की-गई-अंतिम कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to apprise ... (*Interruptions*)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वहाँ कमिटमेंट हो गया था, इसलिए कर दिया। आगे से हमेशा स्टेटमेंट लोक सभा में आएगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी।

15.32 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS-Contd.

(ii) Developments pertaining to deportation of Indian citizens from USA*

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to apprise the House of certain developments pertaining to deportation of Indians from the USA.

Sir, hon. Members are aware that people-to-people exchanges constitute the bedrock of our deepening ties with the United States. Indeed, more than any other relationship, mobility and migration has had a key role to play in enhancing its quality.

The House would also share the view of the Government that it is in our collective interest to encourage legal mobility and discourage illegal movement. In fact, illegal mobility and migration has many other associated activities, also of an illegal nature. Moreover, those of our citizens who are inveigled into illegal movement themselves become prey to other crimes. ... (*Interruptions*) They are trapped into both moving and working under inhumane conditions. Members are aware that unfortunately there have been even fatalities in the course of such illegal migration. Those who have returned have also testified to their harrowing experiences.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the obligation of all nations to take back their nationals, if they are found to be living illegally abroad. This is naturally subject to

* Placed in Library, See No. LT 1960-A /18/25.

an unambiguous verification of their nationality. ... (*Interruptions*) This is not a policy applicable to any specific country, nor indeed one only practised by India. It is a general accepted principle in international relations.

Sir, hon. Members would be aware that the process of deportation is not a new one, I repeat, the process of deportation is not a new one and has been ongoing for several years. ... (*Interruptions*) I would like to share with the House the details of deportation from the United States since 2009. Their numbers year-wise, are listed in my Statement.

Year	No. of Deportees
2009	734
2010	799
2011	597
2012	530
2013	515
2014	591
2015	708
2016	1303
2017	1024
2018	1180
2019	2042
2020	1889
2021	805
2022	862
2023	617
2024	1368
2025 (Until 5 Feb)	104

Sir, these are the numbers given by our Bureau of Immigration. The numbers for 2009 to 2014 from the Department of Homeland Security is much higher.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, deportations by the United States are organized and executed by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) authorities. The Standard Operating Procedure for deportation by aircraft used by ICE, that is effective from 2012, Sir, I repeat to you, these are procedures that came in 2012 provides for the use of restraints.

Sir, I have an American document of 2012 which lays out the restraint procedure. ... (*Interruptions*). I authenticate it and now I will lay it on the Table of the House.

Sir, however, we are informed by ICE that women and children are not restrained. ... (*Interruptions*)

15.35 hrs

At this stage Shri Benny Behanan, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shri S. Venkatesan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

Further, the needs of the deportees during transit related to food and other necessities including possible medical emergencies are attended to. During toilet breaks, deportees are temporarily unrestrained if needed in that regard.

This is applicable to chartered civilian aircraft as well as military aircraft ... (*Interruptions*) There has been no change from past procedure – I repeat, no change from past procedure – for the flight undertaken by the US on 5th February, 2025.... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, we are engaging the US Government to ensure that the returning deportees are not mistreated in any manner during the flight... (*Interruptions*) At the same time, the House will appreciate that our focus should be to crackdown strongly on the illegal migration industry, while taking steps to ease visas for the legitimate traveller... (*Interruptions*) On the basis of information provided by returning deportees about the agents and others involved, law enforcement agencies will take necessary preventive action.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आपसे आग्रह है कि केंद्रीय बजट पर सामान्य चर्चा है। आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप केंद्रीय बजट पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं? अगर केंद्रीय बजट पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, तो आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। मैं प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आपको जनता ने चुनकर भेजा है। आप महत्वपूर्ण बजट पर महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा कर सकते हैं, वित्तीय विषयों पर अपनी बात रख सकते हैं। अपने क्षेत्र के विकास की बात कर सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सामान्य बजट पर चर्चा करने से समाज में सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन किस प्रकार से लाया जा सकता है, इसके बारे में आप अपने अमूल्य सुझाव दे सकते हैं। क्या आप सामान्य बजट पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही कल शुक्रवार, दिनांक 7 फरवरी, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

15.38 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Friday, February 07, 2025/Magha 18, 1946 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	58
2	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	44
3	Shri Anand Bhadauria	49
4	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	41
5	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	53
6	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	45
7	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	43
8	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	42
9	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	59
10	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	45
11	Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel	47
12	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	46
13	Shri Malaiyarasan D	51
14	Shri Manish Jaiswal	54
15	Shri Manish Tewari	55
16	Shri Mitesh Patel Bakabhai	47
17	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	48
18	Shri P P Chaudhary	60
19	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	57
20	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	44
21	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	48
22	Shri Sudheer Gupta	42
23	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	50

24	Shri Vijay Baghel	52
25	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	56
26	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	59
27	Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman	52

(ii) Member-wise Index to Untarred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	609
2	Adv. Adoor Prakash	670, 484
3	Com. Selvaraj V	490
4	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	574
5	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	654, 465
6	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	605, 501
7	Dr. Bhola Singh	470, 649, 650
8	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	555
9	Dr. C M Ramesh	538
10	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	615
11	Dr. D. Purandeswari	655, 466, 540
12	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	482, 668
13	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	497, 470, 650
14	Dr. K Sudhakar	660, 473
15	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	690, 505
16	Dr. Lata Wankhede	651
17	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	486, 672
18	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	680, 493, 649
19	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	688, 508
20	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	515, 503
21	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	639
22	Dr. Prashant Yadaora Padole	661, 474
23	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	560, 649, 650
24	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	593

25	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	582
26	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	644
27	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	503
28	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	578
29	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	633
30	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	665, 650, 669
31	Md Abu Taher Khan	614
32	Md. Rakibul Hussain	627
33	Mr Pathan Yusuf	566
34	Ms Iqra Choudhary	502
35	Ms Mahua Moitra	543
36	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	518
37	Ms. S Jothimani	600
38	Prof. Sougata Ray	467, 648
39	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	654, 465
40	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	551, 648
41	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	585
42	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	536
43	Shri Aditya Yadav	468, 656
44	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	602
45	Shri Alok Sharma	511, 665, 649, 651
46	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	465, 654
47	Shri Amra Ram	577
48	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	496, 682
49	Shri Anil Firojiya	647
50	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	537

51	Shri Anto Antony	523, 501
52	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	579
53	Shri Anurag Sharma	666, 485, 477, 470
54	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	531
55	Shri Appalanaidu Kaliseti	637
56	Shri Arun Bharti	461
57	Shri Arun Govil	481, 686
58	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	592
59	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	567
60	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	599
61	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	549, 648
62	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	679
63	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	622
64	Shri Baijayant Panda	554
65	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	654, 465
66	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	485, 497, 651
67	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	463
68	Shri Balram Naik Porika	479
69	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	553
70	Shri Benny Behanan	635
71	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	477, 497, 650
72	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	654, 465
73	Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	618
74	Shri Bhojraj Nag	625, 485, 651, 665
75	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	653
76	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	594, 678, 666, 649
77	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	612

78	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	619
79	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	462
80	Shri C N Annadurai	658, 471, 636
81	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	534
82	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	530
83	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	497, 485
84	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	522
85	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantrao	652, 671
86	Shri Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar	607
87	Shri Damodar Agrawal	516, 688
88	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	511, 470
89	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	671, 652
90	Shri Dharambir Singh	616, 506
91	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	587
92	Shri Dilip Saikia	492, 678
93	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	648
94	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	506, 666, 649, 650
95	Shri Dulu Mahato	489, 676, 462
96	Shri Durai Vaiko	517
97	Shri Dushyant Singh	475, 662
98	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	590
99	Shri Eatala Rajender	530
100	Shri Eswarasamy K	533
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105	Shri Godam Nagesh	562, 653
106	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	526
107	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	653
108	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	586
109	Shri Hibi Eden	570
110	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	629
111	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	583
112	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	507, 603
113	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	563, 511, 603, 470, 650
114	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	532
115	Shri K C Venugopal	572
116	Shri K Radhakrishnan	597
117	Shri K Sudhakaran	569
118	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	520, 648
119	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	588
120	Shri Khagen Murmu	470, 485, 666, 650
121	Shri Kodikunnal Suresh	596
122	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	558
123	Shri Kripanath Mallah	568, 487
124	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	552, 555
125	Shri Kuldeep Indora	634, 512
126	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	657, 469
127	Shri Lumba Ram	604, 492, 470, 678, 650
128	Shri M K Raghavan	675, 488
129	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	498, 683
130	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	485, 497, 477, 666, 650
131	Shri Mani A	521

132	Shri Manickam Tagore B	624, 564
133	Shri Manoj Tiwari	485, 666
134	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	654, 465
135	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	546
136	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	540, 466, 655
137	Shri Murari Lal Meena	576
138	Shri Murasoli S	542
139	Shri N K Premachandran	641
140	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	511, 651
141	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	503
142	Shri Navaskani K	636, 658, 471
143	Shri Naveen Jindal	589
144	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	465, 654
145	Shri P C Mohan	477, 663, 650
146	Shri P P Chaudhary	674, 650
147	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	677, 491
148	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	573
149	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	519
150	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	665, 497, 651, 477
151	Shri Pradeep Purohit	575
152	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	571
153	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	665, 669, 650
154	Shri Praveen Patel	650, 669, 651, 666
155	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	580
156	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	584
157	Shri Raja A	557
158	Shri Raja Ram Singh	529

159	Shri Rajeev Rai	495
160	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	642
161	Shri Rajesh Verma	503
162	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	617
163	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	640
164	Shri Raju Bista	524
165	Shri Ram Shiromani Verma	610
166	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	581
167	Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar	608
168	Shri Ramprit Mandal	648
169	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	684, 500
170	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	541
171	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	503
172	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	665, 497, 485
173	Shri Robert Bruce C	472, 659
174	Shri S Jagathratchakan	561
175	Shri S Venkatesan	547, 501
176	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	465, 654
177	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	497, 470, 511
178	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	643, 497
179	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	501, 685
180	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	525
181	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	681, 494
182	Shri Saumitra Khan	611
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