

Eighteenth Series, Vol. VI No. 9

Thursday, February 13, 2025

Magha 24, 1946 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Fourth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VI contains Nos.1 to 10)

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No. 9 Thursday, February 13, 2025/ Magha 24, 1946 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 13, 2025/ Magha 24, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Starred Question No. 121

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्नकाल, क्वेश्चन नम्बर-121, श्री यदुवीर वाडियार जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

FUNDS ALLOCATION UNDER ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA***121. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:**

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated under the Atal Bhujal Yojana for the financial year 2025-26, State-wise, particularly for Karnataka;
- (b) the current status of ongoing projects aimed at recharging groundwater in drought-prone regions of Karnataka, district-wise;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to involve local communities in water conservation efforts; and
- (d) the measures introduced/likely to be introduced to ensure equitable water distribution for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

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

विवरण

(क): वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अटल भूजल योजना के लिए 1780.40 करोड़ रुपये की राशि परिकल्पित की गई है। अटल भूजल योजना के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न सूचकों के अंतर्गत निधियां जारी किया जाना सहभागी राज्यों की कार्य-निष्पादकता पर आधारित होता है।

(ख): कर्नाटक के 14 जिलों के 1199 ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्रों में अटल भूजल योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जबकि अटल भूजल योजना सहित विभिन्न केंद्रीय/राज्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत भूजल पुनर्भरण और संरक्षण गतिविधियों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, अटल भूजल योजना की प्रोत्साहनात्मक निधि से कुल 2478 कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं, जिसमें से 1707 कार्य को पूरा कर लिया गया है और 771 कार्य चल रहे हैं। इसका जिला-वार सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

(ग): अटल भूजल योजना का कार्यान्वयन सामुदायिक भागीदारी आधारित है। भूजल स्तर और उसकी प्रवृत्तियां, जल गुणवत्ता जैसी भूजल से जुड़ी सूचना के संग्रहण तथा प्रसार में समुदायों की भूमिका अहम होती है, जिससे भूजल से संबंधित मूल्यवान स्थानीय सूचना हासिल होती है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए उन लोगों को संबंधित उपकरणों और प्रक्रियाओं का उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। प्राप्त जानकारी और अनुभव के आधार पर, उन्हें आगे जल बजटिंग की बारीक समझ के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, जिससे उनकी पंचायत की विशिष्ट आवश्यकता और चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर प्रभावी, कार्यान्वयन योग्य जल सुरक्षा योजना तैयार करने में मदद मिलती है। इन योजनाओं को व्यापक विचार-विमर्श और भागीदारी के लिए ग्राम सभा में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सक्रिय निर्णय लेने में उनकी भूमिका को अहम बनाते हुए महिलाओं की अनिवार्य 33 प्रतिशत (न्यूनतम) भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करते हुए समाजिक समावेशन अपनाया जाता है। अन्य संबंधित योजनाओं का अभिसरण और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करते हुए सामुदायिक भागीदारी द्वारा भूजल प्रबंधन में एक समग्र और एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण को मजबूत करते किया जाता है। योजना के व्यापक लक्ष्यों के साथ एकजुटता रखते हुए,

समुदायों द्वारा जल-दक्ष प्रथाओं का अपनाया जाना भूजल संसाधनों की स्थिरता बनाए रखने में उनके सीधे योगदान को दर्शाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, स्थानीय भाषाओं में ही नियमित बैठकों/विचार-विमर्शों और सूचना के विभिन्न मोड, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी), जन-जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजना और पठनीय सामग्री विकसित करते हुए सामुदायिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाती है। प्रतिभागी राज्य द्वारा गैर-सरकारी संगठन जिला को कार्यान्वयन पार्टनर के रूप में शामिल किया जाता है, ताकि समुदायों के साथ प्रत्येक कदम पर मिलकर चलते हुए सरलता से कार्य किया जा सके। ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर, ग्राम जल एवं स्वच्छता समिति के सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, ताकि एक व्यापक, सूविज्ञ और जन भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

(घ): जल एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण, देश के कृषि, औद्योगिक और घरेलू उद्देश्यों के लिए जल का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित किए जाने सहित जल प्रबंधन पर पहल किए जाने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्यों की होती है।

फिर भी, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए भूजल के समान और विवेकानुसार आवंटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय जल नीति (2012) तैयार की गई है, जिसमें ऐसी कृषि प्रणाली विकसित करना परिकल्पित है जिससे कम से कम पानी का उपयोग करते हुए अधिक से अधिक लाभ हासिल करने के लिए सभी क्षेत्रों में भूजल और सतही जल का संयुक्त रूप से उपयोग किया जाए।

अटल भूजल योजना के तहत, समुदाय द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर जल बजट और जल सुरक्षा योजना बनाई जाती है जिसमें जल की उपलब्धता और मांग का आकलन किया जाता है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच अनुकूल जल आवंटन के लिए मांग/आपूर्ति पक्ष कार्यकलाप प्रस्तावित किए जाते हैं।

अनुबंध

अटल भूजल योजना का तहत किए गए कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला	अटल भूजल योजना के प्रोत्साहनात्मक निधियों के माध्यम से किए गए कार्यों की कुल संख्या	पूर्ण किए गए कार्य	चल रहे कार्य
1	बालाकोट	160	117	43
2	विजयनगर	78	53	25
3	बेलगावी	125	87	38
4	बेंगलुरु - ग्रामीण	178	149	29
5	चामराजनगर	60	39	21
6	चिकमगलूर	40	30	10
7	चिक्काबल्लापुर	359	185	174
8	चित्रदुर्ग	326	265	61
9	दावणगेरे	142	85	57
10	गदग	139	79	60
11	कोलार	244	152	92
12	हसन	136	96	40
13	रामनगर	70	54	16
14	तुमकुर	421	316	105
कुल		2478	1707	771

इन कार्यों में चेक डैम/बोल्डर चेक, मिट्टी के बांध/नाला बांध, कंटूर ट्रेंच, गोकट्टी, पर्कोलेशन टैंक/मिनी पर्कोलेशन टैंक, फार्म तालाब, टैंक भरने के लिए पाइपलाइन, मल्टी आर्च तकनीक डैम आदि का विनिर्माण कार्य शामिल हैं।

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR: Sir, the State of Karnataka ranks amongst the driest States. My Constituency and the surrounding districts have been significantly benefited by Atal Bhujal Yojana. The answer provided to us gave tremendous amount of information regarding the Yojana. ... (*Interruptions*)

However, the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report of 2022-23 identified significant delays in procurement of essential items with only 35.34 per cent of allocated funds utilised. ... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, hon. Speaker, what steps are being taken to expedite the procurement process and to ensure that Karnataka's ground water management infrastructure is adequately equipped to meet the present and future challenges. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, अटल भूजल योजना के तहत पूरे देश के करीब 150 जिले हैं। 150 जिलों में से, जहां सबसे ज्यादा प्रॉब्लम है, वैसे जिलों का हमने चयन किया है। हमने कर्नाटक में 14 जिले के 2,480 ब्लॉक्स में यह काम शुरू किया है और 1707 जगहों पर यह काम कम्प्लीट भी हो गया है। आप देखेंगे तो भूजल योजना में पहले जो करीब 16.84 वीसीएम भरण हो रहा था, अभी 18.74 वीसीएम का भरण उसके अंदर हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) भूजल के डॉक ज़ोन के अंदर जिस तरह से लोगों की प्रॉब्लम थी, जिसकी वजह से वहां पानी की क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं थी और पानी भी नहीं था।... (व्यवधान) वह एक 'डार्क ज़ोन' जैसा था। उसके बाद उसके लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक और केन्द्र सरकार से आर्थिक मदद लेकर तथा राज्यों से सहायता लेकर इसके लिए टेक्निकल सहायता देते हुए इसके ऊपर जो काम शुरू हुआ है, उससे कर्नाटक में और पूरे देश में पुनःभरण का बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ

है। उससे लाखों लोगों को फायदा हुआ है। धन्यवाद।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है। पहली बार चुनकर आए माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं। आप सदन में प्रश्न काल के अंदर नियोजित तरीके से गतिरोध पैदा करते हैं। यह अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है। आपने इतने साल शासन किया है। आप सदन में व्यवधान और गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैंने आपसे कहा है कि 12 बजे विषय को रखने देंगे, लेकिन आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बार मुझसे मिलकर कहा है कि प्रश्न काल के अंदर हमारे महत्वपूर्ण विषय होते हैं और आप महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सदन में नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। मंत्रीगण को जवाब नहीं देने देते। प्रश्न काल में सरकार की जवाबदेही तय होती है। यह संसद का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है।

मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप संसद की मर्यादाएं, परम्पराएं और परिपाटियों को बनाकर रखें। आप अच्छी परम्पराएं शुरू करें। मैं हर विषय पर और हर मुद्दे पर आपको बोलने की इजाजत दूंगा, लेकिन प्रश्न काल के अंदर किसी मुद्दे की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। यह संसद की नियम और परम्परा है। क्या आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं? आप सदन में नियोजित तरीके से गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं? आप माननीय सदस्यों का हक और अधिकार छिनना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 122 to 140****ON-TIME PERFORMANCE OF AIRLINES*****122. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:**

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

- (a) the details of on-time performance of all airlines in the country, airline-wise; and
- (b) the details of safety records of all airlines in the country?

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

- (a) The airline wise On Time Performance (OTP) of major scheduled domestic airlines submitted by four metros airports (i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad) to DGCA (Directorate General of Civil Aviation) month wise for the year 2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) During the last 3 years i.e. from Jan 2022 to till date, there has been only one accident to aircraft involving scheduled airlines. To ensure the safe operation of aircraft, DGCA has a robust mechanism in place wherein the compliance of safety regulations are constantly monitored through surveillances, spot check and regulatory audits. In addition special audits are also carried out as per the risk perceived. Findings of audits, surveillance and spot checks are followed up with the concerned operator for compliance. The observations are closed after due verification. Further the compliance of the action taken by the operator is

verified during the next audit/surveillance. In case of any violations/non-compliance to regulations detected during audit/surveillance, enforcement action including financial penalty is imposed by the DGCA.

STATEMENT

On time Performance of Major Scheduled Airlines for year 2024

Airlines	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Air Asia (AIX Connect)	60%	74%	83%	80%	75%	78%	70%	67%	70%	-	-	-
Air India	48%	56%	72%	72%	68%	61%	57%	66%	68%	66%	59%	68%
Akasa Air	72%	73%	84%	89%	86%	79%	64%	71%	62%	67%	66%	63%
Alliance Air	51%	48%	49%	49%	59%	59%	52%	55%	54%	54%	59%	56%
Indigo	60%	73%	81%	76%	73%	76%	62%	66%	69%	72%	75%	73%
Spice Jet	38%	59%	64%	64%	61%	46%	29%	31%	30%	64%	63%	62%
Vistara	68%	67%	77%	76%	82%	79%	65%	69%	69%	71%	79%	-

Note:

1. Vistara merged with Air India in the month of November, 2024
2. AIX Connect merged with Air India Express in the month of October, 2024

TOLL FRAUDS

***123. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

- (a) the measures that the Government currently has in place to detect and prevent fraud at toll plazas;
- (b) the frequency at which toll plaza systems are audited for security and operational integrity along with the mechanism available for the purpose thereof;
- (c) whether there are specific standards or certifications that toll plaza software must comply with to ensure robustness against tampering and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there are plans to upgrade the FASTag system to detect discrepancies or unauthorized software installations in real time and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the large-scale fraudulent operations, like the recent report of a scam spanning forty-two toll plazas in fourteen States were not detected earlier and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the manner in which the Government plans to address the systemic vulnerabilities exploited in this case; and
- (g) whether toll plaza operators and IT personnel are subjected to background checks before being employed, if so, the details thereof and the penalties or punitive actions enforced against toll plaza operators involved in fraud?

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

(a) Presently, approximately more than 98% of user fee collection takes place through FASTag under National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) program. All the FASTag transactions are processed in a secure ecosystem involving Toll Management System Software, Acquirer Bank at fee plaza, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) as Central Clearing House (CCH) and FASTag Issuer Bank. The transaction involves a transparent process wherein the deducted user fee (Toll) is informed to the highway users and recorded in a central repository. The Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system is designed such that no FASTag transaction can take place without the participation of all three stakeholders i.e., Acquirer Bank at user fee plaza, NPCI and Issuer Bank.

Further, the user fee collecting agencies are obligated to process the cash collection also through the Toll Management System of user fee plaza, so that a centralized record of all the collection (FASTag/Cash) is maintained. In terms of the contract entered in between NHAI and the fee plaza operator, the cash collected from Invalid/Non FASTag vehicles is to be shared equally between National Highway Authority of India (NHA) and the Toll Agency.

Also, monitoring of cash collection and exempted vehicles is part of half yearly internal audits of NHAI PIUs based on which corrective measures are taken to further improve the ETC penetration.

In addition to above, the Government has appointed System Integrators to monitor the user fee plaza operations 24X7 and to report to the Central Control Room of any suspicious activity occurring at the user fee plaza.

- (b) The System Integrators (SI) at user fee plazas are empaneled by Indian Highways Management Company Limited (IHMCL) for implementation of NETC program. Half yearly audit of user fee collection are being done by Internal Auditors of NHAI and also by Comptroller and Auditor General (CandAG).

In addition to above, to ensure operational integrity and transparency in user fee collection, NHAI vide Policy Circular dated 25.01.2024 has issued a Standard Operating Procedure for ensuring Operational Transparency in Tolling Operation to be followed by the Field Officers (Regional Officers and Project Directors). The SOP includes provisions of surprise checks at toll plazas and regular monitoring to ensure that all transactions at toll plazas (Cash/FASTag) are processed through the Toll Management System Software.

- (c) The empaneled System Integrators are mandated to get their Toll Management System (TMS) Software certified by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) every 12 months. As per the latest empanelment guidelines of IHMCL, the TMS software is also required to be certified by Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India.

Additionally, the empanelment guidelines of system integrators mention specific modules to be present in the TMS software.

There has been no breach in the ETC system which account for more than 98% of the user fee collection. However, it is reported that at Atraila Shiv Gulam fee plaza,

there was full cash collected, part of which was processed through an unauthorised handheld machine and not through the Toll Management System Software of the fee Plaza. Learning from this incident, NHAI aims to strengthen the cash collection process from invalid/non FASTag vehicles and additional surveillance is being contemplated to strictly monitor the count of vehicle passing through the fee plaza to tally it with the receipts at the toll plaza.

(d) NHAI is considering the installation of audit cameras at high-value toll plazas to independently monitor the accurate count and classification of passing vehicles using Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Additionally, NHAI has invited bids for the implementation of a FASTag and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR)-based barrier-free tolling system on a pilot basis at Gharaunda, Choryasi, Nemili, UER-II and Dwarka Expressway. This system enables user fee collection exclusively through FASTag. E-notices are proposed for Invalid/Non-FASTag vehicles, thus eliminating the cash collection from the toll collection process.

(e) Government has received some reports on fraudulent operations at user fee plazas. The matter is being investigated and strict action will be taken against those found guilty.

(f) NHAI has instructed field officers and the System Integrators to further improve the monitoring system and increase the surprise checks at the fee plazas.

(g) The necessary checks as per obligation of the Contract Agreement with Toll Agencies are implemented. In case of any non-compliance of the obligations including operational transparency by the Toll Operators, necessary penalties as per Contract Agreement are imposed, which includes debarment from NHAI for a period up to one year.

Further, NHAI strictly monitors the Contractual obligations of the Toll Collection Agencies. In past 7 agencies have been debarred/monetarily penalised for breach of Contractual Obligations including breach of Operational Transparency.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW EMRS IN KARNATAKA

***124. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:**

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to establish new Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Challakere of Chitradurga district in Karnataka;
- (b) the number of EMRS that have been functioning in Karnataka and the total student enrollments in the said State, district-wise;
- (c) the list of blocks in Karnataka with more than fifty per cent Scheduled Tribe (ST) population as per the 2011 Census;

(d) the details of the funds allocated for the construction and operation of EMRS in Karnataka; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the educational outcomes and employment opportunities for tribal students graduating from these EMRS?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM):

(a) In Union Budget of 2018-19, Government of India announced that to provide quality education to the tribal children in their own environment, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) will be established in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). The scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 17.12.2018.

As per the 2011 Census, no block in Chitradurga district meets the twin criteria for EMRS establishment. However, one EMRS in Hiriyur block was approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under Article 275(1) in 2010-11 and has been operational since 2016-17.

(b) There are 12 nos. of EMRSs operational in Karnataka State. The district wise status of EMRS is as under:-

S. No.	Name of District	No. of EMRSs functional	Total students enrolled
1	Ballari	1	366

2	Belagavi	1	447
3	Chamarajanagar	1	390
4	Chikkamagaluru	1	347
5	Chitradurga	1	382
6	Kalaburagi	1	331
7	Kodagu	1	340
8	Kolar	1	410
9	Mysuru	1	383
10	Raichur	1	404
11	Tumakuru	1	384
12	Yadgir	1	340

(c) As per census 2011, none of the Community Development (CD) blocks have more than fifty per cent Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

(d) Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was introduced in the year 1997-98 to provide quality upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level education to Scheduled Tribes (ST) students (Class 6th to 12th) in remote areas to enable them to access the best opportunities in education and to bring them at par with the general population. Prior to 2020-21, the scheme of EMRS was a component under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India and therefore no

separate budget allocation was made for the scheme of EMRS. All EMRSs in the State of Karnataka have been sanctioned under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), an autonomous organization under Ministry, manages and implements the scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS). 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 details of fund released to Karnataka State Society for operation of EMRS is as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
2020-21	2,495.83
2021-22	3,672.86
2022-23	1,529.92
2023-24	1,450.00
2024-25 (Till 31.01.2025)	3,050.00
Total	12,198.61

(e) NESTS has implemented various initiatives to improve the educational outcomes and equip tribal students with essential skills for future employment opportunities. These programs focus on emerging technologies, vocational education, competitive exam preparation, and career guidance, as detailed below:

1. **CBSE Affiliation for EMRSs:** Between 2018 and 2024, a total of 361 EMRSs secured affiliation with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). This affiliation ensures uniform curriculum implementation, standardized educational practices, and enhanced academic support across all schools. By aligning with CBSE standards, EMRSs provide students with improved learning outcomes, better access to national-level academic resources, and greater opportunities for higher education.

2.Amazon Future Engineering Program: In collaboration with Learning links Foundation, this program introduces students to emerging technologies such as block- based coding, artificial intelligence, coding, and block programming, fostering future-ready coding skills. The curriculum is tailored to inspire interest in technology and innovation, providing hands-on learning experiences. Through workshops, interactive sessions, and project-based learning, students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for future tech careers.

3.Vocational Education: Collaborating with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), NESTS integrates vocational education into the EMRS curriculum. These courses cover diverse fields such as agriculture, healthcare, hospitality, and information technology, aiming to equip students with practical

skills and industry-specific knowledge. By bridging academic learning with practical application, students gain employability skills that open doors to various career pathways, especially in sectors with high job potential.

4.Skill Labs under the SANKALP Project: In collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), NESTS has initiated the establishment of 400 skill labs in 200 EMRS campuses. These labs are equipped with advanced tools and technology, offering training in areas like robotics, electronics, carpentry, and digital fabrication. The hands-on learning environment encourages creativity, innovation, and an entrepreneurial mindset among students.

5.Digital Tutoring for IIT/NEET: Recognizing the challenges faced by tribal students in accessing quality coaching for competitive exams, NESTS partnered with PACE to provide digital tutoring. This initiative focuses on preparing students for national-level exams such as IIT-JEE and NEET, which are gateways to premier engineering and medical institutions in India. With expert tutors, customized learning modules, and regular assessments, students receive the academic support necessary to excel in these rigorous examinations.

6.TALASH: In collaboration with UNICEF and inspired by the NCERT "Tamanna" initiative, NESTS has implemented TALASH, a digitized platform accessible via a web portal. Through TALASH, students take an aptitude test that generates comprehensive career cards, outlining career paths and suggesting institutions best suited for their aspirations. The pilot project has been successfully tested in

four schools and is ready for rollout. In addition to psychometric testing and career counselling, the portal features two other key sections: Life Skills and Self-Esteem, alongside E-Learning materials for EMRS teachers, enhancing their ability to guide students effectively. The functionalities of these sections are outlined as follows:

a.Career Counselling: The digitalized psychometric assessment, inspired by "Tamanna," evaluates students' aptitudes in seven key areas: Language Aptitude (LA), Abstract Reasoning (AR), Verbal Reasoning (VR), Mechanical Reasoning (MR), Numerical Aptitude (NA), Spatial Aptitude (SA), and Perceptual Aptitude (PA). Based on these results, a report card is generated, providing career cards that guide students toward suitable career trajectories.

b.Life Skills: This section equips students with vital abilities, attitudes, and socio-emotional competencies, enabling them to make informed decisions, learn effectively, and lead healthy, productive lives. Life skills also empower students to become change agents in their communities, promoting mental well-being and supporting essential competencies such as literacy, numeracy, and digital literacy.

c.Self-Esteem: This module focuses on building students' self-confidence, self-worth, and positive self-image. It offers tools for managing emotions, developing resilience, and cultivating a growth mindset. EMRS teachers will be provided with self-learning materials to further develop students' emotional intelligence and overall well-being.

प्रमुख तेल विपणन कंपनियों के लिए कार्य योजना

*125. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार के पास देश की प्रमुख तेल विपणन कंपनियों जैसे इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड और भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के कार्यकरण के संबंध में कोई कार्य योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या इन कंपनियों ने निविदा प्रक्रिया के दौरान पेट्रोलियम तथा विस्फोटक सुरक्षा संगठन द्वारा जारी किए गए कई महत्वपूर्ण दिशानिर्देशों और पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड अधिनियम, 2006 के प्रावधानों की अनदेखी की है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस लापरवाही/निगरानी के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के विरुद्ध की गई/की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या वर्ष 2018 में भारत में तेल विपणन कंपनियों ने पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सड़क मार्ग से एलपीजी के बड़े पैमाने पर परिवहन से संबंधित निविदाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के मामले में एमएसएमई अधिनियम, 2012 से संबंधित दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों तथा नियमों एवं विनियमों की अनदेखी करके अनेक अवैध कार्य आदेश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणनकम्पनियाँ (ओएमसी) महारत्न उपक्रम हैं। वे वाणिज्यिक कम्पनियाँ बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित और सार्वजनिक रूप से सूचीबद्ध कम्पनियाँ हैं, जिन्हें अपने दिनप्रति-दिन के निर्णयों में पूर्ण रूप से प्रचालन स्वतंत्रता होती है। ओएमसी अपने सम्बन्धित बोर्डों के निर्णयों के आधार पर अपनी लघु, मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक कार्ययोजनाएँ तैयार करती हैं। -

सरकार समय समय पर जारी सार्वजनिक उद्यम विभाग के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार प्रशासित अपने-वार्षिक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) प्रणाली के माध्यम से इन ओएमसीज के निष्पादन की समीक्षा और निगरानी करती हैं।

(ग) से (ङ): माल और सेवाओं की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए निविदाओं और संविदाओं से जुड़ी प्रक्रियाएँ ओएमसीज के वाणिज्यिक निर्णय हैं और ये पूरी तरह से उनके अधिकार-क्षेत्र और दक्षता के अधीन हैं और इसीलिए वे उन पर उचित निर्णय लेते हैं।

ओएमसीज निविदाओं और संविदाओं में पेट्रोलियम और विस्फोटक सुरक्षा संगठन (पीईएसओ), तेल उद्योग सुरक्षा निदेशालय (ओआईएसडी), पेट्रोलियम प्राकृतिक गैस नियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) और अन्य सभी सांविधिक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी नियमों/विनियमों/दिशा-निर्देशों/मानकों को मानती हैं और अनुपालन करती हैं। वर्ष 2018 में अंतिम रूप दिए गए थोक एलपीजी परिवहन निविदाओं में विभिन्न खण्डों यथा, वैध पीईएसओ अनुज्ञप्ति की आवश्यकता - पीईएसओ अनुमोदित टैंक-ड्राइंगों को-प्रस्तुत करना और उचित एक्सॉस्ट वेल्डिंग और स्पार्क अरेस्टर का इंस्टालेशन जैसे सुरक्षा मानदंडों का अनुपालन करना आदि शामिल किया गया था।

ओएमसीज ने पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय को बताया है कि ओएमसीज द्वारा वर्ष 2018 में जारी एलपीजी के थोक परिवहन निविदाओं में एमएसएमई अधिनियम, न्यायालयी आदेशों और उस समय लागू विनियमों का पूरी तरह से अनुपालन किया गया। तत्पश्चात्, दिनांक से प्रभावी 01.09.2018 संविदा को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद, कई ट्रांसपोर्टर्स से शिकायत मिली कि कुछ ट्रांसपोर्टर्स द्वारा एमएसएमई प्रावधानों का कथित रूप से दुरुपयोग किया गया है। इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए, ओएमसीज ने सात या उससे अधिक टैंक ट्रकों के साथ एमएसई श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत बोली लगाने-वाले ट्रांसपोर्टर्स को निर्देश दिया कि वे अपने एमएसई प्रमाणपत्र को एमएसएमई अधिकारियों द्वारा समाप्त करने के लिए ओएमसीज द्वारा 'कारण बताओ' नोटिस दिया गया। प्रत्युत्तर में, प्रभावित ट्रांसपोर्टर्स

ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में एक वाद दायर किया। उच्च न्यायालय ने उद्योग आयुक्त, दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र को इन ट्रांसपोर्टों के एमएसएमई प्रमाणपत्रों के पुनर्सत्यापन करने का निर्देश दिया। जिन ट्रांसपोर्टों ने पुनर्सत्यापन प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त कर लिए थे, उन्हें प्रचालन जारी रखने की अनुमति दी गई।

उड़ान योजना के तहत विमानपत्तनों का विकास

***126. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:**

डॉ शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उड़ान योजना के तहत धालभूमगढ़ विमानपत्तन के विकास से संबंधित कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसके तहत क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उक्त विमानपत्तन के विकास से संबंधित कार्य को पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है और इसके किस तारीख तक पूरा होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) क्या सरकार 'उड़ान' योजना का विस्तार करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को कुल कितनी अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया गया है;

(ङ) महाराष्ट्र सहित देश भर में उक्त योजना के तहत वर्तमान में कुल कितने शहर सम्मिलित किए गए हैं; और

(च) महाराष्ट्र में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित ऐसे शहरों को प्रदान की जा रही विमान सेवाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू):

(क) और (ख): झारखंड में धालभूमगढ़, बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए उड़ान दस्तावेज में असेवित हवाईअड्डों की सूची में उपलब्ध है। योजना के अंतर्गत बोली प्रक्रिया के पांच दौर पूरे होने तक, अब तक किसी भी एयरलाइन बोलीदाता ने झारखंड के धालभूमगढ़ हवाईपट्टी से आरसीएस उड़ानें परिचालित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। उड़ान एक बाजार-संचालित चल रही योजना है, जिसमें और अधिक गंतव्यों/स्टेशनों और मार्गों को कवर करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया आयोजित की जाती है। इच्छुक एयरलाइनें विशेष मार्गों पर मांग के अपने आकलन के आधार पर उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत बोली लगाने के समय अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। कोई हवाईअड्डा जो उड़ान योजना के लिए आवंटित मार्गों में शामिल हो और जिसे उड़ान परिचालन आरंभ करने के लिए उन्नयन/विकास की आवश्यकता हो, उसे 'असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार' योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित किया जाता है। यदि कोई एयरलाइन भावी बोली प्रक्रिया में धालभूमगढ़ हवाईपट्टी को जोड़ने वाली आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए वैध प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती है, तो उस पर उड़ान योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

हालांकि, धालभूमगढ़ हवाईअड्डे को विकसित करने के लिए वर्ष 2019 में भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) और झारखंड सरकार के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे और धालभूमगढ़ एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड नामक एक संयुक्त उद्यम का गठन किया गया था। झारखंड सरकार द्वारा वन और वन्यजीव क्लियरेंस प्राप्त की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा एएआई को बाधा मुक्त मि सौंपे जाने के पश्चात भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण हवाईअड्डे का विकास शुरू कर देगा।

(ग) और (घ): जी हां, सरकार ने 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए संशोधित उड़ान योजना आरंभ करने की घोषणा की है।

(ङ) और (च): आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत बोली प्रक्रिया के पांच दौर पूरे हो चुके हैं और आज की तारीख तक देश भर में 88 असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों (13 हेलीपॉर्टों और 2 वॉटर एयरोड्रोमों सहित) को जोड़ने वाले 619 आरसीएस मार्ग परिचालित हो चुके हैं। उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत

अब तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 06 हवाईअड्डे और 105 मार्ग प्रचालनरत हो चुके हैं। वर्तमान में प्रचालित मार्गों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्तमान में महाराष्ट्र में आरसीएस-उडान के अंतर्गत प्रचालित मार्ग

क्रम संख्या	चरण	एफडब्ल्यू/एच/सी प्लेन	प्रस्थान	आगमन
1.	1	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	कांडला
2.	1	फिक्स्ड-विंग	कांडला	मुंबई
3.	1	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नांदेड़	हैदराबाद
4.	1	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हैदराबाद	नांदेड़
5.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नासिक	दिल्ली
6.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	दिल्ली	नासिक
7.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	कोल्हापुर	बैंगलोर
8.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	बैंगलोर	कोल्हापुर
9.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	कोल्हापुर	हैदराबाद
10.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हैदराबाद	कोल्हापुर
11.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नासिक	अहमदाबाद

क्रम संख्या	चरण	एफडब्ल्यू/एच/सी प्लेन	प्रस्थान	आगमन
12.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	अहमदाबाद	नासिक
13.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नासिक	हैदराबाद
14.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हैदराबाद	नासिक
15.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नासिक	अहमदाबाद
16.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	अहमदाबाद	नासिक
17.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	प्रयागराज
18.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	प्रयागराज	मुंबई
19.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	कोल्हापुर	हैदराबाद
20.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हैदराबाद	कोल्हापुर
21.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	दरभंगा
22.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	दरभंगा	मुंबई
23.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नासिक	हैदराबाद
24.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हैदराबाद	नासिक
25.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	कोल्हापुर	तिरुपति
26.	2	फिक्स्ड-विंग	तिरुपति	कोल्हापुर

क्रम संख्या	चरण	एफडब्ल्यू/एच/सी प्लेन	प्रस्थान	आगमन
27.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	बेलगाम
28.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	बेलगाम	मुंबई
29.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	दुर्गापुर
30.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	दुर्गापुर	मुंबई
31.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	जलगांव	मुंबई
32.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	जलगांव
33.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	कोल्हापुर	मुंबई
34.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	कोल्हापुर
35.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	बेलगाम
36.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	बेलगाम	मुंबई
37.	4	फिक्स्ड-विंग	गोंदिया	हैदराबाद
38.	4	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हैदराबाद	गोंदिया
39.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	केशोद
40.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	केशोद	मुंबई
41.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नागपुर	बेलगाम

क्रम संख्या	चरण	एफडब्ल्यू/एच/सी प्लेन	प्रस्थान	आगमन
42.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	बेलगाम	नागपुर
43.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	पुणे	भावनगर
44.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	भावनगर	पुणे
45.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	कोल्हापुर	मुंबई
46.	3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	कोल्हापुर
47.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नागपुर	किशनगढ़
48.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	किशनगढ़	नागपुर
49.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	पुणे	किशनगढ़
50.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	किशनगढ़	पुणे
51.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नांदेड़	अहमदाबाद
52.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	अहमदाबाद	नांदेड़
53.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नांदेड़	बैंगलोर
54.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	बैंगलोर	नांदेड़
55.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नांदेड़	हिंडन
56.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हिंडन	नांदेड़

क्रम संख्या	चरण	एफडब्ल्यू/एच/सी प्लेन	प्रस्थान	आगमन
57.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नांदेड़	हैदराबाद
58.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हैदराबाद	नांदेड़
59.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	जलगांव	न्यू गोवा (मोपा)
60.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	न्यू गोवा (मोपा)	जलगांव
61.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	जलगांव	हैदराबाद
62.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	हैदराबाद	जलगांव
63.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	जलगांव	पुणे
64.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	पुणे	जलगांव
65.	5.3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	जलगांव	मुंबई
66.	5.3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	मुंबई	जलगांव
67.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	नांदेड़	पुणे
68.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	पुणे	नांदेड़
69.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	सिंधुदुर्ग	पुणे
70.	5.0	फिक्स्ड-विंग	पुणे	सिंधुदुर्ग
71.	5.3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	जलगांव	अहमदाबाद

क्रम संख्या	चरण	एफडब्ल्यू/एच/सी प्लेन	प्रस्थान	आगमन
72.	5.3	फिक्स्ड-विंग	अहमदाबाद	जलगांव

INDUSFOOD 2025

***127. SHRI TAPIR GAO:**

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

- (a) the manner in which the 8th edition of the Indusfood 2025 would contribute to advance the agricultural practices in the country;
- (b) whether there are any incentives or programmes to support the Indian companies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the long-term impacts expected from the Indusfood 2025 on the Indian food and beverage industry and global trade relations?

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

(a): The 8th edition of Indus Food 2025 was organized by Trade Promotion Council of India (TPCI) from 8th to 10th January, 2025. The event was supported by Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6.00 crores under the Scheme for Market Access Initiative (MAI). Investment

Promotion events such as World Food India (WFI) organized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Aahaar by India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) and Indus Food etc., are offering a platform for the Indian Food and Beverage Companies to exhibit their products and connect with importers, distributors and retailers worldwide.

(b) and (c): In order to ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector Umbrella Scheme “Pradhan MantriKisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)”, Central Sector “Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI)” and Centrally sponsored “PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)” Scheme. Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy to entrepreneurs for setting up such industries across the country. The projects are selected for assistance on the basis of Expression of Interest (EoI) issued from time to time.

Ministry has approved 1646 projects, as on 31.12.2024, having project cost of Rs. 31,858.53 Cr with approved grants-in-aid/ subsidy of Rs 9,110.08 Cr and private investment of Rs 22,748.45 Cr under corresponding component schemes of PMKSY.

A total of 1,16,148 micro food processing enterprises has been approved as on 31.12.2024 for credit linked subsidy and 3,13,218 members of Self Help Groups supported for seed capital amounting of Rs. 1042.06 Cr. in rural and urban areas of the country under PMFME Scheme.

A total of 171 proposals under different categories of PLISFPI scheme have been approved as on 31.12.2024 and a total subsidy of Rs 1084.01 Cr has been disbursed so far.

(d): Investment promotion events, such as Indusfood etc., are expected to boost business and strengthen India's presence in the international market by driving the adoption of advanced technologies, promoting sustainable practices, and enhancing product quality to meet global standards.

INCENTIVES FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

***128. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a) the measures being taken by the Government to promote the adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) across the country;
- (b) whether the Government is providing any incentives to EV owners, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps undertaken to improve EV charging infrastructure on National Highways;
- (d) the total number of public EV charging stations installed so far; and
- (e) whether the Government has set any targets for the establishment of EV charging stations along highways and major roads, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) 1. Government in the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has formulated following schemes to incentivise and promote the adoption of Electric Vehicles:

(i) PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme: PM E-DRIVE Scheme has been notified on 29th September 2024 for promotion of electric mobility and to reduce dependence of fossil fuels in the country. The scheme has an outlay of ₹10,900 Crore over a period of two years from 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2026. The Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024 implemented for the period of 06 months, from 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024, is subsumed in the PM E-DRIVE scheme. This scheme aims to incentivise sale of e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-Ambulances, and e-buses. The scheme also supports development of charging infrastructure and upgradation of vehicle testing agencies.

(ii) Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry (PLI-Auto): Government on 15th September 2021 approved PLI-Auto Scheme, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products with a budgetary outlay of ₹25,938 Crore.

(iii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for manufacturing Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC): Government on 12th May, 2021 approved PLI-ACC in order to promote manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of

₹18,100 Crore. The scheme envisages to establish a cumulative ACC battery manufacturing capacity of 50 GWh.

(iv) Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme Phase-II (FAME-II): FAME-II was implemented for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of ₹11,500 Crore. Under FAME-II, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) was introduced with the objective of domestic manufacturing of electric vehicles, its assemblies/ sub-assemblies and parts/sub-parts thereby increasing the domestic value addition.

(v) PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme: This Scheme notified on 28th October 2024, has an outlay of ₹3,435.33 Crore and aims to support deployment of more than 38,000 electric buses. The objective of scheme is to provide payment security to e-bus operators in case of default by Public Transport Authorities (PTAs).

(vi) Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI): This scheme was notified on 15th March 2024 to promote the manufacturing of electric cars in India. This scheme requires applicants to invest a minimum of ₹4150 Crore and to achieve a minimum Domestic Value Addition (DVA) of 25% at the end of the third year and DVA of 50% at the end of the fifth year.

2. Government in the Ministry of Power (MoP) has issued Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure-2024, dated 17th September 2024, outline standards and protocols to create connected and

interoperable EV charging infrastructure network which includes Battery Swapping/Charging stations.

3. The following steps have been taken by the Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) to promote adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country:

(i) Notification issued vide S.O. 5333(E) dated the 18th October, 2018, has granted exemption from the requirements of permit to the battery operated transport vehicles.

(ii) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 525(E) dated the 2nd August, 2021 has exempted Battery Operated Vehicles from the payment of fees for the purpose of issue or renewal of registration certificate and assignment of new registration mark.

(iii) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 302(E) dated the 18th April, 2023 to issue All India Tourist Permit for battery operated vehicles without payment of any permit fee.

(iv) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 167(E) dated the 1st March, 2019 for retrofitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and their compliance standards shall be as per Automotive Industry Standards (AIS) 123.

(v) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 749(E) dated the 7th August, 2018, has notified the registration mark for Battery Operated Vehicles to be in Yellow colour on Green background for the transport vehicles and, for all other cases, in White colour on Green background.

(vi) An advisory dated 12th August, 2020 has been issued to all States and UTs regarding sale and registration of two wheeled Electric Vehicles without batteries.

(c) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), through National Highways Logistics Management Limited (NHLML) envisions development of Wayside Amenities at approximate intervals of 40-60 km along National Highways and Expressways. EV Charging Stations (EVCS) have been provisioned as mandatory facility on these WSAs.

So far 50 WSAs having EV charging facilities are operational. Presently, Government has targeted to award around 700 Wayside Amenities. Out of 700 WSAs planned, 458 have been awarded, of which 90 are operational.

(d) and (e) 1. Under FAME-II Scheme a subsidy support of Rs.800 Crore had been sanctioned in March 2023 to three Oil marketing companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) for setting up 7,432 public charging stations (PCS) at their Retail Outlets (ROs) across the country. As of 01.01.2025, OMCs have installed 4523 number of EVCS at their Retails Outlets (ROs) under FAME Scheme out of which 251 EVCS has been energized.

Further, MHI sanctioned an additional Rs.73.50 Crore for installation of 980 Public Charging stations in March 2024. In addition, 400 charging stations have also been sanctioned in various states.

2. 26,367 Public EV Charging Stations has been deployed across the Country.

The State / UT wise deployed Public EV Charging Stations (PCS) is detailed as under.

S. No.	State Name	No. of PCS
1	Andaman and Nicobar	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	614
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44
4	Assam	311
5	Bihar	393
6	Chandigarh	14
7	Chhattisgarh	290
8	Delhi	1951
9	Goa	155
10	Gujarat	1008
11	Haryana	808
12	Himachal Pradesh	114
13	Jammu and Kashmir	157

14	Jharkhand	277
15	Karnataka	5879
16	Kerala	1288
17	Ladakh	1
18	Lakshadweep	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	942
20	Maharashtra	3842
21	Manipur	50
22	Meghalaya	43
23	Mizoram	13
24	Nagaland	36
25	Odisha	550
26	Puducherry	42
27	Punjab	607
28	Rajasthan	1285
29	Sikkim	11
30	Tamil Nadu	1495

31	Telangana	976
32	Tripura	54
33	UT OF DandNH AND DandD	6
34	Uttar Pradesh	2113
35	Uttarakhand	202
36	West Bengal	791
Total		26,367

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN KURNOOL DISTRICT

***129. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

- (a) the details of the irrigation projects currently underway in Kurnool district under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSYAIBP) along with their locations and the estimated irrigation potential they aim to create;

- (b) the details of the measures being implemented to enhance the efficiency of existing irrigation systems in Kurnool district under PMKSY;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for projects in Kurnool district under PMKSYAIBP; and
- (d) the details of the current status of ongoing projects implementation along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken to address any challenges or bottlenecks in executing the approved projects in the district?

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

(a) Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP), currently there is no project underway in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing centrally sponsored scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the country including Andhra Pradesh from the year 2015-16. PDMC was implemented as a component of PMKSY during the year 2015-16 to 2021-22. From the year 2022-23, PDMC is being implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency in the agriculture sector by promoting appropriate technological interventions like drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies and encourage the farmers to use water saving and conservation technologies. The Government provides 55% subsidy for small and marginal farmers and 45% subsidy for other farmers for installation of drip and sprinkler

systems. From 2015-16 to 2024-25, total area of 9.8 lakh hectare has been covered under micro irrigation through this scheme in Andhra Pradesh, which includes 90,274 hectare in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) There is no project approved under PMKSY-AIBP in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

TAP WATER CONNECTIONS PROVIDED UNDER JJM

***130. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:**

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

- (a) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) meets its target of providing tap water connections to all rural households between Financial Years 2019-20 and 2024-25;
- (b) the details of the challenges faced by the Government in implementing JJM in 2024; and
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address these challenges?

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

(a) to (c): Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore

(16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 10.02.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.22 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of more than 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.45 Crore (79.79%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

So far, 11 States/ UTs viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab and Telangana, AndN Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu and Puducherry have reported that they have provided tap water connection to all rural households in the respective State/ UT. State/ UT-wise and year-wise details of tap water connections as on 10.02.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement** .Further, the State/ UT-wise status of tap water connection provided under the Mission in rural areas is in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate and maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay

in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are a few of the problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission.

To address the challenges holistically and overcome these, Government of India has taken a number of steps, inter alia including implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through M/o Finance for financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects; nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances; setting up of State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) and District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) and implementation of “Nal Jal Mitra Programme” for ensuring availability of skilled local persons at village level to bridge the gap in availability of technical skill sets and of HR for programme management;

Under the Mission, States have been advised for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, reuse of greywater, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 15th Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc.

Further, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign aiming to encourage water conservation at grass-root levels with people's participation was launched in 2019 in 256 water stressed districts of the country. Moreover, recognizing the importance of sustainable water management especially for

drinking water availability, JSA-CTR was implemented with the theme “Source Sustainability for Drinking Water” in 2023. Similarly, in 2024, JSA was implemented with the theme "Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti" emphasizing the pivotal role played by women in the field of water conservation.

STATEMENT

JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households as on 10.02.2025

(Number in lakhs)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	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	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	A and N 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.	DNH and DD	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	88.26	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	37.85	1.21	90.81
18.	Tamil Nadu	125.28	21.76	17.37	88.95	71.00	110.71	88.37
19.	Maharashtra	146.81	48.44	32.99	81.16	55.28	129.60	88.28
20.	Uttar Pr.	267.24	5.16	1.93	229.03	85.70	234.19	87.64
21.	Tripura	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.13	81.69	6.38	84.95
22.	Karnataka	101.32	24.51	24.19	59.81	59.03	84.32	83.22
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.	J and K	19.24	5.75	29.92	9.80	50.95	15.55	80.87
26.	Chhattisgarh	50.04	3.20	6.39	37.01	73.97	40.21	80.36
27.	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.59
28.	Odisha	88.70	3.11	3.50	64.67	72.92	67.78	76.42
29.	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.72	41.58	70.46	73.76
30.	Madhya Pr.	111.89	13.53	12.09	61.75	55.19	75.28	67.28
31.	Rajasthan	107.77	11.74	10.89	47.93	44.47	59.67	55.36
32.	Jharkhand	62.56	3.45	5.52	30.74	49.14	34.19	54.66
33.	West Bengal	175.57	2.15	1.22	93.51	53.26	95.66	54.48
34.	Kerala	70.80	16.64	23.51	21.76	30.74	38.41	54.25
	Total	19,36.88	3,23.63	16.71	12,21.82	63.08	15,45.45	79.79

Source: JJM – IMIS

HH: Households

FUNDS FOR PMKSY

***131. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned and disbursed the funds as Union Government's share for the Centrally sponsored scheme-Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of waterbodies to take up waterbodies restoration across Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and various districts under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds utilised during the last ten years and the current year under this scheme and other earlier schemes also?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India launched a pilot scheme titled “Repair, Renovation, and Restoration of Water Bodies” in January 2005 (X Plan) to restore water bodies directly linked to agriculture. The main objective of the pilot scheme was to restore and augment the storage capacities of water bodies and to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential.

Following the success of the pilot scheme, two schemes of RRR, one with domestic support and other with external assistance were launched during XI Plan (2007-12). The scheme with external assistance was implemented by the Department of Economic Affairs.

The continuation of the Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies during the XII Plan (2012-17) was approved by the Union Government in September 2013. However, in 2015-16, the Government of India approved the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) scheme by consolidating several ongoing initiatives, including the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Rejuvenation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), and the Micro Irrigation component of On Farm Water Management (OFWM). The primary objective of PMKSY is to enhance physical access to water for farms, expand cultivable areas under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, and promote sustainable water conservation practices.

Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) is one of the key components of PMKSY. The Surface Minor Irrigation and RRR of Water Bodies schemes were incorporated as part of PMKSY-HKKP for implementation during 2016-2021, with an outlay of Rs. 3550 crores. The ongoing SMI and RRR of Water Bodies schemes, which were considered for central assistance during the XI and XII Plans, were also continued under PMKSY-HKKP.

Further, Government of India has also approved the continuation of PMKSY with HKKP as one of its components for the period 2021-2026. The Surface Minor Irrigation and RRR of Water Bodies schemes have been included under PMKSY-HKKP with an outlay of Rs. 4580 crores. Details of the central assistance provided under PMKSY-HKKP for RRR of Water Bodies schemes to the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu during the last ten years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Year wise details of central assistance released for RRR of Water Bodies schemes											
(Rs. In crore)											
FY State	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Andhra Pradesh					2.70						
Tamil Nadu		9.22			7.03	16.75	1.25	17.43	27.70	49.60	5.26
Telangana		44.88		59.68							
Total		54.10		59.68	9.73	16.75	1.25	17.43	27.70	49.60	5.26

STATUS OF 'HAR GHAR NAL SE JAL' SCHEME

***132. SHRI LAXMIKANT PAPPU NISHAD:**

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

- (a) Whether the 'Har Ghar Nal Se Jal' Scheme is for the entire country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) The monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government for the said scheme;
- (c) The status of completion of the said scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, district/ block/ panchayat – wise;
- (d) Whether the contractor is bound by any performance guarantee and if so, the details thereof indicating the administrative authority who deals with deficiency in services; and
- (e) The vigilance action taken/ proposed to be taken against erring contractor, panchayat, block, district and State authorities for embezzlement of funds and other corrupt practices?

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

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

Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs, in August 2019. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs by providing technical and financial assistance under JJM.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of JJM, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of the mission in August 2019, only 3.23 crore rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 10.02.2025, around 12.22 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 19.37 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.45 crore (79.79%) rural households are reported to have tap water supply.

(b) Govt. of India has been regularly reviewing the implementation of JJM in States/ UTs. Several meetings including conferences, workshops, review meetings through video conferences, field visits, etc. are held from time to time for capacity building and knowledge sharing, to provide technical support, etc. Review meetings are conducted at the levels of Hon'ble Union Minister, Secretary to Govt. of India, Chief Secretary and Senior officers. During these reviews, States/ UTs are advised to expedite the implementation of JJM in the States/UTs. Under JJM, technology is utilized to ensure transparency and accountability. Physical and financial progress is reported on JJM–Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS) and all tap water connections

provided, are to be linked with Aadhar number of the head of the household. Provisions have also been made for geo-tagging of assets created under the JJM, and third-party inspection to check the quality of work. In addition, Mobile App, Water Quality Monitoring Information System (WQMIS), Sensor-based IoT devices, etc. are also being used for monitoring purposes. Further, as per operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM, a third-party functionality assessment is also carried out by the Government of India across the States/UTs. Reports are shared with the States/ UTs for taking corrective action, if any.

(c) As reported by the state of Uttar Pradesh, at the start of JJM in the state on 15.08.2019, only 5.16 lakh (1.93%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 2.29crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 2.67crore rural households in state, the provision of tap water supply is available to approximately 2.34crore (87.64%) rural households.

Similarly, as reported by the State of Bihar, at the start of JJM in the state on 15.08.2019, only 3.16 lakh (1.89%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 1.57 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 1.67crore rural households in state, the provision of tap water supply is available to approximately 1.60crore (95.71%) rural households.

The district/block/ village-wise status of physical progress under JJM in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, is available on JJM dashboard at: <https://eajshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>.

(d)and (e): Drinking Water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under JJM, lies with SWSM/ PHED/ RWS Department of respective State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

As per operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM, State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC), headed by Chief Secretary/ Addl. Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/ Secretary in-charge of Public Health Engineering (PHE)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) Department, approves the schemes/ projects being taken up under JJM. District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) provides administrative approval of in-village water supply schemes/projects at district level as per powers devolved by SWSM.

Thereafter, SWSM/ PHED/ RWS Department of respective State/UT Governments gets the work implemented through contractors after following due process of tendering as per their respective procurement rules.

Further, under JJM, complaints regarding embezzlement of funds and financial irregularities are handled and disposed at State/ UT level. Such matters/ representations thus received in this Department so far have been forwarded to the State Government for taking appropriate corrective measures, if any.

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL DAM SAFETY AUTHORITY

***133. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

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

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has mandated the Union Government to constitute the National Dam Safety Authority and conduct a safety audit of the dams in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the States where such safety audit has been conducted;
- (c) whether the safety audit of Mullaperiyar dam is in the list and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether the Government proposes to conduct an audit at Mullaperiyar dam at the earliest and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) No. Pursuant to the provisions of the Dam Safety Act 2021, the Central Government, after the passage of the Dam Safety Act 2021 by the Parliament in December 2021, established the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) in February 2022 for overseeing dam safety activities across the country and to implement the policy, guidelines and standards evolved by the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) for proper surveillance, inspection and maintenance of specified dams.

Responsibility to ensure the safety of dams, including their operation and maintenance, rests primarily with dam owners, which are mostly the State Governments and Central/State Public Sector Units.

Further, as per section 31 of the Dam Safety Act 2021, every owner of a specified dam has been mandated to undertake annually, through their Dam Safety Units, a pre-monsoon and post- monsoon inspection in respect of each specified dam and to forward the inspection report to the concerned State Dam Safety Organization, which further analyses the report and provide comments on safety, deficiency and remedial measures, if any, to the owner of the specified dam.

Accordingly, the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections of all the specified dams including the Mullaperiyar dam are being carried out by their Dam Safety Unit, constituted for that purpose.

Dam Safety Act, 2021 also mandates the comprehensive dam safety evaluation of each of the specified dam by an independent panel of experts. As per Section 38 of the Act, the responsibility for carrying out the comprehensive safety audit of dams rests with the dam owners and States only. Responsibility of conducting the comprehensive dam safety evaluation of the Mullaperiyardam rests with the Water Resources Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, being the owner of this dam.

SPEED MONITORING ON NHS

***134. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:**

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to detect over-speeding of vehicles;
- (b) the actions taken against the frequent offenders in over-speeding cases;
- (c) whether two-wheeler users are the victims in most cases, if so, the steps taken to manage this unfortunate situation; and
- (d) whether the Government would bring about any comprehensive policy to help to reduce the number of fatalities and improve the number of detection due to rule violations, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is the principal instrument through which road transport is regulated in the country. The same has been amended first time in a comprehensive way by the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019, passed by the Parliament and published in the Gazette of India on 9th August, 2019.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 included, inter-alia, provisions for road safety like stiff hike in penalties for traffic violations including penalties for over speeding, electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety etc.

In exercise of powers conferred under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Central Government issued Motor Vehicles (High Security Registration Plates) Order, 2018 which mandates High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) for the vehicles manufactured on or after 1st April, 2019.

In exercise of powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 112 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Central Government fixes the maximum speed in respect of the class of motor vehicles on different category of roads.

Sub-section (1) of Section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, states that 'whoever drives or causes any person who is employed by him or subjects someone under his control to drive a motor vehicle in contravention of the speed limits referred to in section 112 shall be punishable in the following manner, namely :

- (i) where such motor vehicle is a light motor vehicle with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to two thousand rupees;
- (ii) where such motor vehicle is a medium goods vehicle or a medium passenger vehicle or a heavy goods vehicle or a heavy passenger vehicle with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees, but may extend to four thousand rupees; and
- (iii) for the second or any subsequent offence under this sub-section the driving licence of such driver shall be impounded as per the provisions of the sub section (4) of section 206.'

Section 136(A) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety on National Highways, State Highways, roads or in any urban city within a state which has a population up to such limits as may be prescribed by the Central Government. Accordingly, Government has published Rule 167A in August 2021 for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road

Safety at high-risk and high-density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and at critical junctions in Million plus cities and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in the Country.

The Central Government notified rule 167 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 which provides procedure for issuance and payment of challan. The Government has developed an e-challan portal.

As per data received from the States and UTs, out of the total 1,68,491 road accident fatalities which occurred in the calendar year 2022 on all category of roads, including NHs, in the country, 74,897 accident fatalities belong to two-wheelers in terms of road user category.

The Central Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken by the Government for road safety in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Traffic management and enforcement is essentially in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. While Central Government formulates rules under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the enforcement of these rules comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.

STATEMENT

Details of various initiatives taken by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for road safety : -

(1) Education:

- i. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme to provide financial assistance to various agencies for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.
- ii. Observance of National Road Safety Month/Week every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- iii. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country.

(2) Engineering :

2.1. Road engineering:

- i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.
- ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.

- iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under the Ministry to look after RSA and other road safety related works.
- iv. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.
- v. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.
- vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle engineering:

Various initiatives were undertaken to make vehicles safer, including the following:

- I. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.
- II. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.
- III. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

- Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.
- Manual Override for central locking system
- Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

- Reverse Parking Alert System

IV. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.

V. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.

VI. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSS. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.

VII. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.

- VIII. A Scheme to set up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.
- IX. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.
- X. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.
- XI. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.
- XII. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

(3) Enforcement:

- i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology.
- ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk and high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions in Million plus cities in India and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).
- iii. On 10th June, 2024, the Government has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency care:

- i. Published rules for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital.
- ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs.25,000 to Rs.2,00,000 for death).

- iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridors of National Highways.
- iv. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways along with National Health Authority (NHA), has implemented a pilot program for providing cashless treatment to victims of road accidents in Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Puducherry and Assam.

ओपन स्काई एग्रीमेंट

***135 डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:**

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 'ओपन स्काई एग्रीमेंट' किए जाने के क्या उद्देश्य हैं;
- (ख) भारत ने 2017 से आज तक किन-किन देशों के साथ उक्त समझौता किया है; और
- (ग) उक्त समझौते के फलस्वरूप नागरिक विमानन उद्योग में हासिल हुई प्रमुख उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू):

(क) ओपन स्काई समझौता दो देशों के बीच हवाई संपर्क में वृद्धि को सक्षम बनाता है। यह दोनों देशों के नामित वाहकों को संबंधित हवाई अड्डों पर स्लॉट की उपलब्धता के अधीन असीमित परिचालन करने में मदद करता है। इन समझौतों ने भारतीय वाहकों के साथ-साथ अन्य देशों के वाहकों को भारत और संबंधित देश के बीच मुख्य रूप से छह भारतीय मेट्रो बिंदुओं अर्थात दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, चैन्ने,

हैदराबाद और बेंगलुरु से/के लिए परिचालन बढ़ाने का अवसर प्रदान किया, जिससे हवाई संपर्क में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) वर्ष 2017 से भारत ने 12 देशों अर्थात् बोत्सवाना, जापान, माल्टा, मोरक्को, नीदरलैंड, स्विटजरलैंड, तंजानिया, जाम्बिया, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, मालदीव, कनाडा और न्यूजीलैंड के साथ ओपन स्काई समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। ओपन स्काई नीति के परिणामस्वरूप इन देशों से आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या वर्ष 2017 में लगभग 2 मिलियन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024 में 3.2 मिलियन हो गई है।

ODF UNDER SWACHH BHARAT MISSION GRAMEEN: PHASE-II

***136. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether the criteria for declaring a village Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus under SBM-G Phase-II has been defined and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the details of the total number of villages declared ODF under Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen: Phase-II in the State of Maharashtra have been reported and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to involve Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the implementation of SBM-G Phase-II and if so, the specific roles assigned to them;
- (d) whether the measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of Open Defecation Free status in rural areas under SBM-G Phase-II and if so, the details thereof;

- (e) whether any technology is being used to improve the implementation of SBM-G Phase-II;
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the technologies adopted for monitoring, waste management and awareness generation;
- (g) whether any independent evaluations of the scheme have been conducted; and
- (h) if so, the findings of such evaluations and steps taken to address the shortcomings, if any?

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

(a) The specific criteria and process being used to declare a village as Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus in SBM-G Phase-II are as under:-

An ODF Plus village is defined as a village which sustains its Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status, ensures solid and liquid waste management and is visually clean.

There are 3 progressive stages of ODF Plus villages:

- **ODF Plus Aspiring:** A Village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for Solid Waste Management OR Liquid Waste Management.
- **ODF Plus Rising:** A village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for BOTH Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management.
- **ODF Plus Model:** A village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for both Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management; observes visual cleanliness, i.e., minimal litter, minimal

stagnant wastewater, no plastic waste dump in public places; and displays

ODF Plus Information, Education and Communication (IEC) messages.

A village that has met all the ODF Plus criteria will self-declare themselves ODF Plus at a Gram Sabha meeting. The District must ensure mandatory third-party verification of a village, within 90 days of ODF Plus declaration for the first time. The mandatory third party verification will be undertaken for ODF Plus (Model) villages only. However, supervisory verification may be done for the ODF Plus villages across all the three categories (Aspiring/Rising/Model) by the officers responsible in chain of command at Block/District/State levels.

(b) : Total 37,583 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus (Aspiring-8,574, Rising-196, Model-28,813) in Maharashtra as on 10.2.2025.

(c) : As per Guidelines of Phase-II of SBM-G, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have a catalytic role in the implementation of SBM (G) in the rural areas. They can be considered for active involvement in the Information Education and Communication activities including in triggering leading to demand generation, in capacity building, assistance in construction and ensuring sustained use of sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion.

(d) : Sanitation is State subject, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides Financial and technical support to States. Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] is being implemented during the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26, with the focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover all the villages with solid and liquid waste management i.e. converting the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). Realising that the task of constructing

toilets is a continuous process and not a one time activity, as there are continuously new emerging households, migrant households etc. which will require Toilets, construction of new Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) continues to be the first charge on SBM(G) funds under Phase-II of SBM(G) and states are advised continuously to plan for the left out toilets and address this gap on priority. State has prepared Operation and Maintenance (O and M) Policy.

(e) and (f) : A web based Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) has been put in place for capturing the progress of IHHLs, CSCs and SLWM activities taken up by the districts, blocks, GPs under SBM(G), through a Mobile App. All the household and community level assets constructed under the programme are geo-tagged through two Mobile Apps – (i) SBM for IHHL geotagging and (ii) SBM 2.0 for CSCs and SLWM assets reporting. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) plays pivotal role fostering behavioural change and advancing the mission's objectives. Anchored in the spirit of Jan Andolan (people's movement), the approach transcended conventional boundaries, orchestrating a 360-degree communication approach to ensure the programmatic gains made under the SBM(G) Phase I are sustained and we move to the objectives of Phase II.

(g) and (h) : Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) conducts Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) through a third-party survey agency to carry out the assessment of household sanitation parameters, including Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste management, and Grey Water Management (GWM). As part of the SSG, States/UTs are ranked

on the basis of their performance attained on key quantitative and qualitative Swachhata parameters. The SSG 2023-24 Survey covered 17,304 villages in 729 Districts across India and 85,901 public places namely schools, anganwadis, public health centres, haat/bazaars/religious places etc. in these 17,304 villages. Around 2,60,059 Households were interviewed for their feedback on SBM(G) related issues.

The findings of the SSG 2023-24 were shared with States/UTs for taking remedial measures.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND SMART CITY INITIATIVES IN DHUBRI

137. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve basic urban infrastructure in Dhubri, including water supply, sanitation, sewage systems and road networks to meet the needs of its expanding population;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is supporting the integration of Dhubri into the Smart Cities Mission or other urban development schemes to enhance livability and economic opportunities; and
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to modernize public transport systems, increase green spaces and promote sustainable urban

development in Dhubri under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) or similar schemes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per the provisions of Article 243 W of the Constitution, in conjunction with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of States/ Urban Local Bodies. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its flagship Missions/ Programmes viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban (SBM-U) and SBM-U 2.0, Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U), etc. These missions/ schemes/ projects are implemented by the States/UTs in accordance with the mission guidelines to improve the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these missions.

AMRUT was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (now 485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. However, Dhubri district is not covered under AMRUT.

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. 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 so far, one water supply project worth ₹58.21 crore have been approved by MoHUA in Dhubri district.

SBM-U is being implemented in the all the urban areas of the country including Dhubri through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to strengthen the urban infrastructure by creation of Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL)/ Community/ Public Toilets (CT/PT)/ Urinals/ Aspirational Toilets and construction of waste processing facilities for management of Municipal Solid Waste in cities. In respect of cities having population less than 1 lakh, waste water treatment facilities are also covered under Used Water Management (UWM) component of SBM-U 2.0.

Further, Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution, it is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country. 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-progress>.

Central Share of funds is released to the States/UTs on the basis of demand made by States/UTs in the form of complete proposals duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) which are further transmitted to ULBs by the concerned State/UT Govt.

SCM- 100 cities were selected under the SCM after 2 stages of challenge process. In the first stage, the State Governments shortlisted potential smart cities within the

State, on the basis of conditions precedent and scoring criteria in accordance with cities allocated to the State. Cities emerging successful in stage one were then recommended by State Governments to MoHUA. The proposal in respect of Dhubri was not in the list of cities recommended by the State Government of Assam.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-734 को चौड़ा करना

*138. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने मुरादाबाद से ठाकुरद्वारा होते हुए उत्तराखंड तक चार लेन वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-734 को चौड़ा करके इसे छह लेन का बनाए जाने हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण और मुआवजे के लिए कोई धनराशि आवंटित की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तहसीलवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त निर्माण कार्य के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण की अधिसूचना 12 जनवरी, 2022 को जारी की गई थी, लेकिन किसानों को मुआवजा 2019 के सर्किल रेट के आधार पर दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त खंड पर निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण संबंधी मुआवजे में अधिकारियों द्वारा बरती गई घोर लापरवाही के संबंध में जनप्रतिनिधियों से शिकायतें मिली हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार किसानों को 12 जनवरी, 2022 के सर्किल रेट के बजाय 2019 के सर्किल रेट पर दिए जा रहे मुआवजे के संबंध में उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराएगी और लापरवाह अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई करेगी, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जी, हां। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग - 734 के चौड़ीकरण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के मुआवजे के रूप में लगभग 1207 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। तहसील-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग -734 के चौड़ीकरण का कार्य 3 पैकेजों में सौंपा गया है और भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की 3ए के तहत अधिसूचना का विवरण निम्नानुसार है: -

(1) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग -734 के किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 33.200 तक मुरादाबाद खंड बाईपास रिंग रोड को 4 लेन का बनाना(पैकेज-I)। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3ए के तहत भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए दिनांक 28.09.2021 को अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की गई थी।

(2) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग - 734 के किमी 0.000 से किमी 38.770 तक मुरादाबाद-ठाकुरद्वारा-काशीपुर खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना (पैकेज-II) । राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3ए के तहत भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए दिनांक 12.01.2022 को अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की गई थी।

(3) किमी 38.770 (यूपी/उत्तराखंड सीमा के निकट) से किमी 53.260 पर समाप्त होने वाले काशीपुर बाईपास को 4 लेन का बनाना (पैकेज-III) है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3ए के तहत भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए दिनांक 05.05.2022 को अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की गई थी।

मुआवजे के निर्धारण के संबंध में, भूमि और संबंधित संरचनाओं का मुआवजा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 3 (ए) के तहत अधिसूचित भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी (सीएलए) के द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मुआवजा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम 1956 और भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम-2013) के प्रावधान के अनुसार सीएलए द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। मुआवजे की गणना सीएलए द्वारा लागू प्रावधानों के अनुसार की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार को जनता और जनप्रतिनिधियों से शिकायतें/संदर्भ प्राप्त होते हैं और उनका उचित तरीके से निपटारा किया जाता है। जहां तक इस परियोजना का संबंध है, इस संबंध में कोई विशेष शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

विवरण

भूमि अधिग्रहण के मुआवजे के रूप में आवंटित की गई धनराशि का तहसील-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी में)	तहसीलवार भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए दी गई लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	
			तहसील	राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	एनएच-734 के किमी 0.000 से किमी 33.200 तक मुरादाबाद बाईपास रिंग रोड को 4 लेन का बनाना (पैकेज-I)	33.72	मुरादाबाद	451.84
			अमरोहा	20.28
2	एनएच-734 के किमी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 38.770 तक 4 लेन मुरादाबाद-ठाकुरद्वारा-काशीपुर खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना (पैकेज - II)	38.77 and (पैकेज III का 0.980 किमी)	मुरादाबाद	218.77
			ठाकुरद्वारा	308.00
3	किमी. 38.770 (यूपी/यूके सीमा के निकट) से किमी. 53.260 पर समाप्त होने वाले काशीपुर बाईपास को 4 लेन का बनाना (पैकेज- III)	14.490 (उत्तराखंड में 13.510)	काशीपुर	207.60

PROGRESS OF PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA 2.0 IN ASSAM**139. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

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

- (a) the details of houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana 2.0 in Assam, particularly in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasaodistricts;
- (b) whether there have been delays in the implementation of the scheme in these districts and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the challenges such as land acquisition and connectivity in the hilly and tribal regions of these districts;
- (d) the budget allocated and utilized for the construction of houses in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering any region-specific amendments or innovations to make the scheme more effective in these districts and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (e) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs).

However, 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 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible households across the country.

PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme and based on the demand for housing in the urban areas, States/UTs prepare project proposals and after approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC), these are submitted to this Ministry for sanctioning of admissible Central assistance by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the proposals received, a total of 1,76,643 houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry in the State of Assam, out of which 1,69,055 lakh have been grounded for construction and 1,19,743 lakh have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 03.02.2025. The details of houses sanctioned, grounded for construction and completed in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts alongwith Central assistance released and utilized during last three years and current year in these districts under PMAY-U are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The completion timeline for houses depends on various factors like availability of encumbrance free land, statutory compliances for start of construction, arrangement of funds by beneficiaries etc.

The scheme period has been extended upto 31.12.2025 to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation

methodology.States/UTs have been advised to expedite the construction of sanctioned houses so that all houses are completed within the stipulated timeline.

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). The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf>.

Further, in-principle approval of more than 6 lakh houses including 0.10 lakh in Assam have been provided to 29 States/UTs which have signed MoA to implement PMAY-U 2.0. The scheme guidelines provide Central assistance at enhanced rate for North-Eastern State and Hilly areas @₹2.25 lakh per unit under BLC and AHP vertical of PMAY-U 2.0. So far, no proposal has been received from the State of Assam under PMAY-U 2.0.

States/UTs have to formulate “Affordable Housing Policy” incorporating various reforms and incentives to Public/Private agencies on time bound basis to develop affordable housing ecosystem as envisaged in scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0.

In order to promote innovative construction technology, a Technology and Innovation Sub-Mission (TISM) has been established under PMAY-U 2.0 to support innovative design and construction practices and projects. TISM facilitates preparation and adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones through coordination with various regulatory and administrative bodies for mainstreaming and up-scaling the deployment of modern construction technologies and material in place of conventional construction materials practices.

STATEMENT

Physical and Financial Progress since inception and Central assistance released and Utilised during last three years and current year in the State of Assam along with districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	Details		Assam	Karbi Anglong	Dima Hasao
1	Constructions of Houses since Inception (Nos)	Sanctioned	1,76,643	14,522	4,052
2		Grounded for Construction	1,69,055	14,367	4,043
3		Completed/ Delivered	1,19,743	9,834	2,554
4	Details of Central	Sanctioned	2,674.26	217.91	60.78
5		Released	2,105.42	166.03	47.38

7	Assistance since Inception (₹ in Cr.)	Utilised	2,061.74	155.91	45.56
6	Central assistance	Released	1,168.14	121.11	27.37
8	Released and utilised during last three years and current year (2021-25) (₹ in Cr.)	Utilised	1,083.35	105.21	22.96

चंद्रपुर शहर को जल आपूर्ति

*140. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिले के चंद्रपुर शहर में जल आपूर्ति के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र स्रोत उपलब्ध नहीं है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा चंद्रपुर शहर में जल आपूर्ति हेतु नए स्रोत बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का चंद्रपुर शहर के लिए जल स्रोत बनाने हेतु वर्धा नदी पर बांध के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटील):

(क) से (घ): महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, चंद्रपुर शहर के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन कंपनी के स्वामित्व वाले एराई बांध से जल आपूर्ति किए जाने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र स्रोत उपलब्ध है। चंद्रपुर शहर की जल आपूर्ति के लिए इस समय एराई बांध से 18 मिलियन घन मीटर पीने का पानी आरक्षित है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा वर्धा नदी पर धनौरा बैराज और आमदी बैराज नामक दो बैराजों की योजना बनाई है, जिसमें भविष्य में चंद्रपुर शहर की जल आपूर्ति की मांग के लिए क्रमशः लगभग 25 मिलियन घन मीटर और 10 मिलियन घन मीटर पानी का प्रावधान है।

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1381 to 1610

TRIBAL FREEDOM FIGHTERS MUSEUM

1381. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the details of tribal freedom fighters in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether it is true that the Government has sanctioned ten tribal freedom fighters museums in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of tribal freedom fighters museums set up/proposed to be set up by the Government to acknowledge heroic and patriotic deeds of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh?

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

- (a) As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the details of Tribal Freedom Fighters in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes' to States/UTs for setting up Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum to acknowledge the heroic and patriotic deeds of tribal people who struggled against the colonial rule and dedicated their life to the nation. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides grants to the state. The state is required to provide land, prepare detailed project report and implement the project through a construction and curation agency. As of now, the Ministry has approved 11 projects for the construction of museums for tribal freedom fighters in 10 States. The particulars of the museums sanctioned, the location of the museum, and funds released are as follows.

(₹. In Crore)

S. No.	State	Location	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Approved Ministry of Tribal grants (Rs. in crore)
1	Jharkhand	Ranchi	34.22	25.00
2	Gujarat	Rajpipla	137.01	50.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	Lambasingi	45.00	25.00
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	45.66	35.00
5	Kerala	Wayanad	16.16	15.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	38.26	25.69
7	Telangana	Hyderabad	34.00	25.00
8	Manipur	Tamenglong	51.38	15.00
9.	Mizoram	Kelsih	18.00	18.00
10.	Goa	Ponda	30.00	15.00

Other than these 10 museums, Museum at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh dedicated to Raja Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah has been sanctioned under two schemes i.e. Grants to state and Support to TRIs and an amount of Rs 14.39 cr has been approved for the same.

Bhagwan Birsa Munda Tribal Freedom Fighter Museum at Ranchi Jharkhand was inaugurated on November 15, 2021, and Badal Bhoi State Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum, Chhindwara and Raja Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah, Jabalpur were inaugurated on 15th November, 2024 .

(c) Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum, Tajangi in Chinthapalli Mandal, Alluri Seetharama Raju District was sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh. An estimated budget of Rs.45.00 Crore (Rs.25.00 Cr under 'Support to TRIs' scheme from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and Rs. 20.00 Cr from Government of Andhra Pradesh) has been sanctioned.

STATEMENT

Details of Tribal Freedom Fighters in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Name of the Freedom Fighters	Name of the village in which born	Name of the village/ place in which died	Struggle movement in which associated	Important contribution of the freedom fighters
1	Alluri Sitarama Raju S/o Venkata Rama Raju	Pandrangi is a village in Padmanabhammandal in the Visakhapatnam district	Mampa in Visakhapatnam District	The Rampa Rebellion	The Rampa Rebellion of 1922, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising, led by him in Godavari Agency of Madras Presidency, British India. It began in August 1922 and took the form of guerrilla warfare, until His surrender and killing him in May 1924.
2	Gam Gantam Dora S/o Boggu Dora	Munasaba of Battapanuku Village, Chinthapalli Taluka - Lanka Veedhi, Visakhapatnam District	Krishnadevi Peta Mandal, Visakhapatnam District	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Principal lieutenant of the Late Shri Alluri Sitarama Raju, hero of Rampa Pithuri—revolt of the hill tribes of the Visakhapatnam and Godavari Distts. in 1921-24. He contributed in the attacking the police stations of Krishna Devi Peta, Addateegala and Annavaram and

					procuring ammunition for their assault missions. Principal lieutenant of the Late Shri Alluri Sitarama Raju, hero of Rampa Pithuri—revolt of the hill tribes of the Visakhapatnam and Godavari Distts. in 1921-24. He contributed in the attacking the police stations of Krishna Devi Peta, Addateegala and Annavaram and procuring ammunition for their assault missions.
3	Gam Mallu Dora S/o Boggu Dora	Munasaba of Battapanuku Village, Chinthapalli Taluka - Lanka Veedhi, Visakhapatnam District	, Krishnadevi Peta Mandal, Visakhapatnam District	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	He was the left hand to Raju Principal lieutenant of the Late Shri Alluri Sitarama Raju, hero of Rampa Pithuri—revolt of the hill tribes of the Visakhapatnam and Godavari Distts. in 1921—24, which synchronised with Gandhiji's first Civil Disobedience Movement; He contributed in the attacking the police stations of Krishna Devi Peta, Addateegala and Annavaram and procuring ammunition for their assault missions. Sentenced to death, later commuted

					to transportation for life; Served a sentence of 13-1/2 years and a further term of 3-1/2 years internment at Visakhapatnam
4	KankipatiYendupadal S/o Guravayya	Peddavalasa Visakhapatnam District	Captured on 17-09-1923 at Nadimpalem and sentenced to death on 17-9-1923 later it was changed as life imprisonment	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
5	KankipatiKothadas S/o BallayyaPadal	Lakkavarapukota (L. Kota)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
6	KankipatiYenduPadal, S/o Sarbhananapadal	Peddavalasa	He was in cellular jail for 13 ½ years and 3 ½ years internment	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
7	PothuniMalayya S/o Lakshmayya	Chapathipalem		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
8	SankojiMukkadu S/o Mallaiah	Singannapalli		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Follower of Sri Alluri Seetha Rama Raju in Rampa Rebellion. His name included in Government Gazzette on 01-06-1923 as ManyamViplavakarulu
9	GokiriYerresu S/o Lakshmudu	GanagarlaPalem, Koyyurumandal of Visakhapatnam District	Capturd by the villages of GanagarlaPalem	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Follower of Sri Alluri Seetha Rama Raju in Rampa Rebellion. His name included in Government Gazzette on 01-06-1923 as ManyamViplavakarulu. He is the one of the Great Archer

10	BonkulaModigadu S/o Buddudu	Chinthalapudi, Visakhapatnam District	CapturdatKonthalam	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	One of the followers of Raju
11	MuttaduBuddayyadora S/o Bodidora	Koyyuru of Visakhapatnam District		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
12	Sunkara Kodayy a S/o Veerayya	GanagarlaPalem, Koyyurumandal of Visakhapatnam District		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
13	BonangiPotharaju S/o Chinnayya	Sarabhannapalem, Koyyuru,Visakhapatnam Dist.		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
14	MottadamVeerayya Dora S/o Solobindora	GudemChinthapalli		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Released by the troops in Rajavommingi
15	JeerthaGantayya S/o Bheemudu	GudemKottaveedhi		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
16	Pujari Bangarayyaa S/o Balayya Dora	Pujari Pakalu, Gudem, G.K.Veedhi (M)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
17	KankipatiNadimpadal S/o Melupadal	Peddavalasa, Koyyuru(M)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
18	ThiruvanagiriGopanna S/o Seshayya	Makavaram, Koyyuru(M)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
19	MottadamLingannadora S/o Sarabhannadora	Annaram	Participated in Rampa Rebellion	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	

20	GudiYendayya	Bhojampalem	Participated in Rampa Rebellion	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
21	BedlaBalayya	Gudem		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
22	BedlaKothanna	Gudem		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
23	MottadamBodidura	Dokuluru		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
24	GokiriValasayya	Makavaram, Koyyuru(M)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
25	BonkulaGunnadu	Sarabhannapalem, Koyyuru(M) of Visakhapatnam District		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
26	KankipatiKattupadal	Thirumamidi		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
27	SaginaKothannaPadal S/o Veerannapadal	Antada, G.K. Veedi (M) Visakhapatnam District		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
28	ThaggiVeerayyadora S/o Veerayyadora	Banda Bayalu, Chintapalli (M) Visakhapatnam District	Captured by the British and sentenced for life on 13/5/1925	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Recipient of Tamra Patra from the Government of India on the eve of Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence on 15/8/1972
29	KorrabuKotayya, S/O Ponnappa Naidu	Chinthpalli Mandal Visakhapatnam District	Took active part in Rampa Freedom Struggles	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in	Convicted under section 121 IPC, Sentenced on 13/5/1925 to transportation for life and incarcerated in the Rajahmundry jail, Borstal school, Tanjavur

				Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	and Madras Jail before he deported on 20-11-1928 to Andamans
30	Bonangi Pandu Padal S/o Andayya	Gondipakalu, Village in Chintapalle Mandal, Visakhapatnam District	BRICHGUNJ Village, PORT BLAIR	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	Took an active part in the 1922-24 Rampa Rebellion in the Agency area of Visakhapatnam district waged by Alluri Sitarama Raju. Participant in a number of Skirmishes with the British Police, Govt. Announced a reward of Rs.100/- for furnishing information facilitating his capture, arrested in May, 1924. Convicted under Sec. 121 LP.C. and sentenced on 13.05.1925 to transportation for life, Sullered in the Rajahmundry, Cannanore, Tiruchirapalli, Palmoothah, Madras and finally deported to the Cellular Jail in Andaman on 25.04.1926. Settled down at BrichGunj Village from Port Blair.
31	Golivilli Sanyasayya S/o Chitukulayya	Malamakavaram, Chinthapalli (T), Visakhapatnam District		Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail	

				after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	
32	Kunchetti Sanyasi S/o Babayya	Bhodirallu, Narsipatnam Taluk of Visakhapatnam Dt	Captured on 10-5-1924 between Malamakaram and Chintapalli Ghat	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	Convicted under section 121 IPC, Sentenced on 13/5/1925 transportation for life – Imprisoned in the Rajahmundry and Penitentiary jail Madras and finally transported to Andamans.
33	Ambati Lakshmaiah S/o Yerrayya	Koyyuru, Chintapalli Taluk	He was imprisoned at Andamans and May be died in Jail Convicted under section 121 IPC, Sentenced and Sentenced on life imprisonment	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	Actively participate in freedom struggles lead by Ramaraju
34	Korabu Pottayya, S/o Thaviti Naidu	Chinthapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam District	He was imprisoned and died after in Chintallai	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	Participated in the Freedom Struggle

35	SunkariPottayya S/o Kotayya	Teegalametta, Chinthapalli(T), Visakhapatnam District		Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	Imprisoned in Rajahmundry, Penitentiary Jail Madrs.
36	KakuruLakshmayya S/o Somayya	Malamakavaram, Chinthapalli (T), Visakhapatnam District		Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	
37	SeggiErrayya S/o Gangayya	Nadimpalem, Chinthapalli (T)		Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	
38	Vegiraju Satyanarayana Raju, S/o Venkatanaradnta Raju	Kumudavalli, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari Dist	Cellular Jail Andamans	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was	He was a brave leader who Fought against the British forces attacked the British forces at KirrabuKondapalli Several times

				imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	Sentenced on 13-5-1925 Rajahmundry, Tirachrapalli finally Andamans.
39	Karam Tammanna Dora	Rekapalli , Near Bhadrachalam it was central province – i.e Madhya Pradesh	Captured in 1880 by the British	The first Rampa rebellion (1839 to 48) was led by Karam Tammanna Dora, a KoyaMuttadar of Bandapalli.	The British took forward the Muttadar system (village headman), which was established by the Moghuls, and modified it by appointing Munasabdars, over the muttadars. Supported by five other muttadars, Tammanna Dora formed a formidable armed group of 30 men and led a number of attacks.As per historian David Arnold in his book 'Rebellious Hillmen: The Gudem-Rampa Risings 1839-1924' the deadliest attack by Tammanna Dora was in 1840, in which he in a daring ambush on a police party, killed 12 policemen and injured another 20. For the next eight years, he became a hero and in the entire Agency tracts, till his mysterious disappearance in 1848.
40	Marri Kamayya (Kondh)	Garudapalli, Hukumpeta Mandal, Visakhapatnam		Independent Revolution	Marri Kamayya was born into a wealthy peasant family, Kamaya became a full-time

				activist under the influence of the independence movement, which gained momentum in the agency area. The government and the gang united to set fire to his hometown Garudapalli as the Kamaya and his followers, who had converted to Buddhism, were exhorted to stay away from addictions. Lands, cattle and other property belonging to Kamayya were seized and auctioned. Kamayya, who has since gone into hiding, and his followers hid in caves and carried on the movement. After facing severe detention, 360 tribal families were reunited and housed at BeetuGuruvu near Garudapalli under his leadership. The village is now titled Kamayyapeta. However, the huts were also demolished and the Kamayyafamily was dispersed along with the people. So many attempts were made by the British government, no reason was found for Kamayya's arrest. Kamaya was arrested in 1940 in a conspiracy by Forest officials, police and Muttadars to cut

					down large trees and build huts for congressional meetings and for the convenience of activists from far and wide. After his release, his detention increased and he went into hiding with his family. Seven years passed, changing secret bases in the forest. He died on 5th May, 1959.
41	Garimella Manga Raju	Lagarai, Rajavommangimandal		LagaraiPitoru	Land rights and he against the Madras Forest Act.
42	MettadamVeeraiadora Konda Dora	Lagarai, Rajavommangimandal		LagaraiPitoru	He arrested in Rajavommangi station against the Madras Forest Act.
43	DwarabandalaChandrayya (Konda Kapu)	Rekapalli			Visakha, Khammam and East Godavari – Lands Rights at the time of 1890 against the Madras Forest Act.
44	KudumulaPeddaBayanna (PeddaBailodu) S/o Papanna	KarudapalliDornal Mandal, Kurnool District	Thummalabailu Villages Forest area	Chenchu Revolt	He took part in the agitation for responsible government in the Madras State at Thummala village. The agitation resulted in the indiscriminate of police firing on the agitators on 25 April 1938 Bayyanna(Bheemiah) was one among those killed in the firing.

45	Hanumanthappa	Kottapalli Villages and Mandal of Kurnool District	Thummalabailu Villages Forest area	Chenchu Revolt	He took part in the agitation for responsible government in the Madras State at Thummala village. A farmer, educated up to Matric, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Madras State. The agitation resulted in incident of police firing on the agitators at Nallamala forest on 25 April 1938. Hanumanthappa was one among those who died in the firing.

MAINTENANCE OF GARBAGE DUMP IN CHANDIGARH

1382. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the total budgetary expenditure incurred to clear the garbage dump in Sector 38 West, Chandigarh (Dadu Majra) since April 1, 2019, month-wise;
- (b) the total budgetary expenditure for the maintenance of the garbage dump, including the cost of air fresheners, perfumes, and odour-suppressing measures since April 1, 2019, month-wise;

- (c) the total quantity of legacy waste still lying at the garbage dump in Sector 38 West, Chandigarh as of January, 2025;
- (d) the quantity of concurrent waste being dumped daily at the site along with the monthly volume of concurrent waste currently being managed at the site;
- (e) whether the Government has a plan to fully clear the garbage dump, if so, the time by which the garbage mountain is expected to cease to exist and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure scientific waste management and to prevent the recurrence of such garbage dumps in the future?

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

(a) to (d): With the vision to achieve “Garbage Free” status through source segregation, door-to-door collection and scientific processing of municipal solid waste including remediation of dumpsites, Government launched SBM – Urban 2.0 on 1st October, 2021. Central Financial Assistance as Central share is provided for setting up of waste processing facilities such as remediation of waste dumpsites, Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), Construction and Demolition (CandD) waste to energy plants waste to compost plants etc. to States/Uts on the basis of their City Solid Waste Action Plan duly approved by the State Level Technical

Committee. The Central Share funds are released to the States/Uts which further distributes funds along with the State Share to the ULBs as per their action plan.

As such no separate allocation of fund has been made for remediation of legacy waste dumpsite. However, funds are released for remediation of legacy waste dumpsites under Solid Waste Management (SWM) component of SBM-U 2.0. Under SBM-U 2.0, an amount of Rs. 28.50 crores as central share has been approved for remediation of legacy waste dumpsite for UT of Chandigarh.

As information furnished by UT of Chandigarh, 1st and 2nd dumps of legacy waste have already cleared and the bio-remediation of 3rd dump has now been commenced of approximate quantity 2.40 LMT as of January 2025.

(e) and (f) : Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution. It is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country. As per information provided by UT of Chandigarh, the bio-remediation of remaining legacy waste has already started and entire waste will be cleared by 31.07.2025 with subject to weather conditions.

To support the cities to handle the projects in a timely and environmentally friendly manner and also 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 on Disposal of Legacy Waste and on Landfill

Reclamation from time to time for choosing appropriate technologies to manage solid waste. Model Procurement Documents have also been shared with all States to expedite the bidding process. The selection of treatment technologies is open to ULBs/State Governments.

COLD CHAIN AND PRESERVATION INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1383. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme for the development or upgradation of cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total number of cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities established across the country during the last five years, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the total number of cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities catering to fish and other marine products established in Andhra Pradesh under such schemes during the last five years, district-wise, especially in Kadapa District;

- (d) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for such schemes or projects for the establishment of cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities in Andhra Pradesh during the said period; and
- (e) whether the Government has considered the upgradation of such facilities under its schemes or projects in Andhra Pradesh 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): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing Scheme of “Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (Cold Chain scheme)” for the development of cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities. The objective of the Scheme is to provide integrated cold chain, preservation and value addition infrastructure facilities, without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer in order to reduce post-harvest losses of non-horticulture produce, dairy, meat, poultry, and marine /fish (except shrimp). This will enable linking producers to food processors and market through a well-equipped supply chain and cold chain, thereby ensuring remunerative prices to farmers and year-round availability of food products to consumers.

The following components are covered under the Cold Chain scheme:

- Farm Level Infrastructure

- Processing Centre (mandatory component)
- Distribution hub
- Refrigerated vans/ refrigerated trucks/ insulated vans / mobile insulated tankers.
- Irradiation facility is also allowed either as an integrated project or as a standalone component.

From financial year 2021-22, shrimp portion of marine sector under cold chain scheme was transferred to scheme for Operation Greens. Under the Long-Term Interventions component of Operation Greens, the Ministry has approved 11 projects of shrimp processing in different districts of Andhra Pradesh. These projects represent a total project cost of ₹693.37 crore, with an allocated grant-in-aid of ₹114.62 crore.

(b): Under Cold Chain scheme, State-wise total number of cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities established across the country with the assistance of MoFPI during last five financial years and current financial year (till 31.01.2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): Under the Cold Chain scheme, the total number of cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities for fish and other marine products established in Andhra Pradesh with the assistance of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) over the last five financial years, as well as the current financial year (up to January 31, 2025), is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): Under Cold Chain scheme, no State /UT- wise (including the State of Andhra Pradesh) allocation of fund is made. However, during the last five financial years and the current financial year (till 31.01.2025), Ministry has approved 20 number of Cold Chain projects in Andhra Pradesh with total project cost of Rs. 745.37 crore and approved grants-in-aid/subsidy of Rs. 165.97 crore. Of which, Rs. 111.29 crore has been released to above projects.

(e): Under the Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure scheme, any new integrated cold chain project in Andhra Pradesh is eligible for financial assistance from MoFPI, provided it meets the applicable scheme guidelines.

STATEMENT-I

Details of State-wise projects completed /established under CC during last five financial years and current financial year (till 31.01.2025)									
Sr. No.	State	Completed/Operational	Project Cost (₹ in Crore)	Approved GIA (₹ in Crore)	Released GIA (₹ in Crore)	Processing capacity (LMT/Annum)	Preservation capacity (LMT/Annum)	Employment generated	Farmers Benefited
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1	5.00	2.81	2.81	0.2	0.27	600	9552
2	Andhra Pradesh	16	695.62	144.32	142.95	0.75	2.26	9600	152832
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.32	6.46	6.46	0.03	0.11	600	9552
4	Assam	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
5	Bihar	2	66.13	17.48	17.48	1.1	5.4	1200	19104
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00					0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0

8	DandN Haveli and DD	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
10	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
11	Gujarat	9	514.17	86.36	85.89	0.46	5.15	5400	85968
12	Haryana	6	134.07	42.57	41.8	0.07	1.92	3600	57312
13	Himachal Pradesh	4	93.96	36.6	36.11	0.27	0.3	2400	38208
14	Jammu and Kashmir	2	18.15	7.46	7.46	0	0.34	1200	19104
15	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
16	Karnataka	9	297.19	66.42	65.73	0.29	5.33	5400	85968
17	Kerala	3	53.52	14.58	14.21	0.07	0.7	1800	28656
18	Ladakh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	5	110.55	39.34	38.65	0.45	0.86	3000	47760
21	Maharashtra	26	702.82	162.89	162.37	1.98	32.11	15600	248352
22	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
25	Nagaland	1	18.59	6.98	6.98	0.03	0.32	600	9552
26	Odisha	2	102.47	20	18.8	0.17	0.16	1200	19104
27	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
28	Punjab	10	198.18	54.66	54.53	0.74	2.72	6000	95520
29	Rajasthan	8	199.46	50.19	50.19	0.82	1.74	4800	76416
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	10	303.1	69.45	68.47	0.76	4.59	6000	95520
32	Telangana	6	248.03	49.32	46.64	0.34	4.78	3600	57312

33	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	7	186.8	53.06	52.67	0.31	4.42	4200	66864
35	Uttarakhand	13	238.49	119	117.63	1.32	2.4	7800	124176
36	West Bengal	4	129.82	30.87	30.7	0.36	0.68	2400	38208
	Total	145	4331.44	1080.82	1068.53	10.52	76.56	87000	1385040

STATEMENT-II

Status of Cold Chain projects completed/established in the state of Andhra Pradesh during last five financial years and current financial year (till 31.01.2025)													
Sr. No.	Project	Sector	District	State	Date of Approval	Total Project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved grant (₹ in crore)	Amount of grant released (₹ in crore)	Total Preservation Capacity (Lakh MT per annum)	Total Processing Capacity (Lakh MT per annum)	Employment Generated/ to be generated	No. of Farmers benefited/ to be benefited	Status
1	Veerabhadra Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Marine and Fishery	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	28-09-2020	36.38	9.88	9.88	0.05	0.04	600	9552	Completed
2	Jaya Lakshmi Sea Foods Pvt Ltd	Marine and Fishery	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	23-11-2020	74.23	10	9.63	0.09	0.04	600	9552	Completed
3	Coastal Corporation Limited	Marine and Fishery	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	24-11-2020	71.16	9.95	9.95	0.11	0.08	600	9552	Completed
4	Varma Marine	Marine and Fishery	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	23-11-2020	26.44	9.9	9.83	0.06	0.05	600	9552	Completed
5	Apama Marine Exports	Marine and Fishery	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	31-03-2021	40.67	9.53	9.53	0.06	0.11	600	9552	Completed
6	Mulpuri Aqua Processors	Marine and Fishery	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	31-03-2021	37.07	10	9.58	0.09	0.09	600	9552	Completed

7	Krishna Coastal Foods Pvt. Ltd	Fishery/Marine	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	31-05-2021	6.65	1.69	1.62	0	0.05	600	9552	Completed
8	SAM Aqua Exports LLP	Marine and Fishery	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	25-05-2022	43.49	10	9.56	0.03	0.05	600	9552	Completed
Total						336.09	70.95	69.58	0.49	0.51	4800	76416	

नागर विमानन अवसंरचना का विस्तार

1384. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री लुम्बा राम:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का श्रेणी-2 और श्रेणी-3 के शहरों में नागर विमानन अवसंरचना के विस्तार के लिए कोई योजना लागू करने का विचार है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन दिवस समारोह के दौरान कोई बड़ी घोषणा/नीतिगत घोषणाएं की हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त घोषणाओं का देश के नागर विमानन क्षेत्र पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में नागर विमानन क्षेत्र में कौन-सी प्रमुख या उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां हासिल की गई हैं?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) और (ख): टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों सहित नागर विमानन अवसंरचना का विस्तार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसे भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) और अन्य हवाईअड्डा प्रचालकों/विकासकर्ताओं द्वारा समय-समय पर भूमि की उपलब्धता, वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों, यातायात मांग/एयरलाइनों की ऐसे हवाईअड्डे से/के लिए परिचालन करने की इच्छा, के आधार पर निष्पादित किया जाता है। टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में अप्रयुक्त हवाईअड्डों को भी उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत प्रचालन के लिए विकसित किया जाता है और योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार आशोधित किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन दिवस 2024 का विषय था 'सुरक्षित आसमान' संधारणीय भविष्य: अगले 80 वर्षों के लिए एक साथ। भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने दिनांक 07.12.2024 को मनाए गए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन दिवस के अवसर पर कोई बड़ी घोषणा या नीति अद्यतन नहीं किया है।

(ङ) पिछले दशक में हमारे नागर विमानन क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है। देश में नागर विमानन के क्षेत्र में हाल की उपलब्धियां या कीर्तिमान इस प्रकार हैं:

- पिछले 3 वर्षों में भारतीय एयरलाइनों ने 1700 से अधिक नए विमानों का ऑर्डर दिया है। - भारत ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से कृषि क्षेत्र में अत्यंत महत्वाकांक्षी ड्रोन परियोजना शुरू की है और 'ड्रोन दीदी' अभियान के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित ड्रोन पायलटों का एक समूह भी तैयार किया है।

- भारत सरकार ने अब तक देशभर में 21 ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डों की स्थापना के लिए 'सैद्धांतिक' मंजूरी दे दी है।

-अनुसूचित घरेलू भारतीय एयरलाइनों द्वारा घरेलू यात्री यातायात में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 2024 में 5.9% की वृद्धि देखी गई है, जो एक नया रिकॉर्ड है जहां 17 नवंबर, 2024 को घरेलू हवाई यात्री यातायात पहली बार एक दिन में 5 लाख को पार कर गया।

-जनवरी से नवंबर 2024 की अवधि के दौरान अनुसूचित भारतीय और विदेशी प्रचालकों द्वारा अंतरराष्ट्रीय मार्गों पर कुल 64.5 मिलियन यात्रियों को यात्रा कराई गई, जबकि यह संख्या वर्ष 2023 में समान अवधि में 58.0 मिलियन थी, जिससे इसमें 11.4% की वृद्धि देखी गई।

-वर्ष 2024 (जनवरी-दिसंबर) के दौरान, अनुसूचित/अनुसूचित कम्प्यूटर ऑपरेटरों का विमान बेड़ा 771 से बढ़कर 834 हो गया है।

एससीपी और टीएसपी की तैयारी के लिए दिशानिर्देश

1385. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के संबंधित मंत्रालयों को विशेष घटक योजना (एससीपी) और जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी) तैयार करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि निधि का आबंटन जनसंख्या के प्रतिशत के अनुपात में हो और उक्त राशि का दुरुपयोग न हो तथा उसका उपयोग आवश्यकतानुसार किया जाए;

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

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रालयों द्वारा उक्त दिशानिर्देशों का पालन किया जा रहा है; और

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

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क) जी हाँ, राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए संशोधित दिशा-निर्देश योजना आयोग द्वारा 18.06.2014 को जारी किए गए थे। नीति आयोग द्वारा 2017 में बाध्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा डीएपीएसटी/टीएसपी निधियों के निर्धारण के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए थे।

(ख) ऊपर उल्लिखित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र टीएसपी दिशानिर्देश 2014 में कहा गया है कि टीएसपी के अंतर्गत निधियां कुल योजना परिव्यय (बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं-ईएपी और किसी अन्य योजना के अंतर्गत निवेश को छोड़कर) से निर्धारित की जानी हैं, जो राज्य में अजजा के जनसंख्या अनुपात से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए और अजजा आबादी के समस्याग्रस्त हिस्से के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा, गैर-विपथन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, टीएसपी के अंतर्गत निधियों को कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष/उप-मुख्य शीर्षों के तहत एक अलग लघु शीर्ष के अंतर्गत निर्धारित किया जाएगा। नीति आयोग द्वारा 2017 में जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, 41 केंद्रीय मंत्रालय/विभाग हर वर्ष अपने कुल योजना बजट का निश्चित प्रतिशत जनजातीय विकास के लिए आवंटित कर रहे हैं। उचित लेखांकन और निगरानी के लिए और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उनका किसी अन्य योजना में विपथन (विचलन) न हो, डीएपीएसटी के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधियों को सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा उनके विस्तृत अनुदान मांगों में कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष/उप-मुख्य शीर्ष के तहत लघु शीर्ष '796' के अंतर्गत दिखाया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) बाध्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के डीएपीएसटी/टीएसपी निधियों की निगरानी के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने वेब पते: <https://stcmis.gov.in>. के साथ एसटीसी एमआईएस पोर्टल विकसित किया है। राज्य टीएसपी की निगरानी के लिए, मंत्रालय ने अक्टूबर 2024 में एक पोर्टल (<https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in>) लॉन्च किया। इन पोर्टलों पर केंद्रीय और राज्य टीएसपी का विवरण उपलब्ध है।

छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत धनराशि

1386. श्री विजय बघेल:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधि का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) दुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हेतु आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्यों द्वारा व्यय की गई निधि की समीक्षा की जाती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त समीक्षा में कोई अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं 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) स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण [एसबीएम(जी)] के अंतर्गत, राज्यों को समेकित तरीके से केन्द्रीय अंश निधियां आवंटित और जारी की जाती हैं। निचले स्तर की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को निधियों के आगे वितरण की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (जी) [एसबीएम-जी] के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को आवंटित निधियों और पिछले पांच वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्य द्वारा आहरित निधियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

करोड़ रु. में		
वर्ष	आवंटित केंद्रीय हिस्सा	राज्य द्वारा आहरित निधि (केंद्रीय हिस्सा)
2019-20	187.2	139.0
2020-21	121.7	68.4
2021-22	207.6	-
2022-23	355.1	177.5
2023-24	84.0	84.0
2024-25	182.1	-
कुल	1,137.6	468.9

इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 और 2020-21 में, नियमित अनुदान के अलावा, एसबीएम (जी) को विश्व बैंक सहायता के तहत कार्य-निष्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन अनुदान (पीआईबीजी) जो 100% केंद्रीय अंश अनुदान था, एसबीएम(जी) हेतु विश्व बैंक सहायता के तहत राज्यों को जारी किया गया था। वर्ष 2019-20 और 2020-21 के दौरान पीबीआईजी के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ को जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

करोड़ रु. में	
वित्त वर्ष	विश्व बैंक द्वारा जारी राशि
2019-20	138.98
2020-21	68.43

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां आवंटित की जाती हैं न कि संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अनुसार। इसके अलावा, एसबीएम-यू के तहत धन वार्षिक आधार पर नहीं अपितु मिशन की पूर्ण अवधि के लिए आवंटित किया जाता है। एमओएचयूए द्वारा प्रदान की गई सूचना के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को एसबीएम-यू (2014-2021) और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021-2026) के तहत क्रमशः 357.85 करोड़ रुपये और 727.30 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) एसबीएम (जी) के अंतर्गत राज्य द्वारा निधि उपयोग की समीक्षा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्रों (यूसी)/अनंतिम उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्रों और लेखा परीक्षित लेखा विवरण (एएसए) के माध्यम से की जाती है। छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा प्रस्तुत उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र और एएसए की जांच के दौरान, दस्तावेजों की जांच करते समय यूसी और एएसए के बीच व्यय में बेमेलता और गैर-अनुमेय क्रियाकलापों पर व्यय जैसी कुछ अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं। राज्य को एसबीएम (जी) के तहत मुद्दों के स्पष्टीकरण/समाधान के लिए कहा गया है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई सूचना के अनुसार, एसबीएम-यू 2.0 सहित केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) के तहत धन के प्रवाह और उपयोग की निगरानी के लिए, सीएसएस के तहत धन के प्रवाह की एक नई प्रक्रिया को व्यय विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा 23 मार्च, 2021 को अधिसूचित किया गया है। इस नई प्रक्रिया के तहत, प्रत्येक सीएसएस को ऐसी एकल नोडल एजेंसी (एसएनए) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाना है जिसका अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक में एकल नोडल खाता हो। निचले स्तर के कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां एसएनए खाते से निधियां आहरित करने के लिए शून्य शेष खातों का उपयोग करती हैं जो वास्तविक समय आधार पर राज्य हिस्से (एसएस) के अंशदान और निधियों के उपयोग को दर्शाती हैं। निधियों के वास्तविक और वित्तीय उपयोग की निगरानी करने के लिए नियमित समीक्षाएं और क्षेत्रीय दौरे किए जाते हैं। अनियमितताओं की कोई सूचना आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की जानकारी में नहीं आई है।

SUPPORT FOR FARMERS TO REDUCE POST-HARVEST LOSSES AND ENHANCE COLD CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

1387. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced any initiatives to support farmers by reducing post- harvest losses and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any specific programmes have been introduced by the Government to enhance cold chain infrastructure for agricultural produce and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which these initiatives are contributing to improve farmers' incomes; and

(d) whether the Government has any further plans to expand or enhance support for reducing post-harvest losses and strengthening cold chain infrastructure 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 a central sector umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Under component schemes of PMKSY, Ministry provides financial assistance up to ₹15 crore, @ 35% of eligible project cost for projects in general areas and @50% of eligible project cost for projects in Difficult Areas as well as for projects of SC/ST, FPOs and SHG, for setting up food processing industries. PMKSY is a comprehensive package of component schemes, viz. (i) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (Cold Chain scheme), (ii) Operation Greens (OG scheme)- Long term intervention, (iii) Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster (APC scheme), (iv) Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC scheme), (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (CBFL scheme) -discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021 and (vi) Mega Food Park scheme (MFP scheme) - discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021, which aims at creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. It provides a boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country, helps in providing better prices to farmers, creates employment

opportunities especially in the rural areas, reduces wastage of agricultural produce, increases the processing levels and enhances the export of processed foods. The details of number of projects approved in component schemes of PMKSY are given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing the Central Sector Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. The scheme provides for financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 35% of eligible project cost for projects in General Areas and @ 50% of eligible project cost for projects in Difficult areas as well as for the projects of SC/ST, FPOs and SHGs, subject to the maximum of Rs.10 Crore per project for setting up integrated cold chain projects, including irradiation facilities, without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The details of number of projects approved, completed and capacity created under Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d) The food processing infrastructure adds to the income of the farmers by significantly reducing the wastage, better price realization, and by providing better forward and backward linkages. Cold Chain scheme is demand driven and proposals are invited by the Ministry from across the country through floating

Expression of Interests (Eols) from time to time based on availability of funds under the scheme.

STATEMENT-I

Details of number of projects approved in component schemes of PMKSY			
Sr.No.	Scheme	Approved Projects	Approved GIA (Rs in Crore)
1	Agro Processing Cluster	75	194.04
2	Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	61	143.31
3	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	397	2108.02
4	Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	526	1083.84
5	Mega Food Park	41	1175.27
6	Operation Greens	45	42.41
	Total	1145	4746.89

STATEMENT-II

Details of projects approved, completed and capacity created under Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure component of PMKSY					
Sr. No.	Scheme	Approved Projects	Completed Projects	Processing Capacity (Lakh MT per annum)	Preservation Capacity (Lakh MT per annum)
1	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	397	286	112.35	25.39
Total		397	286	112.35	25.39

BHU-NEER PORTAL INITIATIVE**1388. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:****SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

- (a) the details of the key objectives of the Bhu-Neer Portal initiative;
- (b) the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the said initiative and the expected timeline for its rollout along with the intended outcomes thereof; and

- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to raise awareness and ensure easy accessibility of the said Portal to the general public?

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

- (a) The “Bhu-Neer” is a new state of the art portal, developed by joint team of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) and National Informatics Centre (NIC), which has been created with an objective of providing a smooth and efficient mechanism for regulation of ground water development and management in the country by providing a quick and easy to use platform for filing NOC applications for ground water abstraction. As per the provisions of the Guidelines dated 24.09.2020, applications seeking NOC for ground water abstraction can be filed on the Bhu-Neer portal by different categories of users. The portal is developed with several advanced yet simple features so as to ensure transparency, efficiency, and sustainability in groundwater usage.
- (b) The Bhu-Neer Portal has already been made live on 30th October 2024 and is available to general public for online filing and processing of fresh and renewal applications of NOC.
- (c) The portal was launched by Hon’ble Minister, Jal Shakti on 19.09.2024 during the valedictory session of 8th India Water Week (IWW). The launch on IWW platform provided the portal a wide publicity as the event was extensively covered by media and also as the event was attended by representatives from various sectors, including industrial establishments. A press release has also

been made by the Ministry on 20.11.2024 exclusively on the launch of Bhu-Neer portal with a view to provide wide coverage to the subject.

In addition, CGWA has been organizing workshops with various chambers of commerce and conducting Public Interaction Programmes (PIPs) to sensitize the general populace and especially the Project Proponents abstracting ground water, about the portal and its benefits.

Regarding ease of access and operation, it is stated that the portal is developed with several user-friendly features to offer streamlined process flow to the project proponents like, simplified yet informative interface, PAN based single Id system, Online charges calculator, Track application history and real time progress updates through SMS and e-mails etc.

Further, keeping the Ease of Doing Business paradigm in mind, the pages of the portal have been designed to minimize the time and effort for filling the application and to provide all requisite information at one place.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र से किसानों की आय और रोजगार

1389. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला.

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र से किसानों की आय और रोजगार बढ़ाने की संभावनाओं के बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है;

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

(ग) देश में खाद्य पार्कों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान स्वीकार शुरू किए गए खाद्य पार्कों की/राज्य वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ.) पंजीकृत और अपंजीकृत इकाइयों में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में कुल कितने लोग कार्यरत हैं; और

(च) नए खाद्य पार्कों से कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) ने देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र से किसानों की आय और रोजगार बढ़ाने की संभावनाओं पर कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के मद्देनजर, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मेगा फूड पार्क योजना के तहत देश भर में 41 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। 15वें वित्त आयोग चक्र के दौरान प्रतिबद्ध देयता के प्रावधान के साथ मेगा फूड पार्क योजना को 01.04.2021 से बंद कर दिया गया है।

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित/आरंभ किए गए मेगा फूड पार्कों की संख्या की राज्यवार सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) उद्योगों के नवीनतम वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 के अनुसार, पंजीकृत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों में 22.96 लाख व्यक्ति कार्यरत हैं और असंगठित क्षेत्र उद्यम वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 के अनुसार, देश में अपंजीकृत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों में 46.57 लाख व्यक्ति कार्यरत हैं।

(च) 15वें वित्त आयोग चक्र के दौरान प्रतिबद्ध देयता के प्रावधान के साथ मेगा फूड पार्कों की योजना 01.04.2021 से बंद कर दी गई है।

विवरण

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की मेगा फूड पार्क योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित और पूर्ण/परिचालित मेगा फूड पार्कों की राज्यवार सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 से 31 जनवरी, 2025 तक	
		अनुमोदित	पूर्ण/परिचालित
1	अंडमान और निकोबार		
2	आंध्र प्रदेश		
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश		
4	असम		
5	बिहार	1	0
6	चंडीगढ़		
7	छत्तीसगढ़		1
8	दादर और नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव		
9	दिल्ली		
10	गोवा		
11	गुजरात		
12	हरियाणा		1
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश		
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर		
15	झारखंड		
16	कर्नाटक		
17	केरल		2
18	लद्दाख		
19	लक्षद्वीप		
20	मध्य प्रदेश		
21	महाराष्ट्र		
22	मणिपुर		
23	मेघालय	1	0
24	मिजोरम		1
25	नागालैंड		
26	ओडिशा		
27	पुडुचेरी		

28	पंजाब		1
29	राजस्थान	1	0
30	सिक्किम		
31	तमिलनाडु	1	0
32	तेलंगाना		
33	त्रिपुरा		
34	उत्तर प्रदेश		
35	उत्तराखंड		
36	पश्चिम बंगाल		
	कुल	4	6

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMUY IN TAMIL NADU

1390. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) across the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure effective distribution of LPG connections to the women belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families under the scheme, particularly in rural and remote areas;
- (c) the details of the financial provisions made for the implementation of the Ujjwala Scheme in Tamil Nadu along with the progress made so far;
- (d) the impact of the Ujjwala Scheme on women's health, empowerment and environmental sustainability, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(e) whether the Government has any future targets for extending LPG coverage under the Ujjwala Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any new initiatives or modifications are being considered to improve its implementation in Tamil Nadu 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 (f): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections has been achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which has already been achieved during July 2024. As on 01.01.2025, there are 10.33 crore LPG connections under PMUY scheme, including 41 lakh connections in the state of Tamil Nadu.

LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored on regular basis. Consumption of domestic LPG by households depends on several factors like food

habits, household size, cooking habits, tradition, flavor, taste, preferences, price, availability of alternate fuels etc.

No State/UT/District wise allocation of funds is done under PMUY. Since the launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of up to Rs. 1,600 per PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. From financial year 2023-24, this expenditure has been increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection and Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per Annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections). After a targeted subsidy of Rs 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country. No future targets for extending LPG coverage under PMUY have been set.

In order to improve access to LPG across the country including in the state of Tamil Nadu, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for improving awareness about PMUY, organizing melas/camps to

enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through LPG Panchayats, enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections, simplification of process of getting LPG connection, online application for PMUY connection at www.pmuy.gov.in, nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centres (CSC) etc., option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection (DBC), swap option from 14.2 Kg to 5 Kg, provision for Migrant Families to avail new connection on Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address and Ration Card. Further, OMCs are continuously commissioning new LPG Distributorships, especially in rural areas. Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas. The steadily rising consumption of domestic LPG by PMUY consumers indicative of growing acceptance of LPG by rural households. Per Capita Consumption of PMUY households has increased from 3.01 refills (in terms of 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinders) in 2019-20 to 3.95 in 2023-24 to 4.40 (on annualised basis) in 2024-25, upto December 2024.

Various independent studies and reports have shown that PMUY scheme has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially

women and families in rural and remote areas. Some key benefits are briefly explained below:

(i) PMUY had resulted in a shift from traditional cooking methods that involve burning solid fuels like wood, dung and crop residues. The use of cleaner fuel lowers indoor air pollution, leading to improved respiratory health, particularly among women and children who are traditionally more exposed to household smoke.

(ii) Households in rural areas, especially those in remote locations, often spend a significant portion of their time and energy in collecting traditional cooking fuels. LPG has reduced drudgery and the time spent on cooking by women of poor households. The free time, thus, available with them can be utilized in multiple spheres for enhanced economic productivity.

(iii) Transition from biomass and traditional fuels to LPG reduces the dependency on wood and other biomass for cooking purposes, leading to a decrease in deforestation and environmental degradation. This benefits not only the households but also contributes to broader environmental conservation efforts.

(iv) With improved cooking facilities, there is a potential positive impact on nutrition. Families may find it easier to cook a variety of nutritious meals, contributing to better overall health.

LEAKAGE AND RUPTURE DUE TO CORROSION IN PIPELINES

1391. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the data on the number of leakage or rupture taken place due to corrosion in the pipelines during the last five years and the current year along with the actions taken for addressing it;
- (b) the data on the number of Tank Truck crew given the defensive driving and simulator based training;
- (c) the data on the number of safety audits conducted by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate across the petroleum industry during the last five years along with data where safety standards were prescribed; and
- (d) whether any initiatives have been taken by the Government for increasing public awareness about the opportunities and the safety measures in the petroleum transportation and storage, especially in the rural areas of Gujarat 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) A total of five accidents have occurred due to leakage or rupture caused by corrosion during the last 5 years and so far in the current year.

Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has notified the standards related to pipeline safety namely OISD-STD-141 (for liquid pipelines), OISD-STD-214 (for LPG pipelines), and OISD-STD-226 (for natural gas pipelines) to enhance the pipeline integrity.

Advanced diagnostic tools such as intelligent pigging and Magnetic Tomography Method (MTM) are used to detect internal defects or corrosion in pipelines as per relevant standards. Corrosion protection and mitigation measures like external coating systems, dosing of corrosion inhibitors and injection of biocides are implemented in pipelines whenever needed.

Furthermore, oil and gas companies have implemented various measures to protect underground pipelines from leakage and rupture which inter-alia, include use of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems for real-time monitoring, regular security patrolling, Leak Detection Systems (LDS), Pipeline Intrusion Detection Systems (PIDS), negative pressure wave leak detection system, Geographic Information System (GIS)-based pipeline mapping, etc.

(b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have conducted various training sessions, including defensive driving and simulator-based training, covering more than 3.5 lakh crew members over the past five years.

(c) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has conducted 1,316 external safety audits of oil and gas installations, covering over 51,600 km of cross-country pipelines during the past five years.

(d) The oil PSUs have undertaken various initiatives to raise public awareness about the opportunities and safety measures in petroleum transportation and

storage, particularly in rural areas, including those in Gujarat. These initiatives include:

- i. Village awareness programs around oil and gas installations to highlight the potential dangers, associated risks, and necessary safety measures.
- ii. Awareness campaigns on emergency scenarios, environmental protection, and general safety practices.
- iii. Displaying hazardous chemical (HAZCHEM) signs on tank trucks.
- iv. Vehicle tracking is implemented
- v. Defensive driving and simulator-based training to Tank Truck (TT) crew.
- vi. Safety measures like limiting device, Terminal Automation System (TAS), advanced fire fighting systems and Remote Operated Shut-off Valves (ROSOV)
- vii. Promoting safety measures at Retail Outlets including awareness campaigns through billboards.
- viii. Promoting safe handling of LPG cylinders through various mediums such as TV/ Radio jingles, short clips, LPG Panchayat, awareness campaigns etc.

Offsite mock drills are also conducted by the District Administration, with active participation from Oil and Gas Companies, to ensure preparedness for emergency situations and to enhance coordination during crises.

TOLL COLLECTION BY NHAI

1392. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

the total revenue generated by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) through tolltax from NHs during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

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

The year-wise, State-wise user fee collection at fee plazas on the National Highways operational under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last five (05) Years are as under:

Name of the State	Total Collection (in Crore Rupees)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh (RO Vijaywada)	1,830.84	1,979.08	2,434.42	3,273.86	3,502.27
Bihar (RO Patna)	1,143.81	1,247.63	1,271.55	1,566.07	1,720.81
Chhattisgarh (RO Raipur and Chhattisgarh)	294.88	384.46	481.89	865.75	1,009.73
Gujarat (RO Gandhinagar)	2,983.91	2,720.81	3,642.40	4,518.96	4,851.04
Haryana (RO Chandigarh)	1,575.63	1,146.58	1,093.90	2,501.51	3,521.64

Punjab (RO Chandigarh)	690.06	282.15	293.47	1,188.16	1,491.94
Jammu and Kashmir	130.07	108.75	194.81	409.96	436.86
Jharkhand (RO Ranchi)	289.18	304.69	422.19	607.32	818.21
Karnataka (RO Bangalore)	1,814.29	1,800.11	2,269.25	3,400.06	3,959.52
Kerala (RO Thiruvananthapuram)	201.26	180.59	215.66	460.71	562.71
Madhya Pradesh (RO Jabalpur and RO Bhopal)	1,415.72	1,987.21	2,265.36	2,979.37	3,662.80
Maharashtra (RO Mumbai and RO Nagpur)	2,325.61	2,358.91	3,112.10	4,342.43	5,002.90
North-East (RO Guwahati)	86.41	257.57	387.95	559.51	582.31
Odisha (RO Bhubneshwar)	583.92	619.14	685.64	1,274.49	1,745.10
Rajasthan (RO Jaipur)	3,228.43	3,100.36	3,681.72	4,749.33	5,549.48

Tamil Nadu (RO Chennai and RO Madurai)	2,562.105	2,288.143	2,649.363	3,758.234	4,157.960
Telangana (RO Hyderabad)	981.54	1,052.46	1,380.04	1,826.27	2,097.57
Uttar Pradesh (RO UP East- Varanasi and RO UP West- Lucknow)	2,960.51	3,491.38	4,183.74	5,583.43	6,695.40
West Bengal (RO Kolkata)	1,570.84	1,744.89	2,031.03	2,618.71	2,795.29
Uttarakhand (RO Dehradun)	38.30	102.08	324.23	458.27	533.61
Himachal Pradesh (RO Shimla)	1.84	5.80	37.11	55.64	113.97

JJM IN ODISHA

1393. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned funds for the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to Odisha, including Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts, since its inception and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the sanctioned funds under the JJM have been fully utilized in the said districts and Odisha as a whole and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of tap water connections provided under the JJM in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts, block-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has set any specific timeline or allocated additional funds for achieving hundred per cent tap water connections in these districts under the JJM and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

(a) and (b) : Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), in partnership with States/ UTs including Odisha, to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country. 'Drinking Water' is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, funds are released directly to the States/ UTs and their district-wise fund details are not maintained at the Government of India level. The details of fund allocation, fund drawn and reported fund utilization during the last five years (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24) and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 10.02.2025) by the state of Odisha are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Allocation	Fund Drawn	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	0.78	364.74	364.74	365.52	260.46	237.40
2020-21	105.07	812.15	609.11	714.18	686.41	671.03
2021-22	27.77	3,323.42	2,492.56	2,520.33	1,305.79	1,289.31
2022-23	1,214.54	3,608.62	1,768.73	2,983.27	2,166.00	2,149.50
2023-24	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.36
2024-25*	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	531.31	526.66

Source: JJM-IMIS

*as on 10.02.2025

(c) : As reported by state of Odisha on JJM-IMIS, in Bargarh district, as on 15.08.2019, only 7,800 rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 2.47 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections in the district. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 3.41 lakh rural households in the district, around 2.55 lakh (74.83%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Similarly, in Jharsuguda district of Odisha, as on 15.08.2019, only 697 rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, 81,469

additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections in the district. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 94,699 rural households in the district, 82,166 (86.77%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. The block-wise status of implementation of JJM in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts in Odisha is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) : In the Union Budget 2025, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced the extension of the mission until 2028, with an increased financial outlay. As informed by the state of Odisha, it will achieve 100% coverage of rural households with tap water connection in all districts, including Bargarh and Jharsuguda, by March, 2027.

STATEMENT

The block-wise status of implementation of JJM in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts in Odisha i

1. Bargarh district

S.No.	Block	Total rural households	Rural households with tap water connections as on 15.08.2019		Rural households with tap water connections as on 10.02.2025	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	Ambabhona	15,716	350	2.23	7,570	48.17

2	Attabira	32,943	363	1.10	28,358	86.08
3	Bargarh	39,039	1,125	2.88	35,203	90.17
4	Barpali	29,590	337	1.14	25,408	85.87
5	Bhatli	23,566	1,420	6.03	6,814	28.92
6	Bheden	32,037	412	1.29	30,324	94.65
7	Bijepur	25,769	917	3.56	21,731	84.33
8	Gaisilet	25,070	533	2.13	21,984	87.69
9	Jharbandh	20,265	247	1.22	15,493	76.45
10	Padampur	30,648	502	0.78	26,301	85.82
11	Paikmal	30,505	239	1.65	24,586	80.60
12	Sohella	35,714	1355	3.79	11,295	31.63
Total		3,40,862	7,800	2.29	2,55,067	74.83

2. Jharsuguda district

S.No.	Block	Total rural households	Rural households with tap water connections as on 15.08.2019		Rural households with tap water connections as on 10.02.2025	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	Jharsuguda	19,598	2	0.01	15,676	79.99
2	Kirmira	11,914	102	0.85	9,541	80.08
3	Kolabira	13,197	0	0.00	11,805	89.45

4	Laikera	14,078	10	0.07	11,952	84.9
5	Lakhanpur	35,912	583	1.62	33,192	92.43
Total		94,699	697	0.74	82,166	86.77

Source: JJM IMIS (Format J 36)

CHALLENGES FACED BY MSMEs

1394. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the number of MSMEs benefited from the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme and the additional measures taken to ease access to finance for MSMEs;
- (b) whether only 20% of MSMEs have adopted advanced technology and if so, the steps taken to support technology upgrades and the budget allocated for this purpose in the current year;
- (c) whether the 50% of MSMEs are facing infrastructure issues such as unreliable power and poor transportation, if so, the plans in place to address these challenges, especially in rural areas;

- (d) whether according to a survey, 70% of MSMEs struggle with marketing and market access, if so, the Government initiatives aimed at helping MSMEs build digital marketing strategies and expand into domestic and international markets; and
- (e) whether 65% of MSMEs are reporting difficulties with tax compliance and labour laws, if so, the reforms being introduced by the Government to simplify the laws?

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

(a) A total of 1.04 crore credit guarantees amounting to Rs. 8.34 lakh crore have been extended to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) under Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) being implemented by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) since FY 2000-01 to FY 2024-25 (till 31.01.2025).

For uninterrupted flow of credit and financial support to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, a series of measures have been undertaken, which inter-alia include schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme for setting up of new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector by providing Margin Money subsidy on the Bank loan, Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme with a provision of 25% subsidy to SC/ST MSEs for procurement of Plant and Machinery/ Equipment through institutional credit (bank loan), CGS

for collateral free loans for MSEs, collateral free loans upto Rs 20 Lakh for Informal Micro Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma Yojana, Mudra Loan, etc.

(b) The Ministry of MSME implements “MSE- Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy (SPICE)” and “MSE- Green Investment Financing for Transformation (GIFT)”. MSE- SPICE scheme encourages recirculation of resources in the MSMEs through the strategies of reducing, reusing and recycling of resources, which includes re-processing waste materials and the Budget Outlay of the scheme is Rs 472.50 crore from 2023-2026. MSE- GIFT scheme provides concessional financial assistance to MSEs for investments in adoption of green technologies and practices and the Budget Outlay of the scheme is Rs 478 crore from 2023-2026. Further, MSMEs may avail benefits of existing Tool Rooms/ Technology Centres established by the Ministry of MSME.

(c) As informed by Ministry of Power, Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. Further, to create an enabling, inclusive and business friendly environment for industrial growth in the country, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade has taken measures like PM GatiShakti National Master Plan and National Logistics Policy.

(d) The Government has taken various measures to facilitate marketing access to MSMEs. The Ministry of MSME implements Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme for enhancing market access of MSEs; International Co-operation

Scheme to encourage MSMEs to export their products and facilitates participation in international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets, etc.; MSME TEAM (Trade Enablement and Marketing) to empower MSMEs with digital tools and guidance to effectively utilize the e-commerce marketplace; and provide reimbursement to new MSEs for Capacity Building of First Time Exporters.

(e) As informed by Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, the Government has undertaken various initiatives / policy measures to encourage MSMEs in the country. No GST Registration is required for supply of goods upto Rs. 40 lakh and supply of services upto Rs. 20 lakh, Composition scheme for Goods/Restaurant Services and Service Providers, Quarterly Returns Monthly Payment scheme, etc.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR TRIBALS

1395. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the details of schemes being run by the Government for the welfare of tribals in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the funds released and spent for various schemes being run for the tribals during the last three years, district-wise;

- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up schools for tribals in Gadchiroli in Maharashtra;
- (d) if so, the number of schools to be set up in Maharashtra, district-wise;
- (e) the status of infrastructure development projects in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to promote employment and livelihood opportunities for tribals in the said States?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Details of major schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Details fund released to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under various schemes of the Ministry is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): 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. In the State of Maharashtra, Ministry has sanctioned a total number of 39 EMRSs out of

which 37 EMRSs are reported to be functional. 7 EMRSs are functional in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. List of EMRSs in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e): Status of infrastructure projects under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement- IV**. Funds are also provided under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to bridge gaps in infrastructure activities in the fields of education, health, skill development, livelihood, drinking water, sanitation, etc.

Tribal Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh has informed that State Government has taken up works under NABARD grant, EI grant. 14 works (4-Buildings, 10-roads) and 646 works (47-Buildings, 568-roads,31- Drinking water facility) has been taken up under NABARD grant and EI grant respectively.

(f): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs through its two agencies namely Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) and National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) have contributed significantly in promoting economic activities including entrepreneurship among the tribal communities.

The Ministry is implementing the scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)' through TRIFED which envisions to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities by promoting more efficient, equitable, self-managed, optimum use of natural resources, Agri / Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / Non-farm produce. Under the scheme, financial support of INR

15.00 lakhs is provided to the State Governments for setting up of each Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVKs) which are envisaged to be the centres of value addition activities of MFPs/Non-MFPs.

National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provides credit linkage by extending concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking income generation activities/ self-employment thereby instilling the spirit of entrepreneurship. The prominent schemes of NSTFDC are Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF) and Adivasi Shiksha Rin Yojana (ASRY).

Further, Department of Tribal Welfare, Maharashtra has informed that to provide employment and livelihood opportunities to tribals, State Government is implementing various schemes/programmes such as Skill Development Programme for Tribal Youths, Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme, Incentives for Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs under Special Package Scheme, distribution of various types of poultry birds, loans to educated unemployed by way of seed money etc.

Tribal Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh has informed that for 2024-25, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken several steps in order to promote livelihood opportunities for tribals. Accordingly, Rs.146.93 Crs budget has been allocated to implement various schemes- Economic Support Schemes, Special

Projects for Tribal Livelihoods (Individuals and Organizations), Coffee Development Project, YSR Vidyanathi, Subsidies to Organizations.

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 DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan is more structured and expanded version of Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY). 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 and 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 Documentations, Training and capacity building, promotion of rich tribal heritage etc. To preserve tribal art and culture, financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art 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

Post-matric Fund Released and Utilization- (Rs. In Lakh)							
Sl. No	State/ UT	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	8991.45	8991.45	13356.50	13356.50	11471.08	11471.08
2	Maharashtra	19214.82	19214.82	9026.85	9026.85	57035.80	57035.85

Pre-matric Fund Released and Utilization- (Rs. In Lakh)							
Sl. No	State/ UT	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized

1	Andhra Pradesh	3935.06	3935.0	0.00	0.00	5700.16	5700.1
			6				6

State/UT-wise, sanction of funds under PM-JANMAN, Ministry-wise (as on 14.01.2025)*

(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	MAHARASHTRA	100.54	0.00	26.42	26.4	35.75	26.61	0	8.1	12.47	1.812

*As per information from concerned Ministries / Departments.

State-wise details of funds under PMAAGY released during 2021-22 to 2024-25 and UCs awaited (as on 21.01.2025)

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	State	Total Release Till date (2021-22 to 2024-25)
1	Maharashtra	13485.5

Fund Released under the scheme of Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations / Voluntary Organization Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

(In Rs.)

Sr.No	State	2022-23	2023-24
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18301307	9219195
2	MAHARASHTRA	135880516	104752678

Details of PMJVM Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) Sanctioned to States as on 31.12.2024

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of VDVKs Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs. Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	415	6,162.90
2	Maharashtra	265	3975

Details on Infrastructure Funds released to States by the Ministry during the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23 under the Scheme "MSP For MFP" as on 31.12.2024

Sl. No.	States	Total Funds Released to States (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	Maharashtra	325.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	709.50

State-wise details of loans disbursed under the schemes of NSTFDC in the last five years (till 2023-24)

S. No.	State/UT	Loans disbursed (in crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	171.06
2	Maharashtra	45.96

STATEMENT-III

EMRSs in the State of Maharashtra

S. No.	District	No. of EMRS
1	Ahmednagar	1
2	Amravati	2
3	Chandrapur	1

4	Dhule	2
5	Gadchiroli	7
6	Gondia	1
7	Nagpur	1
8	Nanded	1
9	Nandurbar	6
10	Nashik	8
11	Palghar	7
12	Thane	1
13	Yavatmal	1

STATEMENT-IV

**PM-JANMAN Progress in Andhra Pradesh -Line Ministry Sanctioned details
as on 14/01/2025**

MoRD (PMAY-G)	Houses Sanctioned (No.)	32850
	Houses Completed (No.)	60
	Financial release of central share (Rs.in Crore)	44.33
MoRD (PMGSY)	Roads sanctioned (Km)	612.718
	Roads Completed (Km)	0

	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	280.53
MoJS (JJM)	Sanctioned Villages (No.)	1865
	Saturated Villages (No.)	381
MoHFW (NRHM)	MMUs sanctioned and operationalized (No.)	119
	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	40.31
MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0)	AWCs sanctioned (No.)	266
	AWCs operationalized (No.)	7
	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	43.44
MoE (SSA)	Hostels sanctioned (No.)	8
	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	18.85
MoP (RDSS)	HHs sanctioned (No.)	25054
	HHs electrified (No.)	24411
	Financial Sanction (Rs. In Crore)	88.71
MNRE	HHs sanctioned (No.)	1675
	HHs electrified (No.)	105
	Indicative Financial Sanction (Rs. In Crore)	8.38
MoC (DoT-USOF)	Habitation planned for coverage (No.)	1277
	Habitation covered (No.)	395
	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	94.5
MoTA	MPCs sanctioned (No.)	125
	MPCs work started (No.)	119
	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	14.97
	VDVKs sanctioned (No.)	73
	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	3.105

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SMART CITIES MISSION

1396. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

- (a) the details of the most significant milestones achieved under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) since its inception particularly in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the manner in which the said mission has improved urban infrastructure such as roads, water supply and waste management in the selected cities across the country, particularly in Bengaluru along with the benefits derived from it;
- (c) whether the SCM has successfully completed and if so, the details thereof along with the Government's plan to expand smart city initiatives beyond the currently selected cities;
- (d) whether the Government can provide an update on Bengaluru's SCM projects and their completion status;

- (e) the details of the other towns and cities selected under the said mission across the country along with the details of developments occurred;
- (f) the manner in which the Government plans to address challenges in smaller cities and ensure equitable distribution of resources for development, including sustainable development, citizen engagement and the integration of emerging technologies like AI and IoT for smart urban management particularly in Bengaluru;
- (g) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to get rid of pollution in Singrauli Municipal Corporation in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency being an industrial area; and
- (h) whether there is any proposal to select and develop Singrauli Municipal Corporation under SCM and if so, the details thereof.

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

- (a) to (e) Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched on 25.06.2015 with the aim to promote cities by providing core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens through application of 'Smart' Solutions. The implementation of SCM at the City level has been done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The mission followed an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment and greenfield development in 100 cities. This approach accounted for other projects in the selected area, from multiple funding sources

like convergence with other Central and State Government schemes, Public Private Partnership etc.

100 cities have undertaken a total of 8,058 projects amounting to ₹1,64,368 crore, in the mission. As on 20.01.2025, 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.

Details of significant milestones achieved under various core infrastructure sectors of SCM is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Under SCM, 3 cities, viz., Atal Nagar, Bilaspur, and Raipur have been selected from the State of Chhattisgarh. The details of the selected towns and cities, state-wise including the state of Chhattisgarh and Bengaluru, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The Central Government has a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities under SCM. As on 20.01.2025, the cities have been able to claim central financial assistance of ₹47,425 crore (i.e. 98.8% of the total Central share allocation) as per the utilization of funds provided by them. The States/Union Territories are reported to have utilized ₹45,506 crore (i.e. 96% of the total Central share released). At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to extend the existing SCM by including additional cities.

(f) MoHUA also regularly interacts with the States /Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops at various levels to expedite the performance of the 100 smart cities / Urban Local Bodies including 45

cities with urban population less than 5 lakhs (as per the Census 2011) and handhold them for improving the same, wherever required.

MoHUA has a multi-level review structure to expedite the progress of projects under the SCM. At the National level, implementation is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, MoHUA. At the State level, Mission implementation is monitored by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the City level, there is a provision for establishing Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) for all 100 smart cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders.

MoHUA has issued various advisories to the States and Project Implementing Agencies reiterating the importance of consultation process especially the participation of public representatives be scrupulously followed. Nominee Directors of MoHUA on the Boards of Special Purpose Vehicle monitor progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

(g) and (h) Singraulicity in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency was not in the list of cities recommended by the State for selection under SCM.

STATEMENT-I

**Significant milestones achieved under various core infrastructure sectors
of SCM**

(in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Sectors of SCM	Nature of projects undertaken in SCM	Total No of Projects	No. of Projects completed	Cost of Projects	% of completion
1	Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs)	Monitoring of Water supply, Solid Waste Management, Intelligent Traffic Management System, Public Safety	100	100	11,775	100
2	Smart Mobility	Development of Smart Road, Non-Motorized Transport, Pedestrianization and Public Transport projects	1741	1579	37,304	91
3	Smart Energy	Development of LED/Solar, Streetlights, Solar Energy	694	675	13,857	97

		Installation and Gas Pipelines				
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Water supply, Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste Management Projects	1546	1439	46,728	93
5	Vibrant Public Places	Rejuvenation of open spaces, markets and waterbodies	1409	1311	10,340	93
6	Economic Infrastruct ure	Projects that enhance municipal revenue, market redevelopme nt	931	838	11,074	90
7	Social Infrastruct ure	Development of smart classrooms, digital libraries, and smart health centers	898	848	12,073	94

8	Smart Governm ent	Development of Information Communicati on Technology based projects aimed at improving Municipal Governance	685	643	16,256	94

STATEMENT-II

The state/city wise details of completed and ongoing projects

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Andaman Nicobar Islands	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
Port Blair	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	280	6,589.01	235	5,661.40	45	927.61
Amaravati	19	902.94	14	746.00	5	156.94
Kakinada	92	1,908.09	80	1,731.17	12	176.92
Tirupati	104	2,082.75	79	1,610.65	25	472.10
Visakhapatnam	65	1,695.23	62	1,573.58	3	121.65
Arunachal Pradesh	75	1,032.11	53	582.86	22	449.25
Itanagar	32	520.61	20	346.12	12	174.49
Pasighat	43	511.50	33	236.74	10	274.76
Assam	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
Guwahati	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
Bihar	151	5,219.09	124	4,163.25	27	1,055.84
Bhagalpur	27	1,504.14	25	1,394.96	2	109.18

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Bihar sharif	61	1,449.15	50	1,095.64	11	353.51
Muzaffarpur	29	836.05	22	626.16	7	209.89
Patna	34	1,429.75	27	1,046.49	7	383.26
Chandigarh	97	2,694.25	96	2,692.43	1	1.82
Chandigarh	97	2,694.25	96	2,692.43	1	1.82
Chhattisgarh	520	4,443.43	493	4,004.36	27	439.07
Atal Nagar	52	944.03	45	855.52	7	88.51
Bilaspur	126	1,765.46	115	1,529.00	11	236.46
Raipur	342	1,733.94	333	1,619.84	9	114.10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	853.06	11	405.50	18	447.56
Silvassa	29	853.06	11	405.50	18	447.56
Daman and Diu	54	1,037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Diu	54	1,037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
Delhi	129	1,033.89	120	873.73	9	160.16
NDMC	129	1,033.89	120	873.73	9	160.16
Goa	51	1,051.01	41	842.32	10	208.69
Panaji	51	1,051.01	41	842.32	10	208.69
State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Gujarat	354	11,451.36	341	10,925.15	13	526.21
Ahmedabad	70	2,655.39	69	2,626.40	1	28.99
Dahod	36	984.46	28	730.82	8	253.64
Gandhinagar	43	1,045.99	41	835.99	2	210.00
Rajkot	71	2,183.73	70	2,179.23	1	4.50

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Surat	82	2,638.38	82	2,638.38	-	-
Vadodara	52	1,943.41	51	1,914.33	1	29.08
Haryana	164	2,078.59	141	1,700.08	23	378.51
Faridabad	44	928.96	33	752.73	11	176.23
Karnal	120	1,149.63	108	947.35	12	202.28
Himachal Pradesh	290	1,545.56	263	1,197.53	27	348.03
Dharamshala	79	649.64	55	357.18	24	292.46
Shimla	211	895.92	208	840.35	3	55.57
Jammu and Kashmir	288	6,596.51	265	6,166.34	23	430.17
Jammu	127	2,969.07	118	2,779.28	9	189.79
Srinagar	161	3,627.44	147	3,387.06	14	240.38
Jharkhand	26	1,847.23	26	1,847.23	-	-

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Ranchi	26	1,847.23	26	1,847.23	-	-
Karnataka	917	13,808.2 2	891	13,397.04	26	411.18
Belagavi	217	2,779.52	211	2,716.46	6	63.06
Bengaluru	57	1,050.00	56	1,031.24	1	18.76
Davanagere	128	1,976.27	125	1,932.81	3	43.46
Hubballi- Dharwad	81	1,949.61	78	1,816.62	3	132.99
Mangaluru	105	2,573.14	93	2,428.81	12	144.33
Shivamogga	112	1,381.00	111	1,372.42	1	8.58
Tumakuru	217	2,098.68	217	2,098.68	-	-
Kerala	177	3,003.20	153	2,571.10	24	432.10
Kochi	98	1,760.73	87	1,567.14	11	193.59
Thiruvanantha puram	79	1,242.47	66	1,003.96	13	238.51

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Lakshadweep	8	11.21	8	11.21	-	-
Kavaratti	8	11.21	8	11.21	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	788	15,070.2 3	759	14,420.13	29	650.10
Bhopal	82	2,790.60	82	2,790.60	-	-
Gwalior	83	1,572.00	77	1,377.73	6	194.27
Indore	232	3,758.73	231	3,751.32	1	7.41
Jabalpur	130	2,196.50	130	2,196.50	-	-
Sagar	80	1,782.22	77	1,658.73	3	123.49
Satna	86	1,357.33	71	1,098.20	15	259.13
Ujjain	95	1,612.85	91	1,547.05	4	65.80
State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Maharashtra	348	17,044.29	324	15,145.86	24	1,898.43
Aurangabad	47	2,835.40	44	2,622.66	3	212.74
Kalyan- Dombivali	19	1,244.58	15	715.86	4	528.72
Nagpur	47	1,767.71	38	1,507.90	9	259.81
Nashik	54	3,197.18	50	2,986.04	4	211.14
Pimpri- Chinchwad	25	1,303.61	24	1,171.61	1	132.00
Pune	55	3,333.07	55	3,333.07	-	-
Solapur	49	1,650.56	48	1,406.56	1	244.00
Thane	52	1,712.18	50	1,402.16	2	310.02
Manipur	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
Imphal	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
Meghalaya	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Shillong	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
Mizoram	45	508.00	32	277.64	13	230.36
Aizawl	45	508.00	32	277.64	13	230.36
Nagaland	40	689.30	38	590.92	2	98.38
Kohima	40	689.30	38	590.92	2	98.38
Odisha	107	3,589.05	104	3,426.64	3	162.41
Bhubaneswar	32	2,071.59	31	2,056.59	1	15.00
Rourkela	75	1,517.46	73	1,370.05	2	147.41
Puducherry	80	595.22	67	312.03	13	283.19
Puducherry	80	595.22	67	312.03	13	283.19
Punjab	204	4,449.54	178	3,968.16	26	481.38
Amritsar	44	1,911.06	39	1,759.21	5	151.85
Jalandhar	80	1,196.50	71	974.88	9	221.62
Ludhiana	80	1,341.98	68	1,234.07	12	107.91

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Rajasthan	579	8,639.95	565	8,355.19	14	284.76
Ajmer	179	2,223.58	174	2,165.73	5	57.85
Jaipur	170	2,545.38	165	2,368.83	5	176.55
Kota	87	2,153.81	83	2,103.45	4	50.36
Udaipur	143	1,717.18	143	1,717.18	-	-
Sikkim	54	1,660.12	45	1,415.22	9	244.90
Gangtok	28	742.88	23	652.14	5	90.74
Namchi	26	917.24	22	763.08	4	154.16
Telangana	169	2,917.65	104	2,241.14	65	676.51
Greater Warangal	119	1,800.38	68	1,356.76	51	443.62
Karimnagar	50	1,117.27	36	884.38	14	232.89

State/ City	Total Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects

	Projects	Amount	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amount
Tamil Nadu	730	17,953.58	717	17,626.02	13	327.56
Chennai	49	1,104.19	48	1,096.88	1	7.31
Coimbatore	72	1,454.82	72	1,454.82	-	-
Erode	55	1,304.12	55	1,304.12	-	-
Madurai	16	1,899.66	16	1,899.66	-	-
Salem	114	1,860.64	114	1,860.64	-	-
Thanjavur	103	996.45	101	973.91	2	22.54
Thoothukudi	75	1,038.48	75	1,038.48	-	-
Tiruchirappalli	83	1,547.68	79	1,314.89	4	232.79
Tirunelveli	82	1,819.00	80	1,805.84	2	13.16
Tiruppur	28	2,832.71	26	2,795.55	2	37.16
Vellore	53	2,095.83	51	2,081.23	2	14.60
Tripura	77	807.54	74	761.43	3	46.11
Agartala	77	807.54	74	761.43	3	46.11

Uttar Pradesh	889	21,103.9 4	863	20,370.73	26	733.21
Agra	62	2,368.80	62	2,368.80	-	-
Aligarh	52	1,829.98	47	1,600.00	5	229.98
Bareilly	88	1,475.70	88	1,475.70	-	-
Jhansi	78	1,867.74	78	1,867.74	-	-
Kanpur	91	3,060.19	89	3,000.06	2	60.13
Lucknow	103	2,126.41	102	2,115.41	1	11.00
Moradabad	41	1,460.67	39	1,425.21	2	35.46
Prayagraj	140	2,294.83	138	2,230.69	2	64.14
Saharanpur	117	1,277.75	104	952.01	13	325.74
Varanasi	117	3,341.87	116	3,335.11	1	6.76
Uttarakhand	33	1,143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
Dehradun	33	1,143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
West Bengal	226	1,604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
New Town Kolkata	226	1,604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51

Total	8,058	1,64,367 .80	7,480	1,50,016.6 2	578	14,351.18

As per information provided by States/ UTs/ Smart Cities Mission as on 20 January 2025.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT OF DDUGJY

1397. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

- (a) the details of the objectives and key features of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and its contribution to rural electrification;
- (b) the details of the number of villages and households electrified under the said scheme along with the current status of electrification coverage, State/UT-wise, including the specific status in Katihar district of Bihar;
- (c) the details of the number of BPL households provided electricity connections under the said scheme in Bihar, particularly in Katihar district;
- (d) the details of the measures taken/being implemented by the Government to ensure the reliability and quality of rural electricity supply under the said scheme in the said district of Bihar;

- (e) the details of the challenges encountered in implementing the scheme in remote and difficult terrains along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these challenges; and
- (f) whether the Government conducted a review on the impact of the said scheme on rural development and economic activities 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 YEESO NAIK):

(a) to (c) Government of India (GoI) launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in year 2014. The salient features of the scheme were as under:

Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas;

Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution (STandD) infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/ consumers;

Rural electrification, including the balance works of erstwhile Rural Electrification schemes.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages and 49,25,124 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households were electrified under DDUGJY at the National level. The state wise details of village electrification are given in the

enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of BPL households electrified from FY 2015-16 till September, 2017 under DDUGJY is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

Gol launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As reported by the states, around 2.86 Cr. households were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period at the National level. The details of households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA including additional households sanctioned under DDUGJY (till 31.03.2022) is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

Gol launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to supplement efforts of the States to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of Distribution utilities i.e. DISCOMs/Power Departments, so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. The household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS including works sanctioned for electrification of households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and for tribal households under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) is given in the enclosed **Statement -IV**.

In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 50 Cr. have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement -V**.

Scheme wise electrification status in the Katihar District of Bihar is given below:

DDUGJY	934 Villages electrified
	2,13,906 BPL Households electrified
SAUBHAGYA	3,47,597 Households electrified
RDSS (under DA-JGUA)	895 Household electrification works sanctioned

(d) : Distribution infrastructure works worth Rs 504.95 Cr. were undertaken under DDUGJY in Katihar District of Bihar to provide quality and reliable supply of power which include works for sub-station augmentation, creation of new sub-station, feeder segregation, laying of 33kV/11kV/LT lines, new Distribution Transformers, etc. All the rural electrification works sanctioned under DDUGJY were completed and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022.

Further, Works worth Rs.200 Cr. have been undertaken under RDSS for Smart Metering and loss reduction works in Katihar District of Bihar including works sanctioned under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA).

(e) : The challenges faced include difficult topography like remote hilly regions and forests, extreme weather conditions and availability of skilled manpower for execution of the project. The steps taken to address the challenges include engineering solutions like portable substations and pre-fabricated structures. Technologies including Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping, drones and remote supervision tools enhanced project execution. Specialized training

programs were conducted which equipped workers and contractors to work effectively and safely in hilly and forested areas.

(f) : Ministry conducted a third party impact assessment of DDUGJY in 2022 through M/s Ernst and Young LLP which highlighted significant positive effect that the scheme had on business growth, education, healthcare, community safety and banking.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY from 2015-16 till 28.04.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of villages electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	JandK	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39

9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281
16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	18,374

STATEMENT-II

State wise Achievement of Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households electrified from FY 2015 till September 2017 under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	State	Total BPL Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,64,851
2	Assam	1,01,537
3	Bihar	19,76,832
4	Chhattisgarh	63,756
5	Gujarat	813
6	JandK	1,133
7	Jharkhand	12,391
8	Karnataka	98,821
9	Kerala	24,993
10	Madhya Pradesh	5,61,262
11	Maharashtra	59
12	Meghalaya	95
13	Mizoram	447
14	Nagaland	507
15	Odisha	1,03,857
16	Rajasthan	1,49,854

17	Sikkim	1,850
18	Tamil Nadu	1,976
19	Telangana	849
20	Tripura	41,759
21	Uttar Pradesh	10,82,986
22	Uttarakhand	46
23	West Bengal	34,450
Total		49,25,124

STATEMEN-III

Number of Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including Additional Households achievement under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041

5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammuand Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477

22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,86,13,424

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

STATEMENT-IV

Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Househo lds Covered
A.	Addl. HHs Sanctioned			

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Househo lds Covered
1	Rajasthan	459.18	275.51	1,90,959
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501
3	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167
4	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	2,51,487
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.55	15,475
7	Jharkhand	7.47	4.48	872
8	Jammu and Kashmir	77.10	69.39	10,730
9	Bihar	300.26	180.16	42,584
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	1,27,111
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506
12	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972
13	Chhattisgarh	316.51	189.90	63,161

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Househo lds Covered
	Total (A)	3,773.04	2,776.64	8,21,529
B.	Under Vibrant Villages Programme			
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6.08	5.47	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154
	Total (B)	39.34	35.41	2,837
C.	Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)			
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS			
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054
2	Bihar	0.28	0.17	51
3	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077
4	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442
5	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Househo lds Covered
6	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556
7	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633

8	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615
9	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345
10	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673
11	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884
12	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316
	Sub Total (C1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269
D.	Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)			

D1	Sanctioned Households			
1	Chhattisgarh	11.98	7.19	2,550
2	Maharashtra	2.07	1.24	480
3	Tripura	40.69	36.62	7,677
4	Karnataka	30.53	18.32	3,682
5	Arunachal Pradesh	8.20	7.38	1,938
6	Telangana	110.73	66.44	26,525
	Sub Total (D1)	204.20	137.19	42,852
D2	Sanctioned Public Places			
1	Tripura	2.31	2.08	512
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.03	9
3	Telangana	2.90	1.74	672
	Sub Total (D2)	5.25	3.86	1,193
	Total (D=D1+D2)	209.45	141.05	44,045
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	4,537.99	3,281.39	9,97,680

STATEMENT-V**Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme**

S. No.	States	No. of households Sanctioned
	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
	Chhattisgarh	1,578
	Jharkhand	2,342
	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
	Karnataka	179
	Kerala	98
	Telangana	326
	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,961

UN-ELECTRIFIED HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS**1398. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE- PATIL:****SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:****SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) the details of the number of willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas that were electrified under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana in Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Government has launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the primary objectives of the RDSS along with the steps taken by the Government to improve the power distribution sector;
- (d) the manner in which RDSS aligns with India's vision of providing reliable, affordable, and quality power to all citizens;
- (e) the details of the specific targets set for reducing losses in distribution sector through RDSS along with the Government's plan to achieve these targets;
- (f) the current status of RDSS implementation and the details of the States adopted the scheme;

- (g) the details of the total budget allocation for RDSS and the funding being distributed among participating States; and
- (h) the manner in which RDSS scheme benefit consumers in terms of reducing power outages and improving the reliability of electricity supply?

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

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

As reported by the states, around 2.86 Cr. households have been electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA, up to 31.03.2022. For the State of Maharashtra, a total 5,89,242 households were electrified which included 5,42,914 and 15,790 number of households through grid in Rural and Urban areas respectively and 30,538 households in rural areas through off-grid mode. All sanctioned works have been completed under SAUBHAGYA and scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. Further, under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), electrification works for 9,036 households have been sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan).

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

Total outlay of RDSS is Rs 3,03,758 Cr including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 97,631 Cr. The scheme duration is for 5 years (i.e. FY2021-22 to FY2025-26). 48 DISCOMs across 30 States/ UTs have participated under RDSS.

ATandC Losses and ACS-ARR Gap for a utility are the key financial and operational indicators of its performance. Losses directly impact the cash flow and affects their financial position thereby forcing them to supply costly electricity to consumers. Reduction in ATandC losses and ACS-ARR Gap improves the finances of these utilities, which will enable them to better maintain the system and buy power as per requirements; benefitting the consumers.

To address these losses, mandatory pre-qualifying criteria have been prescribed under the scheme which includes timely publishing of audited annual accounts and quarterly accounts, timely release of subsidy and Government department dues by States/UTs, no new creation of regulatory assets, pre-paid metering in Government establishments, timely payment of GENCO dues and timely publishing of tariff and true up orders. Based on performance of the utility against parameters mentioned

under Result Evaluation Matrix, which include achievement against major financial and operational parameters, they are evaluated. Thus, assistance has been linked to performance.

Further, projects worth Rs. 2.78 lakh crore have been sanctioned under RDSS for loss reduction and smart metering works (State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**). Sanctioned infrastructure works are at various stages of implementation and physical progress of about 21.51% has been achieved till date.

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

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

Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited and REC Limited based on the performance of the utilities etc.

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

STATEMENT

State-wise cost of projects sanctioned under RDSS

States/DISCOMs	Sanctioned cost of metering (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned LR cost including PMA (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned total Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Metering Works (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Infrastructure (Loss Reduction) Works (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS with incentives with PMA (Infra +Metering) in Rs Cr.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	462	516	12	416	428
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,042	1,226	54	938	992
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
Bihar	2,021	8,406	10,427	412	5,044	5,456
Chhattisgarh	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196

Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
Haryana	0	6,797	6,797	0	4,078	4,078
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
Jammu and Kashmir	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
Jharkhand	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
Karnataka	0	34	34	0	21	21
Kerala	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
Ladakh	0	876	876	0	788	788
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,384	18,295	1,504	5,631	7,134
Maharashtra	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
Manipur	121	615	737	38	554	592
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
Mizoram	182	319	500	61	287	348
Nagaland	208	461	668	60	415	474
Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
Rajasthan	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
Sikkim	97	416	514	30	375	405
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
Telangana	0	120	120	0	72	72
Tripura	319	598	917	80	538	619
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
Uttarakhand	1,106	1,717	2,823	310	1,545	1,855
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
Grand Total	1,30,671	1,47,635	2,78,306	24,173	94,050	1,18,224

जनजातियों के लिए कल्याण योजनाएं

1399. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) विभिन्न जनजातीय कल्याण योजनाओं के लाभार्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या विगत पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान जनजातीय समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है; और

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

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के कल्याण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित (लागू) कर रहा है। मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति का आकलन भारत के महापंजीयक कार्यालय द्वारा आयोजित दशकीय जनगणना, सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) द्वारा किए गए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा किए गए राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई कृषि जनगणना, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग के यूडीआईएसई प्लस और उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा किए गए अखिल भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण आदि के माध्यम से किया जाता है। विभिन्न सर्वेक्षणों के परिणाम बताते हैं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) की जीवन स्थितियों में काफी सुधार हुआ है, उदाहरण के लिए, अजजा के लिए साक्षरता दर 2001 में 47.1% से बढ़कर 2011 में 59% हो गई है। इसके अलावा, आवधिक

श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रिपोर्ट (जुलाई 2023 - जून 2024) से पता चलता है कि एसटी के लिए साक्षरता दर बढ़कर 73.40% हो गई है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली (यूडीआईएसई) प्लस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, अजजा छात्रों के सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) में उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ (सीनियर) माध्यमिक स्तर पर सुधार हुआ है। उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर (VI-VIII) पर जीईआर 2013-14 में 91.33% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 95.2% हो गया है, माध्यमिक स्तर (IX-X) पर 2013-14 में 70.2% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 76.9% हो गया है और वरिष्ठ (सीनियर) माध्यमिक स्तर (XI-XII) पर यह 2013-14 में 35.44% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 48.7% हो गया है। अजजा के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा हेतु जीईआर 2013-14 में 11.3% से बढ़कर 2021-22 में 21.2% हो गया है। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा किए गए राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एनएफएस) के अनुसार, अनुसूचित

जनजातियों के संबंध में शिशु मृत्यु दर 2005-06 में 62.1 से घटकर 2019-21 में 41.6 हो गई है, अजजा के लिए पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों की मृत्यु दर 2005-06 में 95.7 से घटकर 2019-21 में 50.3 हो गई है, अजजा महिलाओं के संबंध में संस्थागत प्रसव का प्रतिशत 2005-06 में 17.7 से बढ़कर 2019-21 में 82.3 हो गया है। इसके अलावा, अजजा बच्चों (आयु के अनुसार ऊंचाई) में बौनापन (child stunting)

स्टंटिंग की व्यापकता 2005-06 में 53.9% से घटकर 2019-21 में 40.9% हो गई है, अजजा बच्चों (ऊंचाई के अनुसार वजन) में दुर्बलता की व्यापकता 2005-06 में 27.6% से घटकर 2019-21 में 23.2% हो गई है और अजजा बच्चों (आयु के अनुसार वजन) में कम वजन की व्यापकता 2005-06 में 54.5% से घटकर 2019-21 में 39.5% हो गई है।

विवरण

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा				
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	वि.व. 2021-22	वि.व. 2022-23	वि.व. 2023-24*
		लाभार्थी	लाभार्थी	लाभार्थी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	330	386	193
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	117089	129032	114524
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44144	46330	43507
4	असम	37370	62102	58774
5	बिहार	16156	3349	1206
6	छत्तीसगढ़	173228	34510	40552
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	3352	2208	1053
8	गोवा	4047	4439	3274
9	गुजरात	259360	248035	160555
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3332	4303	4390

11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8335	10772	7282
12	झारखंड	121601	141632	80770
13	कर्नाटक	133748	132370	123724
14	केरल	14558	16232	15400
15	लद्दाख	8631	8619	9795
16	मध्य प्रदेश	426996	386241	343390
17	महाराष्ट्र	105693	106817	130359
18	मणिपुर	47793	42567	33542
19	मेघालय	52598	67026	76755
20	मिजोरम	33267	48371	31685
21	नागालैंड	40588	40638	42774
22	ओडिशा	207678	204172	213957
23	पुदुचेरी	50	*	*
24	राजस्थान	188614	236628	168516
25	सिक्किम	4457	2650	1849
26	तमिलनाडु	24441	23529	25256

27	तेलंगाना	126708	133821	131034
28	त्रिपुरा	35911	37380	34464
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	18938	9655	8656
30	उत्तराखंड	3760	3534	3972
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	78100	63198	*

*अनंतिम डेटा

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	वि.व. 2021-22	वि.व. 2022-23	वि.व. 2023-24*
		लाभार्थी	लाभार्थी	लाभार्थी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	199	260	173
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	40465	40465	83666
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5811	5178	1027
4	असम	2656	5688	4353
5	बिहार	42679	26450	8451
6	छत्तीसगढ़	136546	28868	44837

7	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	2167	2017	1273
8	गोवा	1978	2108	1670
9	गुजरात	184803	137705	90755
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2160	2479	2616
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	5883	4999	4650
12	झारखंड	136830	117439	97487
13	कर्नाटक	92742	98393	96880
14	केरल	7071	7604	7323
15	लद्दाख	1439	760	2884
16	मध्य प्रदेश	328961	253961	256701
17	महाराष्ट्र*	-	-	-
18	मणिपुर	3038	1836	3470
19	मेघालय	2406	1776	5590
20	मिजोरम	8148	10312	8911
21	नागालैंड	1354		
22	ओडिशा	137545	79252	106691

23	पुदुचेरी	38	-	-
24	राजस्थान	191728	55667	76272
25	सिक्किम	296	49	62
26	तमिलनाडु	16854	15325	17580
27	तेलंगाना	3066	9255	2460
28	त्रिपुरा	17544	15017	12115
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	3528	1579	2329
30	उत्तराखंड	1287	1464	902
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	28034	22691	*

*अनंतिम डेटा

राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों / विभागों द्वारा मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन-आधारित आवास सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर पीवीटीजी आबादी (31.01.2025 तक) को पीएम जनमन के तहत कवर किया जाना है

क्र.सं.	राज्य	पीवीटीजी आबादी*
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	191
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	493932
3	बिहार	8839

4	छत्तीसगढ़	229743
5	गुजरात	153516
6	झारखंड	398260
7	कर्नाटक	57067
8	केरल	29511
9	मध्य प्रदेश	1228606
10	महाराष्ट्र	621046
11	मणिपुर	44694
12	ओडिशा	298441
13	राजस्थान	128456
14	तमिलनाडु	364846
15	तेलंगाना	63194
16	त्रिपुरा	273240
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	3527
18	उत्तराखंड	92233
19	पश्चिम बंगाल	67431

कुल योग	4556773

*अनंतिम डेटा

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत अजजा आबादी के साथ जिलों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कवरेज

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिले की संख्या	अजजा आबादी*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	18	655450
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	23	230896
3	असम	32	2124774
4	बिहार	24	407136
5	छत्तीसगढ़	32	4909442
6	गोवा	2	34105
7	गुजरात	21	6605912
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	117040
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	502935
10	झारखंड	24	4976859
11	कर्नाटक	28	805566
12	केरल	4	219524

13	लद्दाख	2	155238
14	लक्षद्वीप	1	9322
15	मध्य प्रदेश	51	9323125
16	महाराष्ट्र	32	4694682
17	मणिपुर	13	629332
18	मेघालय	12	1135901
19	मिजोरम	11	400652
20	नागालैंड	16	915742
21	ओडिशा	27	4815670
22	राजस्थान	30	5537444
23	सिक्किम	6	72682
24	तमिलनाडु	16	303711
25	तेलंगाना	30	1150538
26	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	2	147290
27	त्रिपुरा	8	828393
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	26	311488

29	उत्तराखंड	7	88723
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	21	1707342
	कुल योग	549	53816914

*अनंतिम डेटा

शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 में ईएमआरएस में नामांकन का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	कुल*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	9917
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	734
3	छत्तीसगढ़	23805
4	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	346
5	गुजरात	11202
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	906
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	806
8	झारखंड	3266
9	कर्नाटक	4525
10	केरल	968

11	मध्य प्रदेश	24809
12	महाराष्ट्र	10045
13	मणिपुर	1440
14	मिजोरम	1902
15	नागालैंड	744
16	ओडिशा	11569
17	राजस्थान	9512
18	सिक्किम	1248
19	तमिलनाडु	2491
20	तेलंगाना	9256
21	त्रिपुरा	2078
22	उत्तर प्रदेश	890
23	उत्तराखंड	1110
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	2942
	कुल योग	136511

*अनंतिम डेटा

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण हेतु कार्यरत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2022-23	2023-24*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	35842	39963
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	28965	24880
3	असम	97733	23993
4	छत्तीसगढ़	9894	10127
5	दिल्ली	50	-
6	गुजरात	59723	44206
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1437	1292
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	140	140
9	झारखंड	150585	149489
10	कर्नाटक	47461	38416
11	केरल	92075	92075
12	लद्दाख	502	610
13	मध्य प्रदेश	4408	4364
14	महाराष्ट्र	26134	27603
15	मणिपुर	20807	14857
16	मेघालय	109330	115156
17	ओडिशा	77362	33179
18	राजस्थान	1526	1522
19	सिक्किम	279	179

20	तमिलनाडु	92562	95764
21	तेलंगाना	7909	8099
22	त्रिपुरा	882	745
23	उत्तर प्रदेश	242	234
24	उत्तराखंड	182	182
25	पश्चिम बंगाल	133144	132132

*अंतिम डेटा

वीडीवीके का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृत वीडिवीके की कुल संख्या	वीडीवीके लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	415	123578
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	106	32897
3	असम	471	143309
4	छत्तीसगढ़	139	41700
5	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1	302
6	गोवा	10	3000
7	गुजरात	200	57968
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	1110

9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	100	29791
10	लद्दाख	10	3000
11	झारखंड	146	43701
12	कर्नाटक	140	41748
13	केरल	44	12038
14	मध्य प्रदेश	126	37860
15	महाराष्ट्र	265	79650
16	मणिपुर	200	60403
17	मेघालय	169	50835
18	मिजोरम	259	76168
19	नागालैंड	284	85198
20	ओडिशा	170	50094
21	राजस्थान	479	144803
22	सिक्किम	80	23381
23	तमिलनाडु	8	2400
24	तेलंगाना	17	5100

25	त्रिपुरा	57	16116
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	25	7238
27	उत्तराखंड	12	3605
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	22	6719

*अनंतिम डेटा

पिछले पांच वर्षों में (2023-24 तक) एनएसटीएफडीसी की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	लाभार्थी*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	55705
2	अंडमान व नोकोबार द्वीप समूह	7501
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10426
4	असम	212
5	बिहार	958
6	छत्तीसगढ़	6676
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	6
8	गोवा	1
9	गुजरात	36453

10	हरियाणा	
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	201
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1361
13	झारखंड	32501
14	कर्नाटक	8817
15	केरल	1641
16	लक्षद्वीप	
17	मध्य प्रदेश	33198
18	महाराष्ट्र	11649
19	मणिपुर	296
20	मेघालय	40731
21	मिजोरम	30504
22	नागालैंड	149187
23	ओडिशा	84849
24	राजस्थान	9986
25	सिक्किम	164

26	तमिलनाडु	16723
27	तेलंगाना	54311
28	त्रिपुरा	5530
29	उत्तराखंड	277
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	8
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	23733

*अनंतिम डेटा

PM-JANMAN FOR PVTGs IN KERALA

1400. SHRI V.K. SREEKANDAN:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) the number of people included in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) scheme in Kerala, including Attapadi in Palakkad district;
- (b) the amount of funds sanctioned under the PM-JANMAN scheme to Kerala during the last two years;

(c) the major projects initiated and the infrastructures created under the PM-JANMAN scheme in Kerala, including Attapadi where a number of tribal hamlets exist; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame to achieve the objectives of the said scheme in tribal areas, including the said district and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): 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), PVTG population, District-wise, in the State of Kerala is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. However, the actual number beneficiaries to be covered under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) is subject to eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions as per approved norms. The details of funds sanctioned and progress under PM JANMAN to the State of Kerala including Attapadi block (as on 14.01.2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The mission is approved for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26.

STATEMENT-I

The PVTGs population (as on 31.01.2025), District-wise, in Kerala

District	PVTG Population
Kasaragod	1668
Kozhikode	146
Malappuram	3397
Palakkad	4606*
Thrissur	1232
Wayanad	18462

*PVTG population in Attapadi block in Palakkad is 2674

STATEMENT-II

**The details of benefits /sanctions given under PM JANMAN (as on 14.01.2025)
in Kerala including Attapadi block**

Ministry	Intervention	Sanctions	Progress	Fund sanctioned (including central share ((where ever applicable)) Rs. cr)**

MoRD	Pucca houses	645 houses	3 houses completed	15.41
MoJS	Piped Water Supply	95 villages	1 village saturated	Not available
MoHFW	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	22 MMUs sanctioned	22 MMUs functional	7.45
MoWCD	Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)	7 AWCs	7 AWCs operational	0.84
MoE	Hostels	4 Hostels	-	10.1
MoP	Energization of HHs	345 HHs	309 HHs electrified	0.86
MNRE	Energization of HHs(Solar)	98	-	0.49
DoT, MoC	Mobile towers	32 habitations	13 habitations covered	6.3
MoTA	Multipurpose Centres (MPCs)	15 MPCs	4 MPCs work started	9.00
	Setting up of VDVks	7 VDVks	5 are Operational	0.27

As per information provided by concerned Ministries

** Releases are as per scheme norms and DoE guidelines

INCLUSION OF JHODIA COMMUNITY IN THE STs LIST

1401. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to include Jhodia community in the list of Scheduled Tribes (STs), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the process by which Jhodia community would be included in the said list;
- (c) whether the recommendation of the State Government of Odisha for inclusion of certain communities in the list of STs is pending with the Union Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the pendency?

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

(a) to (d): The proposal from State Government of Odisha has been received for inclusion of Jhodia community in Scheduled Tribes list of Odisha.

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 is taken as per these approved modalities.

The proposals for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes of a State or Union Territory follow certain processes as per the modalities. This is a continuous process. Proposals received from the State Government should be accompanied by an ethnographic report. The proposals are examined by the Office of the RGI and then by the NCST. In case the proposal is not recommended by the RGI, the State Governments are communicated the points raised by the RGI, so that additional information, if any, maybe furnished by the State Government. Many such proposals may therefore remain under examination at different levels.

SAGARMALA HIGHWAY PROJECT IN KERALA

1402. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the current status of the Sagarmala Highway project in Kerala, including the details of its planning, approvals and implementation progress;
- (b) the specific stretches of the Sagarmala Highway proposed or under construction in Kerala, and the expected timelines for their completion;

- (c) whether any delays have been encountered in the project due to land acquisition, environmental clearances, or other factors, if so, the steps taken thereof to resolve them;
- (d) the total budget allocated for the implementation of the Sagarmala Highway project in Kerala and the amount utilized so far;
- (e) the manner in which the Sagarmala Highway project is expected to benefit Kerala's economy, with a particular focus on trade, tourism and coastal development;
- (f) the measures being taken to ensure minimal environmental impact and compliance with regulations; and
- (g) the details of collaboration between the Union and State Government for the successful implementation of the Sagarmala Highway project in Kerala?

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

(a) to (c) There is no scheme / programme under the name “Sagarmala Highway”. However, Sagarmala programme is the flagship programme of the Government in Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways to promote port-led development in the country through harnessing India’s 7,500 km long coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes.

Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is currently pursuing 3 Port Connectivity Projects in the State of Kerala as given in the enclosed **Statement** which are at a Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage. Based on the outcome of the DPR, further action will be taken.

(d) to (g) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Details of 03 Port Connectivity projects in Kerala.

	Port	Type of Port	Project Name	Status
1	Cochin	Major	Four laning of NH 966 B connecting W/Island to Kundanoor.	DPR in progress
2	Azhikkal	Non-Major	Azhikkal Port - Proposed NH – Bypass and widening of 2 km.	DPR in progress
3	Alappuzha	Non-Major	Providing ramps to the 6 lane elevated highway being developed from the Alappuzha beach (Earlier - Road from SH-Alappuzha bypass intersection)	DPR in progress

OUTREACH AND EFFECTIVENESS OF JJM IN TIRUPATI DISTRICT

1403.SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the number of SC/ST/OBC households provided with tap water connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Tirupati district;

- (b) the percentage of SC/ST-dominated habitations fully covered under the JJM in the said district and the status of coverage across the State;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure community participation, particularly of women, in water management committees as part of the said mission and the impact of these steps in Tirupati district; and
- (d) the growth trends of average per capita, per day (pc/pd) tap water availability during the last five years, State-wise, with specific reference to Tirupati district, in light of the national target of 55 litres per capita per day (pc/pd)?

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): Government of India is committed to make provision for safe and potable tap water supply in adequate quantity i.e. 55 LPCD, of prescribed quality and on a regular and long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, since 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. 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.

At the time of launch of JJM, in Andhra Pradesh, 30.74 Lakhs rural households (32.18%) of the State had tap water connections. Since then, about 39.72 Lakhs households in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections and as on 09.02.2025, out of total 95.53 Lakhs rural households in the State, about 70.46 Lakhs (73.76%) households are having tap water connections including 8.66 lakhs SC and 3.78 lakhs ST household, respectively.

Similarly, at launch of JJM, around 2.40 Lakhs rural households (57.58%) in Tirupati district of Andhra Pradesh had tap water connections. Since then, about 1.76 Lakhs households in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections. As on 09.02.2025, out of total 4.17 Lakhs rural households in the district, around 4.16 Lakhs (99.82%) households are having tap water connections including 1.19 Lakhs SC and 0.26 Lakhs ST households, respectively. Data of OBC is not maintained by this Department.

As per information provided by State Government, as on 09.02.2025, there are total of 4,018 habitations in the Tirupati district, of which 487 habitations are marked as 'ST-concentrated' and 1,331 habitations are marked as 'SC-concentrated'. Out of these, 485 'ST- concentrated' and 1,328 'SC-concentrated' habitations have been saturated as on 09.02.2025.

To encourage the community participation, the operational guideline for the implementation of JJM provide for constitution of a Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. to carry out the responsibilities of water supply management in the village. This Committee typically consists of 10-

15 members including up to 25% elected panchayat members, 50% women, and the members from weaker section (SC/ ST) in proportion to their population out of the remaining 25%.

In Tirupati district, there are 908 villages out of which VWSCs have been formed in 901 villages. This has resulted in increased participation of women in water management at village level.

The State-wise details of tap water connections provided under JJM during last 5 years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Tap water connection provided under JJM during 2019-20 to 2024-25 (As on 09/02/2025)

#	State /UTs	Total Rural household	No. of tap connections on 15-Aug-2019	Tap connection provided during Financial Years						Total tap provided till 10/02/25
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62,037	28,547	0	33,490	0	0	0	0	62,037
2	Andhra Pradesh	95,53,169	30,74,310	1,19,090	12,76,628	9,59,256	11,88,498	3,86,490	41,953	70,46,225
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,28,566	22,796	13,350	65,087	41,964	33,797	51,572	0	2,28,566
4	Assam	72,25,389	1,11,311	48,826	5,07,217	16,52,387	8,74,641	22,95,421	3,86,102	58,75,905
5	Bihar	1,67,55,041	3,16,391	28,97,107	1,03,45,628	19,85,975	3,63,023	1,26,504	1,089	1,60,35,717
6	Chhattisgarh	50,03,522	3,19,741	95,804	1,50,926	4,45,107	10,80,547	18,04,922	1,23,794	40,20,841
7	DandNH And Daman and Diu	85,156	0	0	24,592	60,564	0	0	0	85,156
8	Goa	2,63,922	1,99,094	31,081	32,827	0	0	0	920	2,63,922
9	Gujarat	91,18,415	65,16,258	1,05,529	10,94,588	8,98,641	5,03,399	0	0	91,18,415
10	Haryana	30,41,314	17,66,363	1,35,217	7,91,155	3,48,579	0	0	0	30,41,314
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,08,727	7,62,721	1,58,932	3,78,579	2,86,547	92,872	29,076	0	17,08,727
12	Jammu and Kashmir	19,23,514	5,75,466	2,07,295	2,15,579	57,890	39,861	3,47,425	1,11,949	15,55,465
13	Jharkhand	62,55,717	3,45,165	95,284	2,99,731	4,18,618	8,76,785	11,92,958	1,90,559	34,19,100

14	Karnataka	1,01,32,148	24,51,220	21,446	3,43,077	18,70,487	20,56,621	9,23,031	7,66,346	84,32,228
15	Kerala	70,79,554	16,64,091	85,476	4,04,464	6,63,874	5,29,487	3,66,937	1,26,253	38,40,582
16	Ladakh	40,671	1,414	550	1,762	8,907	18,010	7,057	1,364	39,064
17	Lakshadweep	13,370	0	0	0	0	0	10,836	1,383	12,219
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,11,88,550	13,53,151	4,19,152	19,86,546	10,89,412	8,90,863	11,30,228	6,58,563	75,27,915
19	Maharashtra	1,46,80,627	48,43,832	5,44,596	37,08,868	10,65,501	8,21,630	15,16,996	4,58,248	1,29,59,671
20	Manipur	4,51,619	25,920	4,459	1,96,153	69,908	48,767	7,868	6,384	3,59,459
21	Meghalaya	6,50,914	4,550	1,729	87,355	1,33,670	80,305	1,90,929	33,642	5,32,180
22	Mizoram	1,33,060	9,201	15,878	33,790	21,493	30,213	22,485	0	1,33,060
23	Nagaland	3,63,781	13,882	1,944	47,595	92,132	87,199	74,907	19,515	3,37,174
24	Odisha	88,69,536	3,10,866	4,36,585	15,47,352	17,47,458	12,22,183	12,06,463	3,07,256	67,78,163
25	Puducherry	1,14,969	93,506	6,487	8,287	6,628	61	0	0	1,14,969
26	Punjab	34,26,808	16,78,558	76,164	8,18,020	8,40,379	4,932	2	8,753	34,26,808
27	Rajasthan	1,07,77,074	11,74,131	1,02,169	6,80,883	5,38,030	13,88,472	12,17,862	8,65,127	59,66,674
28	Sikkim	1,32,827	70,345	0	10,278	7,909	19,409	9,971	2,713	1,20,625
29	Tamil Nadu	1,25,28,183	21,76,071	16,741	16,13,190	14,89,972	26,52,454	23,05,376	8,17,430	1,10,71,234
30	Telangana	53,98,219	15,68,301	20,18,118	18,00,543	0	11,257	0	0	53,98,219
31	Tripura	7,50,844	24,502	45,756	1,42,211	1,65,207	80,688	1,32,355	47,133	6,37,850
32	Uttar Pradesh	2,67,28,935	5,16,221	4,65,861	19,15,850	5,80,816	59,88,189	1,20,51,292	19,01,259	2,34,19,488
33	Uttarakhand	14,50,635	1,30,325	86,793	4,32,301	2,74,958	2,14,873	2,25,370	46,042	14,10,662
34	West Bengal	1,75,56,704	2,14,588	4,720	12,47,860	23,30,522	20,76,714	22,91,726	13,99,407	95,65,537

Total	19,36,93,517	3,23,62,838	82,62,139	3,22,42,412	2,01,52,791	2,32,75,750	2,99,26,059	83,23,182	15,45,45,171

Data Source: JJM-IMIS

विमान कंपनियों हेतु सुरक्षा मानक

1404. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में कुछ विमान कंपनियां सुरक्षा मानकों का अनुपालन नहीं कर रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कमियों के कारण हाल ही में कुछ विमानों को आपातकालीन स्थिति में उतारना पड़ा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क): एयरलाइनों द्वारा सुरक्षा मानदंडों के उल्लंघन की निगरानी, नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) द्वारा की जाती है और उल्लंघन की गंभीरता के आधार पर उन पर कार्रवाई की जाती है। वर्ष 2024 के दौरान सुरक्षा मानदंडों के उल्लंघन के लिए एयरलाइनों पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): संलग्न **विवरण** में उल्लिखित सुरक्षा मानदंडों के उल्लंघन के कारण किसी भी विमान ने आपातकालीन लैंडिंग नहीं की है।

(ग): नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय प्रकाशित वार्षिक निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एएसपी) के माध्यम से आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर नियमित अंतराल में निगरानी/संपरीक्षा करता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि एयरलाइनों द्वारा लगातार अनुपालन किया जा रहा है। मौजूदा नियमों और विनियमों के उल्लंघन का निपटान प्रवर्तन नीति और प्रक्रिया मैनुअल के अनुसार किया जाता है और नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय द्वारा उचित समझे जाने पर प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई की जाती है।

विवरण

वायु सुरक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई			
क्र.सं.	एयरलाइन	उल्लंघन	प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई
1	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड	कॉकपिट में अनाधिकृत प्रवेश	दिनांक 15.07.2024 के आदेश द्वारा मैसर्स एअर इंडिया के जवाबदेह प्रबंधक को चेतावनी जारी की गई

उड़ान मानक निदेशालय द्वारा प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई				
क्रम. सं.	पद धारक/प्रचालक/एयरलाइन	विषय	की गई कार्रवाई/दिनांक	दंड (यदि कोई हो)
1	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड	जबकि मैसर्स एअर इंडिया ने ई-मेल दिनांक 01.01.2024 के माध्यम से 10 दिसंबर 2023 से 28 दिसंबर 2023 की अवधि के लिए रद्द/विलंबित/डायवर्टेड उड़ानों के संबंध में डेटा प्रस्तुत किया है। (पत्र संख्या- 22031/2/2024-एफएसडी)	दिनांक 17.01.2024 को आदेश जारी किया गया	तीस लाख
2	मैसर्स स्पाइस जेट	जबकि मैसर्स स्पाइसजेट ने ई-मेल दिनांक 27.12.2023 के माध्यम से 12 दिसंबर 2023 से 26 दिसंबर 2023 की अवधि के लिए रद्द/विलंबित/डायवर्टेड उड़ानों के संबंध में डेटा प्रस्तुत किया है। (पत्र संख्या- 22031/2/2024-एफएसडी)	दिनांक 17.01.2024 को आदेश जारी किया गया	तीस लाख
3	मैसर्स इंडिगो	जबकि, 17 और 18 जनवरी 2024 को कोहरे के दौरान उड़ान डायवर्जन से संबंधित डेटा एकत्र किया गया और उसका विश्लेषण किया गया।	दिनांक 22.03.2024 को चेतावनी पत्र	लागू नहीं

4	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड	जबकि, 17 और 18 जनवरी 2024 को कोहरे के दौरान उड़ान डायवर्जन से संबंधित डेटा एकत्र किया गया और उसका विश्लेषण किया गया।	दिनांक 22.03.2024 को चेतावनी पत्र	लागू नहीं
5	मैसर्स ब्लू डार्ट एविएशन लिमिटेड	जबकि, यह पाया गया है कि मैसर्स ब्लू डार्ट लिमिटेड ने पेरिस, फ्रांस (एफआर 108) और ब्रुसेल्स, बेल्जियम (डीके 161) में अपने कर्मियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय से अपेक्षित उपकरण के लिए उपयोगकर्ता अनुमोदन प्राप्त किए बिना, मान्य उड़ान सिम्युलेटर प्रशिक्षण उपकरण का उपयोग किया था। यह विमान नियम, 1937 के नियम 41 (सी) उप-नियम (4) और ना.वि.अपेक्षाएं धारा 7, श्रृंखला-घ, भाग VI, पैरा 37 का उल्लंघन है।	दिनांक 10.04.2024 को आदेश जारी किया गया	बीस लाख
6	मैसर्स स्पाइस जेट	जबकि कोहरे के समय के दौरान उड़ान डायवर्जन से संबंधित डेटा एकत्र किया गया और उसका विश्लेषण किया गया।	दिनांक 22.03.2024 को चेतावनी पत्र	लागू नहीं
7	मैसर्स विस्तारा	जबकि, मैसर्स विस्तारा लिमिटेड का स्पॉट ऑडिट 07 और 08 फरवरी 2024 को किया गया था। ऑडिट का दायरा आईओसीसी, प्रचालन का दिन, क्रू प्रबंधन प्रणाली, क्रू प्लानिंग, एफडीटीएल और एआरएमएस ऑडिट रिपोर्ट तक सीमित था, अक्टूबर 2023 और जनवरी 2024 के महीने के लिए बेड़ेवार आकस्मिक ऑडिट रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण किया गया था।	दिनांक 14.05.2024 को आदेश जारी किया गया	तीस लाख
8	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड	जबकि, मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड का स्पॉट ऑडिट 30 और 31 जनवरी 2024 को किया गया था। ऑडिट का दायरा आईओसीसी, परिचालन का दिन, क्रू प्रबंधन प्रणाली, क्रू प्लानिंग, एफडीटीएल और एआरएमएस ऑडिट रिपोर्ट तक सीमित था, बेड़ेवार आकस्मिक ऑडिट रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण 15 और 20 दिसंबर 2023 और 16 जनवरी 2024 के लिए किया गया था।	दिनांक 22.03.2024 को आदेश जारी किया गया	पचास लाख
9	मैसर्स इंडिगो	जबकि, मैसर्स इंडिगो लिमिटेड ने पत्र पंजी. संख्या आईजीओपीएस/डीजीसीए-एफएसडी/2024/280 दिनांक 15.02.2024 के माध्यम से फ्लाइट डिस्पैचर के लिए पूर्ण किए गए ओजेटी को क्रेडिट करने का अनुरोध किया। फ्लाइट डिस्पैचर परीक्षा के सभी पेपरों में सफलतापूर्वक उत्तीर्ण होने से पहले पत्र में उल्लिखित बारह उम्मीदवारों के लिए व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण (ओजेटी) पूरा हो चुका है।	दिनांक 21.05.2024 को चेतावनी पत्र जारी किया गया	लागू नहीं

10	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड	नवंबर 2022 से बीओएम/बीएलआर-एसएफओ मार्ग पर चलने वाले बी737 विमानों में ऑक्सीजन की कमी	दिनांक 24.01.2024 को आदेश जारी किया गया	एक करोड़ दस लाख
11	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड	जबकि, मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड ने दिनांक 10.12.2023 के पत्र संख्या सीटीई/बीओएम/एडीएमएन/004 के माध्यम से स्वेच्छा से रिपोर्ट की है कि बी-777 विमान पर कैप्टन के प्रशिक्षण में एक चूक हुई है, जिसमें संबंधित पायलट ने ना.वि.अपेक्षाएं 7/बी/XIX के प्रावधानों और ऑपरेटर के अनुमोदित ओएम-डी के अनुसार बेस ट्रेनिंग नहीं ली है।	दिनांक 17.09.2024 को चेतावनी पत्र जारी किया गया	लागू नहीं
12	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड	दिनांक 10.07.2024 को ई-मेल द्वारा एक गंभीर अनुसूचन घटना की सूचना दी गई, जिसमें था कि गैर-लाइन रिलीज़ किए गए प्रशिक्षु प्रथम अधिकारी को दिनांक 09.07.2024 को एआई 921 परिचालित करने के लिए एक गैर-प्रशिक्षक लाइन कप्तान के साथ लगाया गया था।	दिनांक 23.08.2024 को आदेश जारी किया गया	नब्बे लाख
13	मैसर्स अकासा एयर	ग्राउंड इंस्ट्रक्टर और एयरलाइन टाइप रेटिंग प्रोग्राम अनुपालन पूरा नहीं किया गया है और नामित परीक्षक, कैट II और कैट III अद्यतित और योग्य नहीं हैं।	दिनांक 17.10.2024 को आदेश जारी किया गया	तीस लाख
14	मैसर्स अकासा एयर	आरएनपी प्रशिक्षण, सिम्युलेटर पर किया गया जो इसके लिए योग्य नहीं थे।	निदेशक प्रशिक्षण और निदेशक उड़ान परिचालन का 6 महीने के लिए निलंबन दिनांक 27.12.2024	लागू नहीं

उड़नयोग्यता निदेशालय द्वारा प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई

क्र.सं.	एयरलाइन	पद धारक	उल्लंघन	कार्रवाई की तारीख	प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई
1.	मैसर्स अलाइंस एअर	सीएएम	सीएएम सतत उड़ानयोग्यता प्रबंधक के रूप में कर्तव्यों और जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करने में विफल रहे हैं और उन्होंने विमान नियम, 1937 के नियम 133बी के उपनियम 6 और उपनियम 7 के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन किया है / उनका अनुपालन नहीं किया है।	15.02.2024	चेतावनी
2.	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया	सीएएम	यह देखा गया है कि उड़नयोग्यता प्रमाणपत्र ने सी ऑफ ए और एआरसी जारी करने के दौरान विमान वीटी-आरटीएस के संबंध में गलत और अप्रासंगिक बयान जारी किया है। एयरबस ए350 वीटी-जेआरबी पर निर्धारित लक्ष्य अर्थात 500 एफसी/5 महीने की अनुचित योजना, जिसके कारण विमानों को अनावश्यक रूप से ग्राउंडिंग करना पड़ रहा है।	15.03.2024	चेतावनी
3.	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया	क्यूएम	यह पाया गया है कि गुणवत्ता प्रबंधक ने एएमईएस को सीएफएम लीप 1ए से सुसज्जित ए320-251एन विमान को प्रमाणित करने के लिए प्राधिकरण जारी किया है, जो नागर विमानन अपेक्षाएं की 145. क. 35 की अपेक्षा के अनुरूप नहीं है।	15.03.2024	चेतावनी

4.	मैसर्स स्पाइसजेट लिमिटेड	सीएएम	मैसर्स स्पाइसजेट लिमिटेड को 26.03.2024 को लेवल-1 जांच निष्कर्ष जारी किया गया, जिसमें यह पाया गया कि एपीयू घंटों की बाध्यता के कारण एपीयू प्रचालनों को निष्क्रिय घोषित कर दिया गया और एमईएल, कैट डी में 120 दिनों के लिए खराबी को बने रहने दिया गया। संगठन ने 01.04.2024 को जवाब प्रस्तुत किया है, इस कार्यालय में उचित स्तर पर उत्तर की जांच की गई और इसे संतोषजनक नहीं पाया गया, इसलिए यह देखा गया कि सीएएम निरंतर उड़ानयोग्यता प्रबंधक के रूप में कर्तव्यों और जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करने में विफल रहे हैं और उन्होंने ना.वि.अ., धारा 2, श्रृंखला ख भाग 1 और विमान नियम, 1937 के नियम 133ख के उप नियम 6 के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन किया है / उनका अनुपालन नहीं किया है।	10.04.2024	मौखिक परामर्श
5.	मैसर्स टाटा एसआईए एयरलाइंस	जवाबदेह प्रबंधक	मैसर्स टाटा एसआईए एयरलाइंस को 22.04.2024 को लेवल-1 जांच निष्कर्ष जारी की गई थी, जिसमें यह पाया गया था कि एपीयू फ्यूल कंट्रोल यूनिट को बदलने के दौरान एयरक्राफ्ट मेंटेनेंस तकनीशियन वीटी-टीएनई एयरक्राफ्ट पर एपीयू ट्रेसल फ्रंट साइड (15 अप्रैल 2024 की रात की शिफ्ट में लगभग 02:15 बजे) से फिसल गया और घायल हो गया। एएमएम और संगठन एसओपी के अनुसार, हेलमेट और सेफ्टी हार्नेस जैसे सुरक्षा उपकरण प्रमाणित करने वाले कर्मचारियों और संबंधित रखरखाव कर्मियों के पास उपलब्ध नहीं थे। इससे पहले, इसी उल्लंघन के लिए मैसर्स टाटा एसआईए एयरलाइंस लिमिटेड को 30.01.2024 को लेवल 1 फाइंडिंग जारी की गई थी। जांच के दौरान, यह पाया गया कि मैसर्स टाटा एसआईए एयरलाइंस के कर्मचारियों ने रखरखाव	02.05.2024	दस लाख रुपए का आर्थिक दंड

			करते समय प्रक्रियाओं का पालन नहीं किया था, जिससे ना.वि.अ. 145 क40, ना.वि.अ. 145क.65 और विमान नियम, 1937 के नियम 133ख के उपनियम 2 के प्रावधान का उल्लंघन हुआ।		
6.	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस लिमिटेड	सीएएम	डीडीजी, डीजीसीए पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के कार्यालय द्वारा की गई प्रारंभिक जांच के दौरान वीटी-एक्सएक्स (बोइंग 737-8मैक्स) को सीसीजे के दिनांक 15.02.2024 को हार्ड लैंडिंग का संदेह था। एएमई ने विमान दस्तावेजों (टेक लॉग) में किसी भी असामान्यता का उल्लेख किए बिना हार्ड लैंडिंग के एएमएम 05-51-01-210-801 के अनुसार चरण 1 ए को पूरा किया है और एएमएम 05-51-01 1, जनरल पैरा जी (2) उप पैरा 2) (ए) के अनुसार अनिवार्य रूप से आवश्यक निरीक्षण के चरण 1 बी को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। इसके अलावा, नियमित डीएफडीआर निगरानी के दौरान, यह देखा गया कि टचडाउन (वीजीटीडी) पर ऊर्ध्वाधर 'जी' 2.218 जी था, तदनुसार सीएएमओ को 16.02.2024 को ईमेल के माध्यम से सूचित किया गया था और सीएएमओ विभाग ने 16.02.2024 को कॉलआउट जारी किया और संबंधित कर्मियों को प्रासंगिक एएमएम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार चरण आईए और 1 बी निरीक्षण करने के	27.05.2024	एक लाख रुपए का आर्थिक दंड

			लिए ईमेल के माध्यम से सूचित किया, लेकिन, उस समय तक विमान ने 15.02.2024 से अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों सहित 4 क्षेत्रों में उड़ान भरी थी और सीएएमओ समय पर आवश्यकताओं का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रहा है।		
7.	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस लिमिटेड	सीएएम	वीटी-एक्सएम (बोइंग 737-8एमएक्स) के दिनांक 01.03.2024 को डीडीजी डीजीसीए पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के कार्यालय द्वारा की गई प्रारंभिक जांच के दौरान ऑपरेटिंग सेक्टर टीआरवी-डीओएच डीएफडीआर डेटा से हार्ड लैंडिंग का पता चला। सीएएमओ ने वीजीटीडी पर 2.174ग्राम के उच्च "जी" मान के संबंध में दिनांक 04.03.2024 को एएमओ (मैसर्स एआईईएसएल) को निरीक्षण के लिए कॉलआउट जारी किया था, जिसे दिनांक 09.03.2024 को पूरा किया गया और इस अवधि के दौरान कई अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों सहित 20 राजस्व उड़ानें परिचालित की गईं और सीएएमओ समय पर आवश्यकताओं का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रहा। (ख) एआईएक्सएल एफएसडी विभाग ने एआईएक्सएल सीएएमओ को नियमित डीएफडीआर रिपोर्टों में दिनांक 04.03.2024 को सामने आए उच्च "जी" मूल्य के बारे में सूचित किया था, लेकिन एआईएक्सएल सीएएमओ, आवश्यक होने के बावजूद डीएडब्ल्यू डीजीसीए के कार्यालय को इसकी कोई घटना रिपोर्टिंग करने में विफल रहा और विमान नियम 1937 के नियम 29ई	27.05.2024	एक लाख रुपए का आर्थिक दंड

			और ना.वि.अ. धारा 5 सीरीज सी भाग 1 के अनुरूप नहीं था।		
8.	मैसर्स एअर इंडिया	जवाबदेह	संगठन ने महानिदेशक की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना बोइंग 737-800 विमान वीटी-टीजीजी को बाह्य लिवरी (प्रचार संबंधी डिकल्स) के साथ स्थापित और परिचालित किया है, जो विमान नियम, 1937 की धारा 37क का उल्लंघन है।	24.12.2024	तीस लाख रुपये का आर्थिक दंड

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCM

1405. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the most significant milestones achieved under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) since its inception;
- (b) the manner in which the said mission has improved urban infrastructure such as roads, water supply and waste management in the selected cities; and
- (c) whether the SCM has successfully completed and if so the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched on 25.06.2015 with the aim to promote cities by providing core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens through application of 'Smart' Solutions. The implementation of SCM at the City level has been done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The mission followed an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment and greenfield development in 100 cities. This approach accounted for other projects in the selected area, from multiple funding sources like convergence with other Central and State Government schemes, Public Private Partnership etc.

100 cities have undertaken a total of 8,058 projects amounting to ₹1,64,368 crore, in the mission. As on 20.01.2025, 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. Details of significant milestones achieved under various core infrastructure sectors of SCM is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Under SCM, the Central Government has a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities. As on 20.01.2025, the cities have been able to claim central financial assistance of ₹47,425 crore (i.e. 98.8% of the total Central share allocation) as per the utilization of funds provided by them. The States/Union Territories are reported to have utilized ₹45,506 crore (i.e. 96% of the total Central share released).

STATEMENT

Details of significant milestones achieved under various core infrastructure sectors of SCM

(in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Sectors of SCM	Nature of projects undertaken in SCM	Total No of Projects	No. of Projects completed	Cost of Projects	% of completion
1	Integrated Command and Control	Monitoring of Water supply, Solid Waste	100	100	11,775	100

	Centres (ICCCs)	Management, Intelligent Traffic Management System, Public Safety				
2	Smart Mobility	Development of Smart Road, Non-Motorized Transport, Pedestrianization and Public Transport projects	1741	1579	37,304	91
3	Smart Energy	Development of LED/Solar, Streetlights, Solar Energy Installation and Gas Pipelines	694	675	13,857	97
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Water supply, Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste	1546	1439	46,728	93

		Management Projects				
5	Vibrant Public Places	Rejuvenation of open spaces, markets and waterbodies	1409	1311	10,340	93
6	Economic Infrastructure	Projects that enhance municipal revenue, market redevelopment	931	838	11,074	90
7	Social Infrastructure	Development of smart classrooms, digital libraries, and smart health centers	898	848	12,073	94
8	Smart Government	Development of Information Communication Technology based projects	685	643	16,256	94

		aimed at				
		improving				
		Municipal				
		Governance				

कमान क्षेत्र विकास एवं जल प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम

1406. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

- (क) क्या कमान क्षेत्र विकास एवं जल प्रबंधन (सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के उस्मानाबाद (धाराशिव) संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्य किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (ग) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित और उपयोग की गई केन्द्रीय निधि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): ये कार्य महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर में कमांड एरिया डेवलपमेंट एंड वाटर मैनेजमेंट (सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम) कार्यक्रम के तहत किए जा रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र का उस्मानाबाद (धाराशिव) संसदीय क्षेत्र भारत सरकार के किसी भी चल रहे सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम कार्यक्रम के तहत लाभार्थी जिलों में से नहीं है।

(ख): सी.ए.डी.डब्ल्यू.एम. कार्यों का उद्देश्य सिंचाई के लिए पानी को खेत तक पहुँचाना है, साथ ही पानी की बर्बादी को कम करने के लिए खेत पर पानी के उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करना है। 1973-74 से लागू सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम. कार्यक्रम को 2015-16 में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत लाया गया।

(ग): पिछले पांच वर्षों और इस वित्तीय वर्ष में पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (सीए) का विवरण निम्नानुसार है।

राज्य	पिछले पांच वर्षों (2019-20 से 2023-24) में जारी केन्द्रीय सहायता (सीए) करोड़ रुपये में	चालू वित्त वर्ष (2024-25) में जनवरी 2025 तक जारी सीए करोड़ रुपये में
असम	4.0	0
छत्तीसगढ़	6.87	0
गोवा	3.84	0
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1.87	0
कर्नाटक	18.10	0
केरल	2.69	0
मध्य प्रदेश	77.4615	0
महाराष्ट्र	205.7056	18.34
मणिपुर	9.822	0
ओडिशा	34.47	0
पंजाब	82.08	20.00
राजस्थान	145.6389	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	156.00	0
कुल	748.548	38.34

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम परियोजनाओं के तहत लक्षित लाभार्थियों की अनुमानित संख्या 1,86,19,121 है। हालांकि, इस विभाग में सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम परियोजना के लिए अलग से लाभार्थियों का विवरण नहीं रखा जा रहा है।

REGISTRATIONS UNDER PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME

1407. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the total number of Vishwakarma registered under PM Vishwakarma Scheme so far;
- (b) the details of the trades in which skill upgradation training is provided to help artisans to hone their skills; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide the intended beneficiaries an easy access to collateral free credit and reduce the cost of credit by providing interest subvention?

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

- (a): The PM Vishwakarma 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. As of 10.02.2025, 27.25 lakh beneficiaries have been registered under the Scheme.

(b): The Scheme covers artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 trades, in which skill upgradation training is provided to help the Artisans hone their skills. These trades include: (i) Carpenter (Suthar/Badhai); (ii) Boat Maker; (iii) Armourer; (iv) Metalsmith/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)/Shoesmith/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): The credit component, implemented by Department of Financial Services (DFS), focuses on providing affordable and easy access collateral-free concessional credit for enterprise development. Under the Scheme, Loans are provided to the beneficiaries in two tranches:

- Tranche 1: Loan up to Rs.1 lakh with a repayment period of 18 months.
- Tranche2: Loan up to Rs.2 lakh with a repayment period of 30 months.

The rate of interest charged to beneficiaries is only 5% with an interest subvention of up to 8% is provided upfront by the Government to the banks. Loan coverage is secured under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises on a portfolio basis. During basic skill training period, beneficiaries are provided with half-day financial literacy sessions specifically

designed to familiarize them with the loan features under the Scheme. The Scheme is widely accessible through Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks, and Private Sector Banks, ensuring outreach to urban, rural, and remote areas across the country.

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

1408 : SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRIMATI D.K. ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER

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

(a) the details of initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to promote tribal culture and heritage during the last three years;

(b) the details of total number of conferences, cultural programs and exhibitions organized along with their geographical distribution in the country, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar;

(c) whether any conference has been organised by the Government alongwith other organisations including NGOs, to document the linguistic resources of the tribes, especially the tribal languages spoken in various States and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) the budgetary allocation for promoting tribal culture for the current fiscal year and the funds utilized thereon so far; and

(e) the details of the impact of these initiatives on preserving and promoting tribal heritage, especially in tribal dominated areas during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGADAS 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 organisation of exchange visits by tribals are organised so that their cultural practices, languages and ritual are preserved and disseminated. Ministry has sanctioned various projects to the Tribal Research Institutes of the States/UTs towards activities for the socio-cultural, educational, and economic development of the tribal communities. TRIs are primarily institutions under the State Government/UT Administration. The activities undertaken by TRIs to benefit the tribal communities are mentioned as under:

(i) To acknowledge the heroic and patriotic deeds of tribal people and to exhibit rich tribal cultural heritage of the region, Ministry has sanctioned 11 Tribal Freedom Fighters Museums.

(ii) Ministry has developed searchable digital repository where all research papers, books, reports and documents, folks songs, photos/videos are uploaded. The repository currently has more than 10,000 photographs, videos and publications which are mostly done by Tribal Research Institutes. The repositories can be visited at <https://repository.tribal.gov.in/> (Tribal Digital Document Repository) and <https://tribal.nic.in/repository/> (Tribal Repository).

(iii) State level festivals like Hornbill festival of Nagaland, Medaram Jatra of Telangana are funded through TRI scheme. State Tribal festival, fair and cultural programmes are funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to showcase glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art and craft, medicinal practices etc.

(iv) TRIFED organizes Tribal Artisan Melas (TAMs) to identify new artisans and new products at the sourcing level in States/Districts/Villages for expanding the tribal producers base.

(v) The Ethnographic Museum of the states preserve and showcase rare artefacts related to life and culture of various tribes.

(vi) The Ministry also provide financial assistance under the scheme “Tribal Research, Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE)”, to reputed research institutes/ organizations/ universities to undertake various

research studies/publication of books/ documentation including audio visual documentaries to fill the gap of research studies on tribal issues and Promotion of rich tribal cultural, traditions and customs as well as capacity building of tribal persons/ institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information and creation of awareness.

(b) Under the scheme of Support to TRIs, Ministry has sanctioned various projects/ activities wherein 100% funding is provided by the Central Government on the proposal submitted by States. The details of total number of Conferences, Cultural Programme and exhibitions sanctioned under the Support to Tribal Research Institutes scheme may be viewed at Ministry's website https://tribal.gov.in/Display_Apex_Minutes.aspx .

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends support to State Governments/UTs Tribal Research Institutes under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute(s)' for development of bilingual Primers for preservation of tribal languages and enhancement of learning achievements level amongst the Scheduled Tribes students. States/UTs TRIs are conducting documentation and preservation of endangered tribal languages through preparation of primers, dictionaries and organization of cultural programmes. Further, under the scheme "Tribal Research, Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE)", Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides financial assistance to reputed Institutions for carrying out research study programmes including documentation of tribal languages. In this regard,

Ministry had sanctioned projects to Bhasha Research and Publication Centre during 2018-19 and 2019-20 which inter-alia covered activity of identification and documentation of threatened/dying languages. The organization had carried out documentation of Korku, Nihali, Kolami, Vadi, Halpati, Dungra Bhili, Dhavadi, Dhatti, Thali, Nahal and Seheriya languages.

(d) The budgetary allocation for promoting tribal culture for the current fiscal year and the funds sanctioned may be viewed at Ministry's website https://tribal.gov.in/Display_Apex_Minutes.aspx .

(e) The initiatives preserve the heritage, customs, culture and traditions of the tribal communities for the future generations. Further, through these projects and activities, tribal communities participate in conferences, seminars, workshops, and exchange programs to abreast themselves about the various welfare and development schemes/activities of the Government/Organization facilitating socio-economic improvement/betterment in the life of the tribal communities.

Teachers from Government Ashram Schools along with language experts from respective communities are associated in developing the dictionaries and primers in tribal dialects and language, which not only preserves and conserve the tribal languages but also help tribal students in their education by facilitating basic learning in their own language/dialect from class I to III and help in smooth transition when they go to higher classes. More than 200 primers and dictionaries have been developed in different tribal languages by Tribal

Research Institute(s) to support and encourage multilingual education among tribal communities.

Through the State Tribal Festivals, fair and cultural programmes, Tribal Artisan Melas and Aadi Mahotsav etc. new artisans and products have been identified and promoted enabling commercial recognition and at the same time generating income to the tribals, enhancing their livelihoods in States/District/Village level. 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. All these activities have not only contributed to the preservation, protection and promotion of tribal cultural heritage but also provide unity and fraternity among the tribal communities.

विमान संपर्क सेवा का विस्तार

1409. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार की नवीनतम पहल 'उड़े देश का आम नागरिक' (उड़ान) योजना के उद्देश्यों से किस प्रकार संगति रखती है;

(ख) उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत उड़ानें शुरू होने का उस क्षेत्र के पर्यटन और व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का असम सहित उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में एलायंस एयर के नेटवर्क का और विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क): देश में हवाई यात्रा को जनसाधारण के लिए किफायती बनाने, और असेवित एवं अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों से क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क बढ़ाने के लिए, सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 2016 में क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (आरसीएस) - उड़ान (उड़े देश का आम नागरिक) शुरू की है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य उड़ान बोली प्रक्रिया के दौरों के माध्यम से चिह्नित मौजूदा हवाई पट्टियों को 'असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाई अड्डों के पुनरुद्धार' योजना के तहत विकास और उन्नयन के लिए टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में हवाई संपर्क स्थापित करना है।

वर्ष 2016 में योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से, 88 असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाई अड्डों (13 हेलीपोर्ट और 02 वाटर एयरोड्रोम सहित) को जोड़ने वाले 619 आरसीएस मार्गों (53 पर्यटन आरसीएस मार्गों सहित) को आज तक चालू किया गया है और लगभग 2.96 लाख आरसीएस उड़ानों से 149 लाख से अधिक यात्री लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

(ख): राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन नीति (एनसीएपी) 2016 में परिकल्पित आरसीएस उड़ान योजना में, मौजूदा हवाईपट्टियों और हवाईअड्डों के पुनरुद्धार के माध्यम से देश के असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों से संपर्क प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस नीति के अनुसरण में, सरकार हवाई यात्रा को किफायती, सुविधाजनक बनाकर आम जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए ठोस कदम उठा रही है, साथ ही यात्रियों के लिए सुरक्षित, संरक्षित, किफायती और संधारणीय हवाई यात्रा के साथ-साथ भारत और विश्व के विभिन्न हिस्सों में कार्गो का हवाई परिवहन उपलब्ध करा रही है और एक एकीकृत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित कर रही है, जिससे नागर विमानन क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय विकास

हो रहा है, जिससे पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है, रोजगार में वृद्धि हो रही है और देश भर में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास हो रहा है।

(ग): दिनांक 15 अप्रैल 1996 से अपने परिचालन की शुरुआत के बाद से एलाइंस एअर एविएशन लिमिटेड (एएएल) उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र (एनईआर) में उड़ानें परिचालित कर रहा है। वर्तमान में, एलाइंस एअर एटीआर-72 और डोर्नियर डीओ-228 विमानों के साथ उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र के छह राज्यों अर्थात् अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम और नागालैंड में परिचालन कर रहा है। एलाइंस एअर असम में गुवाहाटी, जोरहाट, लीलाबारी, रूपसी और सिलचर हवाईअड्डों पर परिचालन कर रहा है।

इसके अलावा, उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत, असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में एलाइंस एअर को 34 आरसीएस मार्ग अवार्ड किए गए हैं, जिनमें से

LEADING PACKAGED FOOD COMPANIES

1410. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether Government has made efforts to engage with leading packaged food companies to address their concerns surrounding ease of doing business, GST, imports and other trade-related matters and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the number of Companies participated in the discussions; and

- (c) the details of the measures undertaken by Government to boost food processing industry and increase the growth of exports, income of farmers and employment opportunities?

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) has been actively engaging with stakeholders across the food and allied sectors, including large, medium and small enterprises in the packaged food segment to identify and address challenges hindering the sector's growth. These deliberations aim to unlock the sector's full potential and enhance the ease of doing business. Stakeholder consultation meetings were held on 6th and 7th November, 2024 with industry representatives and associations. The list of participants in the said stakeholder consultations is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) through implementation of various initiatives and schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) aims for the overall development of food processing sector. Under various component of the aforementioned schemes, the MoFPI provides financial assistance for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. The infrastructure created and assistance provided aims at providing better returns to farmers, creation of

employment opportunities, reducing wastage, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

STATEMENT

The list of industry associations who attended the Stakeholder consultation meetings:

1. Confederation of Indian Industries
2. Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India
3. All India Food Processors Association
4. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
5. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry
6. International Spirits and Wine Association of India
7. Indian Dairy Association
8. Plant Based Foods Industry Association

MALFUNCTIONING OF AIRCRAFTS

1411. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed the cases of malfunctioning of aircrafts of private airlines during the last two years resulting difficulties to air passengers, particularly elderly and children and if so, the details thereof, airline-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against such airlines?

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

(a) : During operations, an aircraft may experience technical snags due to malfunctioning of components/ equipment fitted on the aircraft which require rectification action by the airlines for continued safe, efficient and reliable air transport service. These technical snags are reported by the flight crew on receiving and aural/ visual warning in the cockpit or an indication of an inoperative / faulty system or while experiencing difficulty in handling/ operating the aircraft. The snag is thereafter rectified as per the procedure in the AMM and may involve replacement of components, testing, servicing etc.

The details of cases of malfunctioning of aircrafts of private airlines during the last two years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) : DGCA has laid down regulations under Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) which requires that the aircraft is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer and DGCA guidelines and all snags reported on the aircraft are rectified before the aircraft is released for flight. Further, CAR 145 lays down the requirements for the approval of maintenance organization which mandates the organization to have required manpower, equipment and literature commensurate to the type and fleet to be maintained. Under the system, airlines are required to ensure that the aircraft are maintained in a

continuous state of airworthiness and all defects are rectified. DGCA has a laid down mechanism of conducting surveillance, spot checks, night surveillance etc. of the airlines/ organizations and personnel to ensure all regulatory requirements are complied with to ensure safety of passenger and aircraft. The observations/ findings made during surveillance, spot checks and night surveillance are provided to the airline for taking corrective action. The action taken to correct the observation are reviewed to enforce corrective and preventive action. In case of violations, DGCA takes enforcement action in accordance with laid down procedures which may consist of warning, suspension, cancellation including imposition of financial penalty to the personnel involved/ airline.

STATEMENT

No. of instances of malfunctioning of aircraft of private airlines (year-wise) 2023 -2024(Till Jan 2025)

S. No.	Name of the Airline	2023		2024 (Till Jan 2025)	
		Total num ber of flight	No. of technical fault	Total number of flight	No. of technical fault
1.	M/s Interglobe Aviation Ltd (Indigo)	678,313	115	610,061	118
2.	M/s Spicejet Ltd	71,131	150	46,079	23

3.	M/s Air India Ltd	146,579	62	135,280	66
4.	M/s Vistara	102,938	14	98,501	08
5.	M/s Air India Express Ltd	36,248	23	66,616	26
6.	M/s Air Asia Ltd	69,962	16	39,868	18
7.	M/s Big Charter Pvt Ltd (Fly Big)	5,214	03	2,093	03
8.	M/s Akasa Air	39,773	00	38,162	05
09.	M/s Blue Dart Aviation Ltd	5,949	01	5,933	01
Total Defect /Total Flight		1156107	384	1042593	268
Percentage of faults per flight		0.033		0.025	

ओडिशा में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

1412. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

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

(क) क्या ओडिशा राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को ओडिशा में चार नए राजमार्गों के निर्माण हेतु प्रस्ताव भेजा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या भुवनेश्वर-पुरी राजमार्ग परियोजना सहित इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए तकनीकी-व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कराया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन प्रस्तावित चार राजमार्गों को कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है और उक्त राजमार्गों के निर्माण हेतु निधि जारी करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है?

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

(क) जी हाँ, ओडिशा सरकार ने ओडिशा में नए राजमार्ग के निर्माण के लिए निम्नानुसार दो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं:

- i. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग -316 के भुवनेश्वर-पुरी खंड के मौजूदा चार लेन को 6 लेन (दोनों ओर 2 लेन सर्विस रोड के साथ) का चौड़ीकरण।
- ii. ओडिशा राज्य में बड़बिल से चंडीकोल तक दोनों ओर 2 लेन सर्विस रोड सहित 6 लेन का निर्माण।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त खंड के लिए तकनीकी-व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन सहित विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य प्रस्तावित है। इन खंडों की मंजूरी और निर्माण के बारे में निर्णय डीपीआर के परिणाम, मानदंडों की पूर्ति, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर लिया जाएगा।

HIKE IN AIRFARE

1413. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

DR. M.K. VISHNU PRASAD:

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

SHRI UMESHBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent surge in airfares during festive seasons and peak travel periods across the country, including the recent example of Kumbh, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh which leads to make air travel unaffordable for the common people and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the specific measures being taken by the Government to regulate and control such price hikes, especially for routes connecting Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities;

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued any guidelines to rationalize airfares during the said periods and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering capping airfares during emergencies, natural disasters and medical emergency to ensure affordability for the passengers and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) Act to enhance oversight on fare increases and protect consumer interests and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;

(f) whether the Government proposes to fix the maximum ticket charge for a particular destination and if so, the details thereof;

(g) the amount paid to airlines under Viability Gap Funding to compensate for low fares, year and airline-wise; and

(h) the measures taken by the Government to ensure transparency in airfare pricing and make it mandatory for airlines to disclose fare components clearly?

**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), (f) and (h): Regular consultations are held with airlines and airlines are sensitized to exercise moderation/ self- regulation while fixing the airfares and to keep passengers' interest in mind. As the festival's peak days approach, especially during the forthcoming Maha Kumbh's and other important Shahi Snans, airlines have taken further steps to enhance capacity to accommodate in order to ease pressure on airfare.;

The airfares to Prayagraj for the Maha Kumbh 2025 saw a decline after govt intervention.

The airlines have committed to ensure that airfares do not surge during events such as natural disasters, calamities, pandemic, Mahakumbh etc.;

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

Rule 135 (2) of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 requires airlines to display established tariff on their respective website with a 'single consolidated fare' and give its complete break-up also for consumer's benefit.;

The airlines are mandated to display the Tariff Sheet at a prominent location on the home page of airlines' website.;

The airfares are dynamic in nature and follow the principle of demand and supply. The trends in airfare prices in India exhibit considerable seasonality, prevailing fuel price, the capacity of the aircraft operating on the route, competition on the sector, season, holidays, festivals, long weekends, events (sports, fairs, contests) etc. The months of May and June experience heightened traffic, with a notable peak in international travel commencing in mid-July, which concurrently influences domestic demand. From July to September, there is typically a decline in travel activity due to the monsoon season. Nevertheless, the arrival of the festive season in October, particularly during the celebration of Diwali, triggers a notable resurgence in travel demand. By mid-January, travel demand begins to wane, continuing its decline until the final week of April. Following this period, a renewed interest in travel coincides with the summer holidays, contributing to an increase in demand once again.;

Besides this, the pricing of airfares is significantly influenced by operational constraints at airports. Routes experiencing high tourist demand, are subject to limitations imposed by terrain, weather conditions, and restricted operating hours. The combination of constrained capacity and elevated demand leads to fluctuations in airfares.;

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

(e): There is no such proposal for regulation of Airfare by AERA.

(g): The details of amount paid to airlines under Viability Gap Funding, year and airline wise for last 3 years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

					Annexure
DETAIL OF VGF DISBURSED TO AIRLINES (YEAR WISE IN CRORES)					
		VGF Disbursed to Airlines			
SN	Airline	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	AIR ODISHA	0		0	0
2	ALLIANCE AIR (VGF to selected air line operators)	177.54	130.05	81.82	389.41
3	ALLIANCE AIR (VGF to Alliance air for NER & VGF to Alliance air for Dornier operations in NER)	148.81	204.22	121.17	474.2
4	AIR TAXI	0	3.75	8.72	12.47
5	BIG CHARTERS	86.63	64.52	42.2	193.35
6	DECCAN CHARTERS	0	0	0	0
7	GHODAWAT	75.17	116.76	138.19	330.12
8	GSEC MONARCH	5.94	16.83	16.32	39.09
9	HERITAGE	12.78	15.22	13.81	41.81
10	INDIGO	298.61	296.98	100.82	696.41
11	JET AIRWAYS	0	0		0
12	PAWAN HANS	25.5	32.52	11.92	69.94
13	SPICEJET	116.17	129.99	19.09	265.25
14	TRUJET	0	0	0	0
15	ZOOM AIR	0	0	0	0
16	Just Udo Aviation P. Ltd.	0	0.4	52.59	52.99
	TOTAL	947.15	1011.24	606.65	

घरों को पाइप द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस की आपूर्ति**1414. श्री सुनील कुमार:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का प्रत्येक घर में पाइप द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) की आपूर्ति करने की किसी

योजना के कार्यान्वयन का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सभी कस्बों

और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) बिहार के उन जिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक पीएनजी कनेक्शन

प्रदान किए गए हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी) :

(क) और (ख): पाइपड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का भाग है और यह कार्य पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाता है। वाल्मीकी नगर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (जीए) संख्या 11.07 के अंतर्गत कवर किया जाता है। पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा जीए संख्या 11.07 में सीजीडी नेटवर्ककेविकास के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) को प्राधिकृत किया गया है जिसमें बिहार के गोपालगंज, सीवान, पश्चिमी चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारणजिले और उत्तर प्रदेश का देवरिया जिला शामिल हैं। पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा अधिदेशित न्यूनतम कार्य-कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) लक्ष्य के अनुसार, बीपीसीएल को वर्ष 2030 तक जीए में 10,10,999 पीएनजी कनेक्शन स्थापित करने हैं। दिनांक 31.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 1,51,650 पीएनजी कनेक्शनों को प्रदान कराने के आनुपातिक लक्ष्य के सापेक्ष बीपीसीएल द्वारा उक्त जीए में 13,593 पीएनजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

(ग): बिहार में पीएनजी कनेक्शनों का जीए-वार आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है:

विवरण

बिहार में पीएनजी कनेक्शनों का जीए-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य	प्राधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनी	प्राधिकार की तिथि	लक्ष्य पूरा होने की तिथि	कुल एमड ब्ल्यू	आनुपातिक एमड	उपलब्धि

	यूनिक जीए आईडी						पी लक्ष्य	ब्लयूपी लक्ष्य	
1.	9.04	औरंगाबाद, कैमूर और रोहतास जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	06-सितंबर- 18	04- फरवरी- 29	1427 1	4163	4073
2.	9.05	बेगुसराय जिला	बिहार	थिंक गैस बेगुसराय प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	20-सितंबर- 18	30- सितंबर- 28	1697 87	55181	7372
3.	9.06	गया एवं नालन्दा जिले	बिहार	इंडियन- ऑयल अदानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	20-सितंबर- 18	30- सितंबर- 28	3759 1	12218	2973
4.	10.04	अररिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और किशनगंज जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03- 2019 (दिनांक 01.01.202 2 से पुनः आरम्भ)	31-मार्च- 30	3052 00	53410	1283 8

5.	10.05	अरवल, जहानाबाद, भोजपुर और बक्सर जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	05- अगस्त-29	8063 6	19488	1424 9
6.	10.06	खगड़िया,सहर सा और मधेपुरा जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03- 2019 (दिनांक 01.01.202 2 से पुनः आरम्भ)	31-मार्च- 30	2473 0	4328	2175
7.	10.07	लखीसराय,मुंगेर और भागलपुर जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	05- अगस्त-29	5447 1	13164	1125 5
8.	10.08	मुजफ्फरपुर, वैशाली, सारण और समस्तीपुर जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	05- अगस्त-29	1006 975	24335 3	4311 9
9.	10.09	नवादा और कोडरमा जिले	बिहार और झारखं ड	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03- 2019 (दिनांक 01.01.202	31-मार्च- 30	1363 2	2386	1528

					2 से पुनः आरम्भ)				
10.	10.10	शेखपुरा, जमुई और देवघर जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	05- अगस्त-29	3744 1	9049	7553
11.	11.06	दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सुपौल, सीतामढी और शिवहर जिले	बिहार	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	31-मार्च- 30	1010 999	17692 5	2536 1
12.	11.07	गोपालगंज, सीवान, पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण और देवरिया जिले	बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	04-मई-22	30-जून- 30	1010 999	15165 0	1359 3
13.	97.01	पटना जिला	बिहार	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18	31-मार्च- 25	5015 4	46654	7134 5
14.	11A.0 2	बांका (बिहार), दुमका, गोड्डा, जामताड़ा, पाकुड़ और साहिबगंज जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	14-जून-22	30-जून- 30	1476 189	15992 1	575

	5293	95189	2180
कुल	073	0	09

स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं हेतु निधि

1415. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा देश में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं हेतु राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र वार कुल कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का देश में, विशेषकर संभाजीनगर सहित महाराष्ट्र और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में विलंबित परियोजनाओं के कार्यों में तेजी लाने और इसके लिए निधि में वृद्धि करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में विलंब से बचने और भविष्य में निधि का कुशल उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई ठोस उपाय करने का भी विचार है और यदि हां, तो विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली के संबंध में तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित धनराशि और किए गए व्यय का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी)-वार ब्यौरा, जिसमें

महाराष्ट्र राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव शामिल हैं, का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) परियोजना कार्यान्वयन में देरी मुख्य रूप से भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाने, कानून और व्यवस्था, जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं के स्थानांतरण, मिट्टी/रेती की अनुपलब्धता, पर्यावरण/वन/वन्यजीव मंजूरी, आरओबी और आरयूबी मुद्दे, संविदा संबंधी मुद्दे आदि के कारण होती है।

सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में संभाजीनगर और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव सहित देशभर में परियोजनाओं को तेजी से पूरा करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- i. पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) पोर्टल पर डीपीआर तैयार करने सहित अनिवार्य परियोजना नियोजन
- ii. भूमि अधिग्रहण (एलए) और निर्माण-पूर्व कार्यकलापों के संदर्भ में पर्याप्त तैयारी के बाद परियोजनाओं को सौंपना
- iii. एलए प्रक्रिया एवं पर्यावरण मंजूरी को सुव्यवस्थित करना
- iv. रेलवे द्वारा जीएडी (जनरल अरेंजमेंट ड्राइंग) के अनुमोदन की सरल प्रक्रिया
- v. परियोजनाओं और अनुबंध दस्तावेजों को युक्तिसंगत बनाकर संविदाकार परितंत्र को बढ़ावा देना
- vi. विवाद समाधान कार्य तंत्र का सुधार
- vii. चल निधि/ नकदी में सुधार के लिए "आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के तहत अनुबंध प्रावधानों में छूट
- viii. विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजनाओं की आवधिक समीक्षा

निधियों का आवंटन परियोजना-वार न करके परियोजना की प्रगति और उसके बाद व्यय की गति के आधार पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार किया जाता है। सरकार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ समन्वय करके परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने और बजटीय परिव्यय का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

विवरण

विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित धनराशि और किए गए व्यय का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव शामिल हैं :-

राशि ₹ करोड़ में													
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.12.2024 तक)	
		आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	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

राशि ₹ करोड़ में

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.12.2024 तक)	
		आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय
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

राशि ₹ करोड़ में

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.12.2024 तक)	
		आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय
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	12,563
15	मणिपुर	1,180	1,180	978	978	2,142	2,142	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598	1,350	1,336

राशि ₹ करोड़ में

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.12.2024 तक)	
		आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय
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	नागालैंड	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

राशि ₹ करोड़ में

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.12.2024 तक)	
		आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय
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
25	त्रिपुरा	175	175	1,026	1,026	1,085	1,085	1,156	1,156	1,546	1,546	459	444
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	13,37	13,37	18,76	18,76	13,94	13,94	21,45	21,45	28,11	28,11	15,59	13,37
		5	5	8	8	4	4	3	3	4	4	8	8
27	उत्तराखंड	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	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,665	2,665	2,658	2,658	3,642	3,642	3,053	3,053	3,543	3,543	1,847	1,355

राशि ₹ करोड़ में													
क्र. सं.	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
29	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	267	267	349	349	246	246	143	143	96	96	111	111
30	चंडीगढ़	0	0	2	2	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
31	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	0	0	43	43	30	30	26	26	2	2	100	3
32	दमन और दीव	0	0										
33	दिल्ली/ मुख्यालय	-743	-743	- 1,482	- 1,482	3,961	3,961	7,164	7,164	3,223	3,223	2,284	2,265

राशि ₹ करोड़ में													
क्र. सं.	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
34	जम्मू और कश्मीर	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	लद्दाख	0	0	24	24	352	352	574	574	658	658	697	646
36	पुदुचेरी	1	1	21	21	1	1	61	61	35	35	28	20

वर्ष के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सामने ऋणात्मक आंकड़ा उस राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से अन्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को परियोजना/व्यय के अंतरण को दर्शाता है।

तारपुरा हवाई पट्टी का विकास

1416. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की सीकर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित तारपुरा हवाई पट्टी को विमानपत्तन के रूप में विकसित करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यह कार्य कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का शेखावाटी क्षेत्र के धार्मिक और पर्यटन महत्व को तथा इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस क्षेत्र से बड़ी संख्या में लोग खाड़ी और अन्य देशों में कार्यरत हैं, वहां हवाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी 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) एक बाजार चालित योजना है, जिसके अंतर्गत अधिक गंतव्यों और मार्गों को शामिल 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 अंतर्गत बोली प्रक्रिया के समय हवाईअड्डों को जोड़ने हेतु अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाई पट्टियों का पुनरुद्धार/उन्नयन, वैध बोली के माध्यम से उनकी पहचान करने और चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालक (एएसओ) को अवार्ड किए जाने के बाद किया जाता है। राजस्थान में तारपुरा हवाई पट्टी इस योजना के अंतर्गत बोली प्रक्रिया हेतु असेवित हवाईअड्डों की सूची में उपलब्ध है। इस योजना के तहत बोली के पांच दौर पूरे होने तक

तारपुरा हवाई पट्टी से/के लिए उड़ानें परिचालित करने हेतु कोई बोली प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

राजस्थान के शेखावाटी क्षेत्र में झुंझुनू और सीकर हवाई पट्टियों उड़ान दस्तावेज में हवाईअड्डों की सूची में शामिल हैं। योजना के तहत बोलियों के पाँच दौर पूरे होने तक इन हवाई पट्टियों से उड़ानें परिचालित करने के लिए कोई बोली प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

यदि कोई एयरलाइन बोली प्रक्रिया के आगामी दौरों में तारपुरा, झुंझुनू और सीकर हवाई पट्टियों को जोड़ने वाली आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए वैध प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती है, तो उस पर उड़ान योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विचार किया जा सकता है।

मिलावटी देसी घी का व्यापार

1417. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को मिलावटी देसी घी के व्यापार की जानकारी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इसे रोकने के लिए की जा रही कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसआई) की स्थापना खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक अधिनियम 2006 (अर्थात् एफएसएस अधिनियम 2006) में निहित प्रावधानों के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत की गई थी और इसे खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए विज्ञान आधारित मानक निर्धारित करने तथा मानव उपभोग के लिए सुरक्षित एवं पौष्टिक भोजन की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उनके विनिर्माण, भंडारण, वितरण, बिक्री और आयात को विनियमित करने का अधिदेश दिया गया है।

एफएसएसएआई द्वारा साझा की गई जानकारी के अनुसार , वे देश भर में उपभोक्ताओं को घी सहित सुरक्षित खाद्य उत्पादों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध हैं। तदनुसार, उन्होंने खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (खाद्य उत्पाद मानक और खाद्य अड्डिटिव) विनियम, 2011 के उप-विनियम 2.1.8 के तहत 'दूध वसा उत्पाद (घी)' के मानक निर्धारित किए हैं, जिसमें घी की प्रामाणिकता की जाँच के लिए फैटी एसिड संरचना का उल्लेख किया गया है। निर्धारित सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता मापदंडों के विश्लेषण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, एफएसएसएआई ने विश्लेषण के तरीकों का मैनुअल भी जारी किया है।

इसके अलावा, संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के खाद्य सुरक्षा विभागों और एफएसएसएआई के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के अधिकारी पूरे वर्ष नियमित निगरानी, मॉनीटरिंग, निरीक्षण और यादृच्छिक नमूनाकरण करते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में जहां उपरोक्त विनियमों में निर्धारित वैधानिक आवश्यकताओं का गैर-अनुपालन पाया जाता है, दोषी खाद्य व्यवसाय संचालकों (एफबीओ) के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है।

IMPACT OF BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA

1418. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) the total length in kilometres completed and awarded under Bharatmala Pariyojana as of December 2024, along with the project cost;
- (b) the specific components of Bharatmala Pariyojana, such as Economic Corridor, Border and International Connectivity, and Coastal and Port Connectivity Roads, that have been prioritized, State-wise;
- (c) the expected socio-economic impact of Bharatmala Pariyojana, as assessed in the IIM, Bangalore study and the details of any preliminary findings thereon;
- (d) the manner in which this project contributes to reducing logistics costs and improving national connectivity; and
- (e) the details of the expected timelines for completion of the remaining sections under this initiative?

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

- (a) Bharatmala Pariyojana was approved by Government in 2017 covering a length of 34,800 km across the country. As on 31.12.2024, projects with a capital cost of Rs.8.54 lakh crore covering a total length of 26,425 km have been awarded and out of this, 19,201 km has already been constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana.

(b) The various components of awarded projects under Bharatmala Pariyojana are as below:

Corridor Type	Awarded	
	Projects	Length (km)
Economic Corridors	273	8,737
Inter Corridor Routes	76	2,889
Feeder Routes	28	973
National Corridors	63	1,777
National Corridor Efficiency Improvement	31	824
Expressways	84	2,422
Border Roads and international connectivity roads	27	1,619
Coastal Roads	2	77
Port Connectivity Roads	16	348
Bharatmala Total	600	19,667
Residual NHDP	196	6,758
Total	796	26,425

(c) The preliminary findings of study conducted by IIM, Bangalore to evaluate the impact of Bharatmala Pariyojana indicates positive effects across multiple sectors. Economically, household income and expenditure have increased, along with a rise in car sales. Logistics efficiency has improved with reduced

costs. Businesses have benefited from better access to markets and factories. Socially, travel time to schools and healthcare facilities has decreased, enhancing accessibility. Overall, the study suggests that Bharatmala Pariyojana has significantly contributed to socio-economic growth.

(d) Bharatmala Pariyojana envisaged improvement in the logistics efficiency and connectivity in the country including connectivity to tribal, aspirational and LWE affected districts. Further, development of corridors will reduce the travel time substantially between key economic centers.

(e) The projects under implementation are targeted for completion by financial year 2027-28.

SETTING UP OF INFRASTRUCTURE TO MITIGATE FLOODING

1419. 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 Government proposes to assist in setting up of sump and pump arrangements with shutters and additional infrastructure in drains and canals across various cities of the country, spending Rs.100 crore to mitigate flooding in various parts of the cities, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

- (b) whether the Government/States/Corporations are required to identify locations that require additional infrastructure to prevent flooding along canals and drains and if so, whether civic officials will study the flood-prone areas near canals and hold consultations with residents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the present status along with the funds sanctioned/spent during the last five years, State/UT-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and
- (d) whether any specific outcomes or improvements have been observed in the flood-prone areas due to these efforts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), under which storm water drainage is an admissible component which involves construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding. Under the scheme, States/Union Territories are empowered to select,

prioritise, design, and implement the projects within the broad framework of AMRUT guidelines. Under AMRUT, 840 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3,015.96 crore has been approved. As reported by the States, 793 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,322.8 crore have been completed under AMRUT. This has resulted in elimination of 3,678 water logging points

Under AMRUT, 4 drainage projects worth ₹100.81 crore have been completed in Andhra Pradesh which has resulted in elimination of 6 water logging points. Telangana has not taken up any drainage project under AMRUT.

Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent). Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,214.15 crore have been approved so far which includes 196 projects worth ₹522.04 crore in Andhra Pradesh and 142 projects worth ₹380.11 crore in Telangana.

MoHUA has also published the following documents/advisory guidelines for improving urban drainage and flood management, viz.:

(i) Urban and Regional Development Plans 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))

(ii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding

((https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf)

(iii) River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution

(<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>)

(iv) Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks

(<https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>)

SHORTAGE OF CNG PUMPS

1420. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of CNG-operated vehicles across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a shortage of CNG Pumps in comparison with the increased number of CNG-operated vehicles across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to establish new CNG Pumps in each district across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the total number of CNG Pumps established across the country, State/UTwise, specially in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh till date?

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): The year-wise details of the registration of CNG vehicles are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): Establishment of CNG stations is part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Networks and the same is carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP). As per the MWP, the authorized entities are committed to establish 18,336 CNG stations across the country by 2034. As on 30.11.2024, the entities have established 7,395 CNG Stations against the pro-rata target of establishing 4,025 CNG stations. The cumulative number of CNG Stations established in last three years in the country is as below: -

Year	March, 2022	March, 2023	March, 2024
CNG Stations (Nos.)	4433	5665	6861

(Source: PNGRB)

(e) and (f): After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized 307 Geographical Areas (GAs) covering almost 100% of the mainland area of the country for the development of CGD network. The details of CNG Stations established across the country including in the state of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as on 30.11.2024, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I**CNG vehicle registration details:**

Vehicle	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25*		
Category	Total	CNG	%	Total	CNG	%	Total	CNG	%	Total	CNG	%	Total	CNG	%	Total	CNG	%
3Wheel	69683	1853	26	26258	5010	19.	38552	1250	32	70054	2456	35	10207	3557	34	81757	2839	34
er	9	06	.6	7	4	1	8	39	.4	7	07	.1	81	11	.8	6	74	.7
4Wheel	34156	1865	5.	32778	1931		36154	2526	7.	42688	3423	8.	45035	4515	10	38165	4873	12
er	10	02	5	34	03	5.9	95	99	0	06	97	0	18	60	.0	62	35	.8
Bus	10998		5.						8.			10			5.			7.
	6	5676	2	16006	845	5.3	20860	1697	1	56086	5634	.0	91085	5173	7	89778	6733	5
MGV			10			19.		1392	37			20			10			14
	42012	4514	.7	24695	4741	2	37433	1	.2	36920	7574	.5	37630	4031	.7	32280	4507	.0

	23806		0.				18722	1100	5.	28168		2.	29768		1.	22706		2.
HGV	8	995	4	94361	1700	1.8	9	2	9	5	8255	9	0	5342	8	3	5117	3

* Up to 31st January 2025

(MGV – Medium Goods Vehicle)

(HGV- Heavy Goods Vehicle)

(Source: Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways)

STATEMENT-II**State Wise Progress of CNG Stations as on 30.11.2024**

S. No.	State/UT	Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	213
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	26
4	Bihar	183
5	Chandigarh	10
6	Chhattisgarh	30
7	Dadra and Nagra Haveli, Daman and Diu	12
8	Delhi	494
9	Goa	14
10	Gujarat	1,040
11	Haryana	498
12	Himachal Pradesh	22
13	Jharkhand	115
14	Karnataka	422
15	Kerala	198
16	UT of Ladakh	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	362

18	Maharashtra	1,028
19	Manipur	0
20	Meghalaya	0
21	Mizoram	0
22	Nagaland	0
23	Odisha	125
24	Puducherry	15
25	Punjab	261
26	UT of J and K	2
27	Rajasthan	386
28	Sikkim	0
29	Tamil Nadu	368
30	Telangana	211
31	Tripura	22
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,143
33	Uttarakhand	45
34	West Bengal	150
Total		7,395

(Source – PNGRB)

PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT 2.0 IN ANDHRA PRADESH**1421. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

- (a) the number of projects sanctioned under AMRUT 2.0 in the district of Anakapalli in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the projects sanctioned, tenders awarded and completed;
- (c) the current status of each of the sanctioned projects; and
- (d) the time by which all the projects under AMRUT 2.0 are likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (d) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 was launched on 01 October 2021. Under AMRUT 2.0, 5 projects worth ₹24.85 crore (including Operations and Maintenance cost) have been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh, which includes 3 water supply projects worth ₹22.56 crore and 2 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹2.29 crore. The details of the projects are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As reported by State of Andhra Pradesh, contracts for 3 projects have been awarded and Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) have been issued for another 2 projects. 2 water body rejuvenation projects have been completed and the estimated date of completion of remaining 3 water supply projects is September, 2026.

STATEMENT**The details of the projects**

S.NO	ULB Name	Sector	Name of Project	Status	Cost (Rs.in Crore)
1	Narsipatnam	Water Supply	Providing Water Supply Facilities at Narsipatnam in Vishakhapatnam District.	Contract Awarded	9.14
2	Narsipatnam	Water Supply	Providing Infrastructure facilities for weaker Housing colonies in Narsipatnam Municipality.	NIT Issued	6.12
3	Yelamanchili	Water Supply	Providing Infrastructure facilities for weaker Housing colonies in Yelamanchili Municipality.	NIT Issued	7.30
4	Yelamanchili	Water Body Rejuvenat ion	Rejuvenation of Kommaigundam water body in Yelamanchili Municipality.	Project Complete d	0.90

5	Narsipatnam	Water Body Rejuvenat ion	Rejuvenation of water body in Narsipatnam Municipality.	Project Complete d	1.39

पीएमएमएफएमई के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि

1422. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएमएफएमई) योजना के आरंभ से विशेषकर हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इसके अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई कुल धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) हरियाणा में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में उद्यमियों को कौशल विकास और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई हैं/की जा रही है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त योजना से रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा हरियाणा के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में धनराशि और अवसरों का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क): केंद्र प्रायोजित "प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना" के विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को (31 जनवरी, 2025 तक) 2652.61 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्र हिस्सा जारी किया गया है। इसमें से 48.92 करोड़ रुपये हरियाणा राज्य को जारी किए गए हैं। हालाँकि, इस योजना के तहत जिला/निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की जाती है। योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए धनराशि की आवश्यकता के आधार पर संबंधित राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा धन का वितरण तय किया जाता है।

(ख): पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत क्षमता निर्माण घटक जिला स्तरीय समिति (डीएलसी) द्वारा क्रेडिट लिंकड अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुशंसित व्यक्तिगत और समूह श्रेणी (एसएचजी/एफपीओ/सहकारिता) के सभी आवेदकों के लिए 24 घंटे/3 दिन का खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) प्रशिक्षण और प्रारंभिक पूँजी के एसएचजी लाभार्थियों के लिए 8 घंटे/1 दिन का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में खाद्य सुरक्षा और स्वच्छता [कार्य प्रणाली](#), उद्यमिता विकास, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करना, मूल्य संवर्धन का दायरा और खाद्य क्षेत्र के लिए प्रासंगिक प्रमाणन शामिल हैं।

इस घटक के अंतर्गत कुल 92,677 लाभार्थियों (31 जनवरी 2025 तक) को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है जिनमें से 483 लाभार्थियों को हरियाणा राज्य में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(ग): हाँ, महोदय । पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत देशभर में लगभग 6,80,754 प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार अवसर सृजित होने का अनुमान है, जिनमें हरियाणा राज्य में 4946 अवसर (31 जनवरी 2025 तक) शामिल हैं।

(घ): योजना के अंतर्गत निधियों का वितरण राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा उस ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र में लाभार्थियों को स्वीकृत क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी के लिए निधियों की आवश्यकता के आधार पर तय किया जाता है क्योंकि यह योजना मांग आधारित है।

तथापि, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में समान अवसर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर जागरूकता अभियान जैसे समाचार पत्र विज्ञापन, रेडियो जिंगल्स, प्रदर्शनियां और एक्सपो, मिलेट मेले, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें, जिला और ब्लॉक स्तरीय कार्यशालाएं आदि आयोजित की जाती हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य योजना के बारे में आम जनता की जागरूकता बढ़ाना है।

UNDERUTILIZATION OF FUNDS BY NPTI

1423. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) the details of the reasons for sub-optimal utilization of budgetary allocations by the National Power Training Institute (NPTI) during the years 2022-23 and 2023-24;
- (b) the details of the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the challenges responsible for the underutilization of allocated funds and to enhance the absorptive capacity of the said Institute;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the factors that led to National Power Training Institute (NPTI) losing its self-sufficient status in 2018 and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the measures being implemented to help the said Institute to restore its financial self-sufficiency and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of any long-term strategy to strengthen the said Institution's operational and financial performance to ensure its effective contribution to the power sector?

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 Govt. of India provide funds to National Power Training Institute (NPTI) for meeting the requirement of its pension liabilities and for creation/ upgradation of Infrastructure in its institutes spread across the country. In FY 2022-23 as against budgetary allocation of Rs.50 Cr, NPTI utilized Rs. 14.35 Cr out of which Rs. 12 Cr was utilized for meeting pension liabilities and Rs. 2.35 Cr for Infrastructure upgradation. Similarly in FY 2023-24 as against budgetary allocation of Rs. 35 Cr, NPTI utilized Rs. 22.93 Cr out of which an amount of Rs. 10 Cr was utilized for meeting pension liabilities and Rs. 12.93 Cr for Infrastructure upgradation. During the above mentioned period, NPTI proposed various works related to the upgradation of critical infrastructure of its institutes like construction and furnishing of hostel building etc. Due to considerable time taken by the institute in preparation and subsequent approval of Detailed Project Report (DPRs), the proposed works under them could not be executed and funds allocated to NPTI remained unutilized.

To enhance the absorptive capacity of the institution, the institute was advised by MoP to submit proposals well in advance along with utilization certificates regularly so that funds could be released in time. With the help of these measures the utilization of funds under infrastructure head has improved in FY 2023-24 compared to FY 2022-23.

(c) and (d) NPTI is an autonomous institute registered under the Haryana Registration and Regulation of Societies Act of 2012. It has consistently maintained self-sufficiency since 2004-05 and is bearing all recurring and non-plan expenditures, including the salaries of its employees, solely through its own revenue earnings. As mentioned above, the financial support of Ministry is limited to provide Grants for infrastructure development and towards pension liabilities.

(e) Following steps are taken to strengthen NPTI's operational and financial performance:

- i. Ministry of Power, Govt. of India designated NPTI as a National Apex body for fulfilling the training and Human Resource Development requirements of the power sector in the country.
- ii. NPTI is conducting various Long-Term, Medium-Term, Short-Term, Specialized Training Programs for Engineers and Supervisors in Thermal Power Plant Engineering , Hydro Power, Transmission/Sub-Transmission /Distribution, Smart Grid Technologies, Power System Operations, Regulations for Transmission and Distribution utilities/ Generating plant both conventional and Renewable Energy Power plants, Large RE Grid Integration technologies, Hybrid Energy such as Solar, Wind, Biomass, Co-generation etc. The institute has progressively increased the number of such training programmes over the years.
- iii. NPTI is also conducting Capacity Building Programs like Mandatory Foundation Program, Awareness Program under National Mission on use of

Biomass in Thermal Power Plants, Training and Certification Programs on Cyber Security, Training Program under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), System Operator Certification Examination, System Operator Training Program Training Programs under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana etc.

- iv. Foundation and Mid-Career training programmes have been started for career advancement of the Central Power Engineering Service officers of CEA. Induction Training for various utilities such as DVC, NHPC, POSOCO, MahaGenco, MPGenco etc. are being conducted.
- v. Various long term programs are currently running like MBA, PGDC and PDC in various streams such as MBA in Power Management, Post Graduate Diploma Course (PGDC) in Power Plant Engineering, Renewable Energy and Grid Interface Technologies Power Distribution and Emerging Technologies, Hydro Power Plant Engineering and Post Diploma Course (PDC) in Power Plant Engineering.
- vi. An AR/VR lab to train personnels in understanding critical operation of thermal power plants has been proposed for development at Durgapur centre with the financial support of DVC.
- vii. An E-Learning Management System (LMS) was developed to facilitate online certification courses.
- viii. NPTI conducts Training of Trainers (ToT) programs for its regular employees and faculties for enhancing their skills and also allows employee to be part of the Specialized Training Programs for Utilities, International

workshop/Seminar and conferences conducted by other centres of NPTI and by other organizations.

- ix. NPTI is also engaged in providing consultancy services to various utilities.
- x. To facilitate more number of trainings, infrastructure have been strengthened, under which 02 new Institutes at Alappuzha in Kerala and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh have been established and started functioning from Year 2020 onwards. Further, scheme for Development of the Critical infrastructure (Hostel upgradation and other Civil works) of 09 Institutes of NPTI, and establishment of three new Hostel at NPTI institutes were approved.
- xi. To improve quality of training, 06 Nos. of new Multifunctional Simulator have been commissioned successfully at NPTI-PSTI, Bengaluru, NPTI (ER), Durgapur, NPTI, CO, Faridabad, NPTI- Alappuzha, Kerala, NPTI (WR), Nagpur and NPTI, Shivpuri.

ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT SCHEME

1424. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government ensure that the One District One Product approach is effectively integrated across all the districts;
- (b) whether there is any provision for providing export support to the micro food processing enterprises;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the details of Palghar district of Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to extend the scope or budget of the said scheme beyond the financial year 2025-26; and
- (e) 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 through Centrally-Sponsored Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme is implementing One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. ODOP for the scheme provides the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure. As on 31st

January 2025, ODOP have been approved for 726 Districts across 35 States/UTs under the PMFME Scheme. The ODOP is approved on the basis of recommendation by the States and in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c) District as Export Hub (DEH) Initiative is implemented by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industries wherein support is provided for certification, branding, and direct market linkages with international buyers. Also, Ministry is working in coordination with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) to provide incentives to processed food exporters including micro food processors under its different schemes for Infrastructure, Quality, Market Development etc. These schemes are implemented across the country, including Palghar district of Maharashtra. Till 31st January 2025, loans for 1,22,512 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned out of which 282 micro food processing units have been sanctioned in the Palghar district of Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) As of now, there is no such proposal.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF HAR GHAR NAL SE JAL YOJANA IN RURAL AREAS

1425. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN :

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

(a) the number of households covered under Har Ghar Nal Se Jal Yojana in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to identify challenges in implementing the said scheme, especially in rural areas due to its slow progress;

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

(d) whether the Government has any long-term plans for increasing coverage of households under the said scheme in Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, at the time of launch of JJM in the State on 15.08.2019, only 48.44 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 81.16 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 146.81 lakh rural households in the state, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 129.59 lakhs (88.28%) rural households. The district-wise details of households with tap water connection in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c) : To expedite the planning and implementation, as well as monitoring and handhold States/ UTs including Maharashtra, Government of India has taken number of steps which *inter alia* includes discussion and finalization of annual action plan (AAP) in consultation with States/ UTs, regular review of planning and 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 'JJM dashboard' has been created, which provides State/ UT, district and village-wise progress as well as status of provision of tap water supply to rural homes.

Under JJM, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation undertakes annual assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the Mission, through an independent third-party agency, based on standard statistical sampling. During the functionality assessment 2022, in Maharashtra, it was found that 93% of households (HHs) had working tap connections. Out of these, 68% were getting water in adequate quantity, 75% were getting water regularly as per the schedule of water supply for their piped water supply scheme, and 81% of households were receiving water as per the prescribed water quality standards.

States, including Maharashtra have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States,

lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate and maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are a few of the problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission. Further, CoVID-19 pandemic and poor availability of raw materials especially DI/ HDPE pipes due to Russia-Ukraine military conflict have also impacted the pace of implementation in the States.

(d) and (e) As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, the State is planning for saturation by March, 2026.

STATEMENT

The district-wise details of households with tap water connection in Maharashtra

S.No.	District	Total Rural household	Total Household connections reported (as on 10.02.2025)	% of household with tap water connection
1	Ahmednagar	7,99,703	7,06,393	88.33
2	Akola	2,48,458	2,16,687	87.21
3	Amravati	4,34,115	4,26,524	98.25

4	Beed	4,72,732	3,58,008	75.73
5	Bhandara	2,56,684	2,17,372	84.68
6	Buldhana	4,48,293	4,16,427	92.89
7	Chandrapur	3,95,251	3,56,364	90.16
8	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	4,88,084	4,12,750	84.57
9	Dharashiv	2,88,559	2,47,988	85.94
10	Dhule	3,04,263	3,02,717	99.49
11	Gadchiroli	2,42,119	2,21,452	91.46
12	Gondia	3,07,730	2,49,098	80.95
13	Hingoli	2,14,938	1,72,275	80.15
14	Jalgaon	6,90,913	6,90,329	99.92

15	Jalna	3,00,063	2,99,804	99.91
16	Kolhapur	6,84,162	6,79,268	99.28
17	Latur	3,74,582	3,63,657	97.08
18	Nagpur	3,76,864	3,66,348	97.21
19	Nanded	5,36,765	4,81,155	89.64
20	Nandurbar	3,62,721	1,99,219	54.92
21	Nashik	7,18,369	6,63,660	92.38
22	Palghar	4,52,043	3,08,468	68.24
23	Parbhani	2,99,744	2,45,043	81.75
24	Pune	8,95,102	7,52,699	84.09
25	Raigad	5,48,620	4,85,541	88.5

26	Ratnagiri	4,48,354	3,84,935	85.86
27	Sangli	4,59,048	4,01,570	87.48
28	Satara	6,18,518	5,70,034	92.16
29	Sindhudurg	1,93,373	1,58,446	81.94
30	Solapur	5,77,245	5,76,668	99.9
31	Thane	2,61,271	1,88,897	72.3
32	Wardha	2,38,942	2,34,757	98.25
33	Washim	2,20,115	1,95,892	89
34	Yavatmal	5,22,884	4,09,226	78.26
Total		1,46,80,627	1,29,59,671	88.28%

ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने की योजना

1426. श्री जिया उर रहमान:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश भर में विद्युत आपूर्ति में सुधार करने के लिए अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में चौबीसों घंटे सातों दिन विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की प्रमुख विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) : 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 के गंभीर मुद्दे का समाधान किया है, जिससे देश विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत पर्याप्तता की ओर परिवर्तित हो गया है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 2,00,168 सर्किट किलोमीटर (सीकेएम) पारेषण लाइनों, 7,66,859 एमवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता और 82,790 मेगावाट अंतर-क्षेत्रीय क्षमता जोड़ी गई है, जिससे देश के एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक 1,18,740 मेगावाट अन्तरित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त हुई है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष 2024-25 (दिसंबर 2024 तक) के दौरान विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। कुल मिलाकर ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति ऊर्जा आवश्यकता के अनुरूप रही है। ऊर्जा आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति की गई ऊर्जा के बीच सीमांत अंतर आमतौर पर राज्य पारेषण/वितरण नेटवर्क में बाधाओं के कारण होता है।

चूँकि विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है, इसलिए उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के अनुसार, वितरण लाइसेंसधारी सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7 विद्युत की आपूर्ति करेगा। हालाँकि, आयोग कुछ श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं, जैसे – कृषि को कम घंटों की आपूर्ति निर्धारित कर सकता है।

भारत सरकार ने देश में बिजली की उपलब्धता में सुधार के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों सहित देश में 24X7 बिजली आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से कई स्कीमों कार्यान्वित की गई हैं/की जा रही हैं। ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

1. उत्पादन स्कीम:

- (i) वर्ष 2031-32 में संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 874 गीगावाट होने की संभावना है। इसमें पारंपरिक स्रोतों-कोयला, लिग्नाइट आदि, नवीकरणीय स्रोतों - सौर, पवन और जल विद्युत से प्राप्त क्षमता शामिल है।
- (ii) यह सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से कि उत्पादन क्षमता अनुमानित अधिकतम मांग से आगे रहे, सभी राज्यों ने सीईए के परामर्श से अपनी "संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाएं (आरएपी)" तैयार की हैं, जो गतिशील 10-वर्षीय चल योजनाएं हैं और इनमें विद्युत उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विद्युत खरीद योजना भी शामिल है।
- (iii) सभी राज्यों को उनकी संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाओं के अनुसार सभी उत्पादन स्रोतों से उत्पादन क्षमता सृजन के लिए प्रक्रिया शुरू करने की सलाह दी गई।
- (iv) विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है:
 - (क) विद्युत मंत्रालय ने राज्यों के परामर्श से वर्ष 2031-32 तक न्यूनतम 80,000 मेगावाट की ताप विद्युत क्षमता जोड़ने की स्कीम की परिकल्पना की है। इस लक्ष्य के सापेक्ष 28,020 मेगावाट तापीय क्षमता पहले से ही निर्माणाधीन है और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 19,200 मेगावाट तापीय क्षमता

के लिए विवरण दिए जा चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 36,320 मेगावाट कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित संभावित क्षमता की पहचान की गई है, जो देश में नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

(ख) 13,997.5 मेगावाट की जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं और लगभग 8,000 मेगावाट पम्प भंडारण परियोजनाएं (पीएसपी) निर्माणाधीन हैं। इसके अलावा, 24,225.5 मेगावाट की जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं और 50,760 मेगावाट की पीएसपी योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और इन्हें वर्ष 2031-32 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

(ग) 7,300 मेगावाट परमाणु क्षमता निर्माणाधीन है और इसे वर्ष 2029-30 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है। 7,000 मेगावाट परमाणु क्षमता योजना और अनुमोदन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

(घ) 84,190 मेगावाट सौर, 26,200 मेगावाट पवन और 36,330 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड विद्युत सहित 147,160 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय क्षमता निर्माणाधीन है, जबकि 50,830 मेगावाट सौर, 600 मेगावाट पवन और 27,840 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड विद्युत सहित 79,270 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय क्षमता योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में है और इसे वर्ष 2029-30 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(ङ) 522.60 मेगावाट क्षमता की छह (06) बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस) परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं और 14,242.29 मेगावाट क्षमता की 45 बीईएसएस परियोजनाएं योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

2. पारेषण स्कीम: अंतः राज्यीय और अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है और इसका कार्यान्वयन उत्पादन क्षमता वृद्धि के अनुरूप समय-सीमा में किया जाएगा। राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2031-32 तक की दस वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 1,91,474 सीकेएम ट्रांसमिशन पारेषण लाइनें और 1274 जीवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता (220 केवी और उससे अधिक वोल्टेज स्तर पर) जोड़ने की स्कीम है।

3. वितरण प्रणाली स्कीम:

- (i) 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। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गईं। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया तथा सौभाग्य के दौरान 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया।

- (ii) इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालन रूप से दक्ष 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) शुरू की। इस स्कीम के तहत 100 करोड़ रुपये के अवसंरचना कार्य शुरू किये जायेंगे। वितरण यूटिलिटी के लिए 2.78 लाख करोड़ रुपये संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- (iii) भारत सरकार आरडीएसएस की चल रही स्कीम के अंतर्गत सौभाग्य के दौरान छोटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को सहयोग 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 परिवारों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत आदिवासी परिवारों को स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के तहत ऑन-ग्रिड विद्युत कनेक्शन के लिए संस्वीकृति दी जा रही है। अब तक पीएम-जनमन के तहत चिन्हित किए गए पीवीटीजी परिवारों और डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत चिन्हित किए गए आदिवासी परिवारों सहित 9,97,680 घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,535 करोड़ रुपये के कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है।
- (iv) केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सामूहिक प्रयासों से वित्त वर्ष 2024 में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति के औसत घंटे क्रमशः 21.9 घंटे और 23.4 घंटे तक सुधर गए।

4. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना:

- (i) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 तक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा 50 गीगावाट/वर्ष की नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा खरीद बोलियां जारी करने के लिए बोली ट्रेजेक्टरी की है।
- (ii) स्वचालित मार्ग के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।
- (iii) 30 जून 2025 तक चालू होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए सौर और पवन ऊर्जा की अंतर-राज्यीय बिक्री के लिए हरित हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसंबर 2030 तक और अपतटीय पवन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसंबर 2032 तक अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्क माफ कर दिया गया है।
- (iv) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए, नवीकरणीय क्रय दायित्व (आरपीओ) के बाद नवीकरणीय उपभोग दायित्व (आरसीओ) ट्रेजेक्टरी को वर्ष 2029-30 तक अधिसूचित किया गया है। ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 के अंतर्गत सभी नामित उपभोक्ताओं पर लागू आरसीओ का अनुपालन न करने पर जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा।
- (v) ग्रिड से जुड़ी सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और फर्म एवं डिस्पैचेबल आरई (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत क्रय के लिए टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- (vi) प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त विद्युत स्कीम, उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) जैसी स्कीमें शुरू की गई हैं।
- (vii) बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकासकर्ताओं को भूमि और पारेषण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अल्ट्रा मेगा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पार्कों की संस्थापना की स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

- (viii) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की निकासी के लिए ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर स्कीम के तहत नई पारेषण लाइनें बिछाने और नई सब-स्टेशन क्षमता बनाने के लिए धनराशि मुहैया कराया गया है।
- (ix) "अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए रणनीति" जारी की गई है, जिसमें वर्ष 2030 तक 37 गीगावाट की बोली प्रक्रिया और परियोजना विकास के लिए विभिन्न व्यवसाय मॉडल का संकेत दिया गया है।
- (x) अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए अपतटीय क्षेत्रों के पट्टे देने को विनियमित करने के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय की 19 दिसंबर 2023 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा पट्टा नियम, 2023 को अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (xi) सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम को लागू कर रही है। इससे उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल में गीगा वाट (जीडब्ल्यू) पैमाने की विनिर्माण क्षमता सक्षम होगी।

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 और वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान देश में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ऊर्जा आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति की गई ऊर्जा का ब्यौरा

(एमयू: मिलियन यूनिट)

	अप्रैल, 2021 - मार्च, 2022				अप्रैल, 2022 मार्च, 2023			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,606	1,606	0	0	1,788	1,788	0	0
दिल्ली	31,128	31,122	6	0	35,143	35,133	10	0
हरियाणा	55,499	55,209	290	0.5	61,451	60,945	506	0.8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,115	12,088	27	0.2	12,649	12,542	107	0.8
जम्मू और कश्मीर	19,957	18,434	1,524	7.6	19,639	19,322	317	1.6
पंजाब	62,846	62,411	436	0.7	69,522	69,220	302	0.4
राजस्थान	89,814	89,310	504	0.6	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8
उत्तराखंड	15,521	15,426	94	0.6	15,647	15,386	261	1.7
छत्तीसगढ़	31,908	31,872	35	0.1	37,446	37,374	72	0.2
गुजरात	1,23,953	1,23,666	287	0.2	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0
मध्य प्रदेश	86,501	86,455	46	0.1	92,683	92,325	358	0.4
महाराष्ट्र	1,72,823	1,72,809	14	0	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1

	अप्रैल, 2021 - मार्च, 2022				अप्रैल, 2022 मार्च, 2023			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	9,433	9,433	0	0	10,018	10,018	0	0
गोवा	4,448	4,448	0	0	4,669	4,669	0	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	68,413	68,219	194	0.3	72,302	71,893	410	0.6
तेलंगाना	70,539	70,523	16	0	77,832	77,799	34	0
कर्नाटक	72,437	72,417	20	0	75,688	75,663	26	0
केरल	26,579	26,570	9	0	27,747	27,726	21	0.1
तमिलनाडु	1,09,816	1,09,798	18	0	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1
पुदुचेरी	2,894	2,893	1	0	3,051	3,050	1	0
लक्षद्वीप	56	56	0	0	64	64	0	0
बिहार	36,216	35,761	455	1.3	39,545	38,762	783	2
डीवीसी	23,741	23,736	4	0	26,339	26,330	9	0
झारखंड	11,148	10,590	558	5	13,278	12,288	990	7.5

	अप्रैल, 2021 - मार्च, 2022				अप्रैल, 2022 मार्च, 2023			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
ओडिशा	38,339	38,332	7	0	42,631	42,584	47	0.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	54,001	53,945	57	0.1	60,348	60,274	74	0.1
सिक्किम	610	609	0	0	587	587	0	0
अंडमान- निकोबार	335	327	8	2.29199	348	348	0	0.1
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	875	874	1	0.1	915	892	24	2.6
असम	10,844	10,825	19	0.2	11,465	11,465	0	0
मणिपुर	1,019	1,018	1	0.1	1,014	1,014	0	0
मेघालय	2,256	2,243	13	0.6	2,237	2,237	0	0
मिजोरम	656	644	12	1.8	645	645	0	0
नागालैंड	852	851	1	0.1	926	873	54	5.8
त्रिपुरा	1,578	1,578	0	0	1,547	1,547	0	0
अखिल भारतीय	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 और वर्तमान वर्ष (दिसंबर, 2024 तक) के दौरान देश में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ऊर्जा आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति की गई ऊर्जा का ब्यौरा

(एमयू: मिलियन यूनिट)

	अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024				अप्रैल, 2024 – दिसंबर, 2024			
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,789	1,789	0	0	1,597	1,597	0	0.0
दिल्ली	35,501	35,496	5	0	31,308	31,297	11	0.0
हरियाणा	63,983	63,636	348	0.5	56,486	56,457	29	0.1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,805	12,767	38	0.3	10,254	10,219	34	0.3
जम्मू- कश्मीर और लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	20,040	19,763	277	1.4	14,717	14,636	81	0.6
पंजाब	69,533	69,528	5	0	63,536	63,536	0	0.0
राजस्थान	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6	84,779	84,476	304	0.4
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3	1,32,357	1,32,058	299	0.2
उत्तराखंड	15,644	15,532	112	0.7	13,016	12,974	42	0.3
छत्तीसगढ़	39,930	39,872	58	0.1	31,494	31,478	17	0.1
गुजरात	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0	1,13,697	1,13,697	0	0.0

	अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024				अप्रैल, 2024 – दिसंबर, 2024			
राज्य/संघ	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
मध्य प्रदेश	99,301	99,150	151	0.2	75,449	75,354	95	0.1
महाराष्ट्र	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1	1,47,892	1,47,834	58	0.0
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	10,164	10,164	0	0	8,153	8,153	0	0.0
गोवा	5,111	5,111	0	0	4,035	4,035	0	0.0
आंध्र प्रदेश	80,209	80,151	57	0.1	58,558	58,555	3	0.0
तेलंगाना	84,623	84,613	9	0	61,859	61,855	3	0.0
कर्नाटक	94,088	93,934	154	0.2	64,447	64,443	4	0.0
केरल	30,943	30,938	5	0	23,478	23,470	8	0.0
तमिलनाडु	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0	98,577	98,572	5	0.0
पुदुचेरी	3,456	3,455	1	0	2,735	2,735	0	0.0
लक्ष्यद्वीप	64	64	0	0	50	50	0	0.0
बिहार	41,514	40,918	596	1.4	35,400	35,246	154	0.4
डीवीसी	26,560	26,552	8	0	19,606	19,603	3	0.0
झारखंड	14,408	13,858	550	3.8	11,647	11,573	74	0.6
ओडिशा	41,358	41,333	25	0.1	33,046	33,023	24	0.1

	अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024				अप्रैल, 2024 – दिसंबर, 2024			
राज्य/संघ	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
पश्चिम बंगाल	67,576	67,490	86	0.1	55,769	55,681	88	0.2
सिक्किम	544	543	0	0	401	401	0	0.0
अंडमान- निकोबार	386	374	12	3.2	316	307	9	3.0
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,014	1,014	0	0	767	767	0	0.0
असम	12,445	12,341	104	0.8	10,250	10,244	6	0.1
मणिपुर	1,023	1,008	15	1.5	771	770	0	0.0
मेघालय	2,236	2,066	170	7.6	1,514	1,514	0	0.0
मिजोरम	684	684	0	0	516	516	0	0.0
नागालैंड	921	921	0	0	721	721	0	0.0
त्रिपुरा	1,691	1,691	0	0	1,527	1,527	0	0.0
अखिल भारतीय	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	12,80,037	12,78,565	1,472	0.1

SABARIMALA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**1427. SHRI HIBI EDEN:**

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

(a) the current status of the completion of the Sabarimala International Airport in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps during the last one year regarding the completion of the said airport; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the land acquisition process for the purpose?

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

(a) to (c): Government of Kerala (GoK) envisaged the development of a Greenfield Airport in Kottayam (Sabrimala) near Erumeli in Kottayam district for which the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India (GoI), has already granted "Site Clearance" in April 2023, under the Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy 2008. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GoI has also granted Terms of Reference (ToR) to the Project in July 2023 and State Government has conducted the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Study.;

As per the GFA Policy, the responsibility for implementation of the airport project including land acquisition, funding, RandR etc. lies with the Project

Proponent concerned, i.e. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC), a State Government of Kerala Agency. KSIDC is required to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) including details like development plan, project cost and funding, traffic projections, timelines for completion of the project etc. As per GFA Policy, 2008 once completed, this report is required to be submitted along with an application to GoI for grant of "In Principle" approval, before commencement of the development works.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

1428. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM :

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

- (a) whether the Government is prioritising regional connectivity in aspirational districts, including Palamu and Garhwa under the UDAN scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of unserved airports identified for development in the said districts;
- (c) the funds allocated for promoting regional air connectivity in underdeveloped regions during the last three years; and
- (d) the measures being undertaken by the Government to improve air connectivity and boost economic development in such areas?

**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 Government launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS - UDAN) in October 2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country for making air travel affordable to the people of India including the State of Jharkhand. The government has recently announced launching of modified UDAN Scheme to support helipads in aspirational districts.

Under RCS-UDAN , six (06) airports namely, Bokaro, Dumka, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Deoghar and Daltonganj in the state of Jharkhand have been identified for development and operation of RCS flights.;

For revival and development of un-served and under-served airports/heliports/water-aerodromes in the country from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 Rs. 2418 Cr. were allocated. ;

LPG CONNECTIONS TO ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMUY

1429. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to ensure that all eligible beneficiaries under the Socio-Economic, Caste Census list and specified categories become aware of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY);

(b) the mechanism available to ensure sustained use of LPG by the beneficiaries instead of reverting to conventional fuels;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand PMUY to include additional subsidy for refill cost to ensure sustainability in use of LPG by poor households;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total number of eligible beneficiaries identified for LPG connections and were distributed to them so far under the said scheme in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency; and

(f) the time by which the LPG connections would be distributed to the remaining households?

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 (f): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. LPG connection under PMUY is released in the name of adult women of the poor households, provided no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household and fulfilling other terms and conditions. Households belonging to Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) list or from seven other categories such as Scheduled Caste(SC) Households, Scheduled Tribe(ST) Households, Most Backward Classes (MBC), Beneficiaries of PM Awas Yojana (Gramin), Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest Dwellers, Resident of islands/ river islands, Tea garden / ex-tea garden workers or poor households not covered under the above categories by submitting 14 point declaration are eligible for a PMUY connection. Under Ujjwala 2.0, a special provision has been made for migrant families who can use a self-declaration instead of Proof of Address and Ration Card to apply for a PMUY connection.

The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections has been achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75

lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which has already been achieved during July 2024. As on 01.01.2025, there are 10.33 crore LPG connections under PMUY scheme. Details of PMUY connections in district covered under Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored on regular basis. Consumption of domestic LPG by households depends on several factors like food habits, household size, cooking habits, tradition, flavor, taste, preferences, price, availability of alternate fuels etc.

In order to improve access to LPG across the country, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for improving awareness about PMUY, organizing melas/camps to enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through LPG Panchayats, enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections, simplification of process of getting LPG connection, online application for PMUY connection at www.pmuy.gov.in, nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centres (CSC) etc., option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection (DBC), swap option from 14.2 Kg to 5 Kg, provision for Migrant Families to avail new connection on Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address and Ration Card. Further, OMCs are continuously commissioning

new LPG Distributorships, especially in rural areas. Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas. The steadily rising consumption of domestic LPG by PMUY consumers indicative of growing acceptance of LPG by rural households. Per Capita Consumption of PMUY households has increased from 3.01 refills (in terms of 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinders) in 2019-20 to 3.95 in 2023-24 to 4.4 (on annualised basis) in 2024-25 i.e. upto December 2024.

Since the launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of up to Rs. 1,600 per PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. From financial year 2023-24, this expenditure has been increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection and Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections). After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.503 per

cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country. No timeline has been set for distribution for LPG connection to remaining households.

STATEMENT

District	Total connections released under PMUY as on 01.01.2025 (lakh)
Sidhi	1.88 lakh
Singrauli	1.86 lakh
Shahdol	1.48 lakh

Source: Indian Oil Corporation on industry basis

**INFRASTRUCTURAL INADEQUACIES AT SHRI GURU RAM DASS JEE
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

1430. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA :

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of infrastructural inadequacies at Shri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport, including its handling capacity of only 1,960 passengers per hour along with inability to accommodate projected growth in passenger traffic/flights and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures being undertaken by the Government to modernize/expand the airport infrastructure;
- (c) whether the Government is incorporating future projections for the next twenty years into planning and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding harassment of passengers by ground handling staff and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken in this regard;
- (e) the steps being implemented to address exploitation of wheelchair-bound passengers and to ensure their comfort during travel experience;
- (f) whether the Government is investigating allegations of malpractices by parking contractors, as overcharging/manipulating pick/drop areas and if so, the details thereof along with the actions taken to address such exploitation; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes to provide better facilities for CISF personnel and their families by providing accommodations, recreational

amenities and other essential services at Amritsar 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): To address the increasing passenger traffic, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken the expansion and reconfiguration of the existing terminal building at Amritsar Airport, adding approximately 10,000 square meters to its area. Post-expansion, the terminal's peak hour passenger handling capacity is expected to rise from 1600 to 2000 passengers.;

Furthermore, the expansion and upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI and other Airport Operators, from time to time, based on factors such as traffic demand, availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, and the willingness of airlines to operate to/from these airports.

(d): No complaints regarding harassment of passengers by ground handling staff at Amritsar Airport have been received by the Airports Authority of India. However, to ensure prompt resolution of any passenger concerns, contact numbers for the Duty Terminal Manager and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) Control Room are displayed at prominent places inside terminal building. Additionally, dedicated help desk counters have been positioned at both the departure and arrival terminals. ;

(e): The Government has published Accessibility Standards and Guidelines for Civil Aviation, which provide a comprehensive framework for educating and guiding airport operators, airlines, security agencies, and other stakeholders in the design, planning, and implementation of accessible infrastructure at airports. These guidelines are aimed at ensuring that passengers with disabilities and reduced mobility can move safely and independently within airport premises and avail all facilities. The provisions include wheelchair assistance, buggy services, accessible restrooms, adapted departure/arrival gates, dedicated check-in counters, priority security screening, and designated assistance vehicle pick-up/drop-off points.

(f): The Airports Authority of India (AAI) thoroughly investigates all complaints against parking contractors regarding overcharging, manipulation of pick-up/drop-off areas, and other irregularities. Appropriate corrective and punitive measures are then implemented against the contractor in accordance with the provisions of the concession agreement.

(g): AAI has provided bachelor accommodation, with all necessary amenities, at Amritsar Airport for eligible CISF personnel, covering 55% of the sanctioned strength. The remaining 45% of the personnel are availing House Rent Allowance (HRA) as per Government of India rules.

PROPOSALS FROM MAHARASHTRA FOR HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

1431. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra related to the Housing and Urban Affairs sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of proposals received, approved and pending; and
- (c) the time by which the Union Government proposes to approve the pending proposals?

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

(a) to (c) As per the provisions of Article 243W of the Constitution, in conjunction with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of States/Urban Local Bodies. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the States/Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its various flagship Missions/Programmes viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0, Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) and SBM-U 2.0, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and PMAY- U 2.0 and Urban Transport (UT) etc. Details of the proposals received from Government of Maharashtra, approved and pending in this regard under AMRUT, SBM-U, SCM and PMAY-U are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation:

Under AMRUT, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) worth ₹7,759.32 crore have been approved for the State of Maharashtra. As reported by the State, 208 projects worth ₹8,013.28 crore taken up of which works worth ₹7,543.14 crore have been physically completed. These projects include 43 water supply projects worth ₹4,446.06 crore, 36 sewerage/septage management projects worth ₹3,294.03 crore, one drainage project worth ₹94.06 crore and 128 green spaces and park projects worth ₹179.13 crore.

Under AMRUT 2.0, 286 projects worth ₹30,553.59 crore have been approved by this Ministry in Maharashtra State, which includes 117 water supply projects worth ₹15,831.02 crore, 48 sewerage/septage management projects worth ₹12,992.75 crore, 96 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹1,540.49 crore and 25 green spaces and park projects worth ₹189.34 crore.

Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban:

Under this Mission, a total of five proposals having project cost of ₹ 6907.44 crores received from the State Govt. of Maharashtra under various components and all the five proposals have been approved for release of centre share of ₹ 2495.40 crores.

Smart Cities Mission (SCM): -

Under this Mission, eight Cities viz., Aurangabad, Kalyan-Dombivali, Nagpur, Nashik, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, Solapur and Thane have been selected from

Maharashtra. A total of 348 projects amounting to ₹17,044 crores have been taken, of which 324 projects amounting to ₹15,146 crore have been completed.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban:-

For the State of Maharashtra, a total of 13.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned, out of which 11.60 lakh have been grounded for construction and 9.33 lakh has been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries so far. The earlier scheme period of 31.03.2022 has since been extended upto 31.12.2025 (except Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical of the scheme) to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Presently, no proposal of the State of Maharashtra is pending under this Mission.

PRIVATISED AIRPORTS

1432. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the list of public sector airports in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the list of Airports operated by the private sector, State-wise;
- (c) the list of Greenfield airports in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to privatise more airports and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As on date, there are 159 Operational Airports in the country, which include Public Sector airports, Private airports and Greenfield Airports. State-wise list of these airports is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) As per National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), 25 AAI airports namely, Bhubaneswar, Varanasi, Amritsar, Trichy, Indore, Raipur, Calicut, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Patna, Madurai, Surat, Ranchi, Jodhpur, Chennai, Vijayawada, Vadodara, Bhopal, Tirupati, Hubli, Imphal, Agartala, Udaipur, Dehradun and Rajahmundry have been earmarked for leasing over the years 2022 to 2025.;

STATEMENT

State-wise list of Operational Airports in the country

SL. NO.	STATE / UT	NAME OF AIRPORT	AIRPORT OWNER	AIRPORT OPERATOR
1	AandN ISLAND (UT)	PORT BLAIR (CE)	INDIAN NAVY	AAI
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	KADAPA	AAI	AAI
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	ORVAKAL(KURNOOL) (GFA)	STATE	STATE
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	RAJAHMUNDY	AAI	AAI
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	TIRUPATI	AAI	AAI
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIJAYAWADA	AAI	AAI
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATNAM (CE)	INDIAN NAVY	AAI

8	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ITANAGAR (GFA)	AAI	AAI
9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PASSIGHAT (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	STATE
10	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TEZU (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
11	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ZIRO (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	STATE
12	ASSAM	DIBRUGARH (MOHANBARI)	AAI	AAI
13	ASSAM	GUWAHATI	AAI	M/S GUWAHATI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
14	ASSAM	JORHAT	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
15	ASSAM	LILABARI (NORTH LAKHIMPUR)	AAI	AAI
16	ASSAM	SILCHAR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
17	ASSAM	TEZPUR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
18	ASSAM	RUPSI	AAI	AAI
19	BIHAR	DARBHANGA (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
20	BIHAR	GAYA	AAI	AAI
21	BIHAR	PATNA	AAI	AAI

22	CHANDIGARH (UT)	CHANDIGARH (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	M/S CHANDHIGARH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED
23	CHHATTISGARH	BILASPUR	STATE	STATE
24	CHHATTISGARH	JAGDALPUR	STATE	STATE
25	CHHATTISGARH	AMBIKAPUR	AAI	AAI
26	CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR	AAI	AAI
27	DAMAN and DIU (UT)	DIU	AAI	AAI
28	DELHI (UT)	DELHI	AAI	M/S DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
29	DELHI (UT)	SAFDARJUNG	AAI	AAI
30	GOA	GOA (CE)	INDIAN NAVY	AAI
31	GOA	MOPA (GFA)	STATE	M/S. GMR GOA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
32	GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	AAI	M/S AHMEDABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
33	GUJARAT	BHAVNAGAR	AAI	AAI
34	GUJARAT	BHUJ (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
35	GUJARAT	JAMNAGAR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
36	GUJARAT	KANDLA	AAI	AAI
37	GUJARAT	KESHOD (JUNAGARH)	AAI	AAI

38	GUJARAT	MUNDRA	PRIVATE	PRIVATE
39	GUJARAT	RAJKOT (HIRASAR) (GFA)	AAI	AAI
40	GUJARAT	SURAT	AAI	AAI
41	GUJARAT	VADODARA	AAI	AAI
42	GUJARAT	PORBANDAR	AAI	AAI
43	GUJARAT	SABARMATI RIVER FRONT (WA)	STATE	STATE
44	GUJARAT	STATUE OF UNITY (WA)	STATE	STATE
45	HARYANA	HISAR	STATE	STATE
46	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KANGRA (GAGGAL)	AAI	AAI
47	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KULLU MANALI (BHUNTAR)	AAI	AAI
48	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	AAI	AAI
49	HIMACHAL PRADESH	MANDI(H)	STATE	STATE
50	HIMACHAL PRADESH	RAMPUR(H)	STATE	STATE
51	JAMMU and KASHMIR (UT)	JAMMU (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
52	JAMMU and KASHMIR (UT)	SRINAGAR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
53	JHARKHAND	DEOGHAR	AAI	M/S DEOGHAR AIRPORT LIMITED
54	JHARKHAND	JAMSHEDPUR	PRIVATE	PRIVATE
55	JHARKHAND	RANCHI	AAI	AAI

56	KARNATAKA	BELAGAVI	AAI	AAI
57	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU (GFA)	STATE	M/S. BANGALORE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
58	KARNATAKA	HUBBALLI	AAI	AAI
59	KARNATAKA	JINDAL VIJAYANAGAR	PRIVATE	PRIVATE
60	KARNATAKA	KALABURAGI (GFA)	AAI	AAI
61	KARNATAKA	MANGALURU	AAI	M/S MANGALURU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
62	KARNATAKA	MYSURU	AAI	AAI
63	KARNATAKA	SHIVAMOGGA (GFA)	STATE	STATE (KARNATAKA STATE INDUSTRIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION- KSIIDC)
64	KARNATAKA	BIDAR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	STATE/HIAL
65	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU (HAL)	HAL **	HAL **
66	KERALA	CALICUT	AAI	AAI
67	KERALA	COCHIN (GFA)	STATE	M/S. COCHIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)

68	KERALA	KANNUR (GFA)	STATE	M/S. KANNUR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
69	KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPUR AM	AAI	M/S TRV-KERALA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
70	LADAKH (UT)	LEH (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
71	LAKSHADWEEP (UT)	AGATTI	AAI	AAI
72	MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL	AAI	AAI
73	MADHYA PRADESH	GWALIOR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
74	MADHYA PRADESH	INDORE	AAI	AAI
75	MADHYA PRADESH	JABALPUR	AAI	AAI
76	MADHYA PRADESH	KHAJURAHO	AAI	AAI
77	MADHYA PRADESH	REWA	AAI	AAI
78	MAHARASHTRA	AURANGABAD	AAI	AAI
79	MAHARASHTRA	GONDIA	AAI	AAI
80	MAHARASHTRA	KOLHAPUR	AAI	AAI
81	MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI	AAI	M/S. MUMBAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
82	MAHARASHTRA	NAGPUR	STATE and AAI	M/S MIHAN INDIA LIMITED
83	MAHARASHTRA	NASIK (HAL OZAR)	HAL **	HAL **

84	MAHARASHTRA	PUNE (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
85	MAHARASHTRA	SHIRDI (GFA)	STATE	STATE
86	MAHARASHTRA	SINDHUDURG (GFA)	STATE	IRB Sindhudurg Airport Pvt. Ltd. (Private)
87	MAHARASHTRA	AKOLA	AAI	AAI
88	MAHARASHTRA	JALGAON	AAI	AAI
89	MAHARASHTRA	JUHU	AAI	AAI
90	MAHARASHTRA	NANDED	STATE	NANDED AIRPORT PRIVATE LIMITED (Private)
91	MAHARASHTRA	SOLAPUR	AAI	AAI
92	MANIPUR	IMPHAL	AAI	AAI
93	MANIPUR	JIRIBAM (H)	STATE	STATE
94	MANIPUR	TAMENGLONG (H)	STATE	STATE
95	MEGHALAYA	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)	AAI	AAI
96	MIZORAM	LENGPUI (AIZWAL)	STATE	STATE
97	NAGALAND	DIMAPUR	AAI	AAI
98	ODISHA	BHUBANESWAR	AAI	AAI
99	ODISHA	JEYPORE	STATE	STATE
100	ODISHA	JHARSUGUDA	AAI	AAI
101	ODISHA	ROURKELA	SAIL*	SAIL*
102	ODISHA	UTKELA	STATE	STATE
103	PUDUCHERRY (UT)	PUDUCHERRY	AAI	AAI
104	PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	AAI	AAI
105	PUNJAB	BHATINDA (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
106	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA	AAI	AAI

107	PUNJAB	ADAMPUR (JALANDHAR) (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
108	PUNJAB	PATHANKOT (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
109	RAJASTHAN	BIKANER (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
110	RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR	AAI	M/S JAIPUR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
111	RAJASTHAN	JAISALMER (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
112	RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
113	RAJASTHAN	KISHANGARH	AAI	AAI
114	RAJASTHAN	UDAIPUR	AAI	AAI
115	RAJASTHAN	KOTA	AAI	AAI
116	SIKKIM	PAKYONG (GFA)	AAI	AAI
117	TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	AAI	AAI
118	TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE	AAI	AAI
119	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	AAI	AAI
120	TAMIL NADU	SALEM	AAI	AAI
121	TAMIL NADU	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	AAI	AAI
122	TAMIL NADU	TUTICORIN	AAI	AAI
123	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD (GFA)	STATE	M/S. HYDERABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (HIAL) (PPP)

124	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD (BEGUMPET)	AAI	AAI
125	TRIPURA	AGARTALA	AAI	AAI
126	UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
127	UTTAR PRADESH	AYODHYA	AAI	AAI
128	UTTAR PRADESH	BAREILLY (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
129	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
130	UTTAR PRADESH	HINDAN (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
131	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR (CHAKERI) (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
132	UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	AAI	M/S LUCKNOW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
133	UTTAR PRADESH	PRAYAGRAJ (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
134	UTTAR PRADESH	VARANASI	AAI	AAI
135	UTTAR PRADESH	ALIGARH	STATE	AAI (OandM)
136	UTTAR PRADESH	AZAMGARH	STATE	AAI (OandM)
137	UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT	STATE	AAI (OandM)
138	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR (CIVIL)	AAI	AAI
139	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR (GFA)	AAI	AAI
140	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	AAI	AAI
141	UTTAR PRADESH	MORADABAD	AAI	AAI

142	UTTAR PRADESH	SHRAVASTI	STATE	AAI (OandM)
143	UTTARAKHAND	DEHRADUN	AAI	AAI
144	UTTARAKHAND	PANTNAGAR	AAI	AAI
145	UTTARAKHAND	PITHORAGARH	STATE	STATE
146	UTTARAKHAND	ALMORAH (H)	STATE	STATE
147	UTTARAKHAND	CHAMPAWAT (H)	STATE	STATE
148	UTTARAKHAND	CHINYALI SAUR (H)	STATE	STATE
149	UTTARAKHAND	GAUCHER (H)	STATE	STATE
150	UTTARAKHAND	HALDWANI(H)	STATE	STATE
151	UTTARAKHAND	MUNSYARI (H)	STATE	STATE
152	UTTARAKHAND	NEW TEHRI(H)	STATE	STATE
153	UTTARAKHAND	SAHASTRADHARA(H)	STATE	STATE
154	UTTARAKHAND	SRINAGAR (H)	STATE	STATE
155	WEST BENGAL	BAGDOGRA (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
156	WEST BENGAL	COOCH BEHAR	AAI	AAI
157	WEST BENGAL	DURGAPUR (GFA)	BAPL***	BAPL*** (PPP)
158	WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA	AAI	AAI
159	WEST BENGAL	BEHALA	AAI	AAI

Note: CE= Civil Enclave, H=Heliport, WA= Water Aerodrome, AAI=AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA, GFA=Greenfield Airport, OandM= Operation and Maintenance

*SAIL: Steel Authority of India Limited

**HAL: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

***BAPL: Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Ltd.

INTEGRATED HOUSING AND SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1433. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of towns included in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the country, State-wise including West Bengal;
- (b) the details of the works done under the said programme so far;
- (c) the details of the success achieved in this regard so far; and
- (d) the time by which the work under the said programme is likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (d) Government of India launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in December, 2005 for assisting States/Urban Territories (UTs) by extending Central Assistance for providing houses and related civic amenities to urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 selected cities under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities/towns under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) including cities/towns of West Bengal. The period of JnNURM was upto March 2012. However, to complete the on-going projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012, the period was extended and funds were released upto March 2017. City-wise

details of physical and financial progress under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) Component of JnNURM is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise physical and financial progress along with no of Towns included under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

Sr. No.		State/ UT	No of Towns	Details of Houses (Nos)			Central Assistance (₹ in Cr.)	
				Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed	Sanctioned	Released
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	33	28,250	25,316	25,316	440.66	425.50
2		Bihar	26	23,945	23,753	23,277	330.81	278.36
3		Chhattisgarh	17	15,782	15,782	15,110	138.93	158.85
4		Goa	-	-	-	-	-	0.70
5		Gujarat	36	20,350	20,194	19,026	194.53	247.46
6		Haryana	15	10,327	10,327	10,013	190.73	188.96
7		Himachal Pradesh	8	1,954	843	693	48.79	37.94
8		Jharkhand	10	7,613	7,496	7,496	86.66	86.98
9		Karnataka	32	17,237	17,237	17,237	222.56	221.77
10		Kerala	45	20,384	19,890	19,669	140.38	165.17
11		Madhya Pradesh	48	13,635	13,217	13,217	160.31	194.52
12		Maharashtra	84	77,885	70,155	58,471	1,164.29	1,163.14
13		Odisha	35	12,742	11,885	11,112	188.72	163.29
14		Punjab	4	2,397	2,397	2,073	25.90	89.71
15		Rajasthan	57	36,250	34,901	34,082	492.40	535.50
16		Tamil Nadu	93	37,715	37,362	37,259	400.38	398.77
17		Telangana	22	11,288	11,288	9,651	227.85	232.18

18		Uttar Pradesh	134	37,818	37,818	36,903	624.41	718.18
19		Uttarakhand	18	3,262	2,965	2,717	60.88	73.09
20		West Bengal	81	49,435	49,435	49,435	663.06	703.23
Sub- total (States) :-			798	4,28,269	4,12,261	3,92,757	5,802.25	6,083.31
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	1	176	176	176	8.96	8.96
22		Assam	16	4,323	3,914	3,914	50.11	48.37
23		Manipur	6	2,829	2,829	2,829	32.35	32.35
24		Meghalaya	2	584	584	472	12.63	15.70
25		Mizoram	6	1,950	1,950	1,950	29.78	29.78
26		Nagaland	2	2,761	2,761	2,761	41.30	41.30
27		Sikkim	1	39	39	39	17.92	17.92
28		Tripura	5	3,115	3,115	3,115	38.05	38.05
Sub- total (N.E. States) :-			39	15,777	15,368	15,256	231.10	232.43
29	Union Territories	AandN Island	1	-	-	-	8.90	5.53
30		Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
31		DNH and DD	2	158	158	158	3.85	3.63
32		Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
33		JandK	36	7,531	7,329	6,994	112.75	109.50
34		Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
35		Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
36		Puducherry	1	216	216	144	2.61	2.74
Sub- total (UT) :-			40	7,905	7,703	7,296	128.10	121.40
Grand Total :-			877	4,51,951	4,35,332	4,15,309	6,161.45	6437.14*

* In some States/UTs, excess release is on account of curtailment of houses
by respective state/UT

PIPED WATER FACILITY TO GRAM PANCHAYATS

1434. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided piped water facility to Gram Panchayats under any scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the piped water facility has been provided to all Gram Panchayats across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be extended to the remaining Gram Panchayats across the country; and
- (d) the details of the action plan formulated in this regard along with the deadline, if any, fixed to complete this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

(a) and (b) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe and potable tap water supply in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality and on a regular and long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu, in August 2019. 'Drinking Water' is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under JJM, lies with State/ UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

JJM follows a universal saturation approach and aims to cover all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country, including those of Tamil Nadu. As reported by States/ UTs on JJM-dashboard, out of 2,61,377 GPs in the country, 1,18,231 are reported to be Har Ghar Jal (HGJ). The state-wise details of Gram Panchayats reported to be HGJ are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d) In the Union Budget 2025, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced the extension of the mission until 2028, with an increased financial outlay.

STATEMENT

The state-wise details of Gram Panchayats reported to be HGJ

Sr.no.	States/ UTs	No. of GPs	HGJ reported panchayats	
			No.	%
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	75	100.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	11,109	3,084	27.76
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,922	1,922	100.00
4	Assam	2,723	66	2.42
5	Bihar	8,199	5,704	69.57
6	Chhattisgarh	11,658	1,882	16.14
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu	25	25	100.00

8	Goa	191	191	100.00
9	Gujarat	13,805	13,805	100.00
10	Haryana	5,976	5,976	100.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	3,536	3,536	100.00
12	Jammu and Kashmir	3,913	559	14.29
13	Jharkhand	4,296	171	3.98
14	Karnataka	5,992	878	14.65
15	Kerala	941	85	9.03
16	Ladakh	178	100	56.18
17	Lakshadweep	10	8	80.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	22,841	5,819	25.48
19	Maharashtra	27,852	11,874	42.63
20	Manipur	2,245	548	24.41
21	Meghalaya	6,425	2,673	41.60
22	Mizoram	634	634	100.00
23	Nagaland	1,414	1,019	72.07
24	Odisha	6,800	871	12.81
25	Puducherry	108	108	100.00
26	Punjab	12,401	12,401	100.00
27	Rajasthan	11,239	924	8.22
28	Sikkim	195	68	34.87
29	Tamil Nadu	12,523	8,322	66.45

30	Telangana	11,634	11,634	100.00
31	Tripura	1,176	158	13.44
32	Uttar Pradesh	58,234	17,901	30.74
33	Uttarakhand	7,780	5,156	66.27
34	West Bengal	3,327	54	1.62
Total		2,61,377	1,18,231	45.23

Source: JJM IMIS (Format J8)

पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना में पानी का हिस्सा

1435. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ईआरसीपी) का नाम बदलकर पीकेसी किए जाने के लिए राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच किन-किन शर्तों पर समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे;
- (ख) उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितना-कितना पानी निर्धारित किया गया है और राजस्थान के हिस्से में कमी के कारण, यदि कोई हों, क्या हैं;
- (ग) उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत अब तक पूरा हो चुके कार्य और अधूरे कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे पूरा करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;
- (घ) उक्त परियोजना से राजस्थान के किन-किन क्षेत्रों के लाभान्वित होने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) क्या उक्त परियोजना के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर दौसा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान के डार्क जोन ब्लॉकों को पर्याप्त जल उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ईआरसीपी) को एक स्वतंत्र परियोजना के रूप में प्रस्तावित किया गया था। हालांकि, चंबल नदी प्रणाली के जल के उपयोग हेतु राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश (एमपी) की राज्य सरकारों के साथ विभिन्न मंचों पर की गई चर्चाओं के आधार पर, संशोधित पार्वती-कालिसिंध-चंबल (संशोधित पीकेसी) लिंक परियोजना का प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें एमपी सरकार द्वारा कूनो, पार्वती और कालिसिंध उप-नदियों में प्रस्तावित घटकों को शामिल किया गया है, साथ ही राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित ईआरसीपी के घटकों को भी शामिल किया गया है। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों और भारत सरकार के बीच पर दिनांक 28.01.2024 को संशोधित पीकेसी लिंक परियोजना की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) हस्ताक्षर किए, इसके बाद दिनांक 05.12.2024 को लिंक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक एमओए पर हस्ताक्षर किया गया। इस समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, राजस्थान के लिए कुल 4102.60 मिलियन घन मीटर जल और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 3120.09 मिलियन घन मीटर जल उपलब्ध होगा। इस समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, दोनों राज्य अपने-अपने घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अपेक्षित वैधानिक मंजूरी लेने के बाद समयबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वयं जिम्मेदार होंगे।

(ग): राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, नवनेरा बैराज का कार्य पूरा हो गया है, जबकि इसार्दा बांध का कार्य इस वर्ष में बाद में पूरा किया जाना है और रामगढ़ बैराज, महलपुर बैराज, नवनेरा बैराज पर पंप हाउस और नवनेरा पंप हाउस से बिसलपुर बांध और इसार्दा बांध तक मेज एनीकट और गालवा बांध के माध्यम से फीडर सिस्टम और चंबल नदी पर एक जलमार्ग का निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 2028 तक पूरा करने की योजना है।

(घ) और (ङ): अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य, पूर्वी राजस्थान के 21 जिलों (झालावाड़, बारां, कोटा, बूंदी, टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर, गंगपुर सिटी, दौसा, करौली, धौलपुर, भरतपुर, डीग, अलवर, खैरथल-तिजारा, कोटपुतली - बेहरोड़, जयपुर शहर, जयपुर ग्रामीण, डूडू, अजमेर,

ब्यावर, केकड़ी) की लक्षित जनसंख्या को पेयजल आपूर्ति प्रदान करना है और मार्ग में आने वाले शहरों, टैंकों और गांवों के साथ-साथ दिल्ली-मुंबई औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (डीएमआईसी) और अन्य उद्योगों की औद्योगिक जल मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए 205 मिलियन घन मीटर जल प्रदान करना है, इसके अलावा राजस्थान में 2.5 लाख हेक्टेयर से अधिक नए कमांड क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के लिए जल प्रदान करना एवं लगभग 1.5 लाख हेक्टेयर के मौजूदा कमांड क्षेत्र को स्थिर करना है।

BALANCED AND ACCESSIBLE AVIATION ECOSYSTEM

1436. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN

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

- (a) the defined role of the Government in the development, regulation and facilitation of the aviation industry, especially in ensuring the growth of a balanced and accessible aviation ecosystem for the country;
- (b) the corrective steps being taken to address critical issues faced by the general public, such as the frequent and exorbitant rise in airfare during peak seasons, in view of the position of the Government as a key stakeholder in the aviation sector;
- (c) whether the Government engages in dialogue/negotiations with airline companies on critical issues like excessive price hikes, inadequate connectivity to underserved regions and other public concern and if so, the details thereof along with the outcomes of these discussions; and

(d) the manner in which the outcome of the said discussions are aligned with the goal of ensuring affordability and equitable access to air travel for all sections of society?

**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 National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 aims at creating an ecosystem to make flying affordable to masses while ensuring safe, secure, affordable and sustainable travel for air passengers and transportation of cargo with access to various parts of India and the world.;

DGCA, inter-alia, issues approvals, certifications, and licenses as per the laid down Rules and Civil Aviation Requirements which are in line with the international standards, and national requirements.;

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

Regular consultations are held with airlines and airlines are sensitized to exercise moderation/ self- regulation while fixing the airfares and to keep passengers' interest in mind. As the festival's peak days approach, especially during the forthcoming Maha Kumbh's and other important Shahi

Snans, airlines have taken further steps to enhance capacity to accommodate in order to ease pressure on airfare.;

The airlines have committed to ensure that airfares do not surge during events such as natural disasters, calamities, pandemic, Mahakumb, etc.;

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

Rule 135 (2) of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 requires airlines to display established tariff on their respective website with a 'single consolidated fare' and give its complete break-up also for consumer's benefit.;

The airlines are mandated to display the Tariff Sheet at a prominent location on the home page of airlines' website.;

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

Further, it is stated that the enhancement of capacity through the induction of additional aircraft fleets, the modernization of existing airports, and the development of new airports have rendered air travel more accessible to the

general public. This expansion has consequently led to a significant increase in domestic air traffic, as evidenced by the rise in passenger volumes from 70 million in the fiscal year 2014-15 to 153 million in the fiscal year 2023-24. Furthermore, during the current fiscal year 2024-25, as of December, domestic passenger traffic has reached 122.2 million surpassing the corresponding figure of 114.53 million for the fiscal year 2023-24, thereby reflecting an impressive growth rate of 6.7%.

The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) was envisaged in National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016. The scheme envisages providing connectivity to un-served and underserved airports of the country through revival of existing air strips and airports. In pursuance of the policy, the Government has been taking concrete steps to take flying to the masses by making it affordable, convenient and also provide safe, secure, affordable and sustainable air travel for passengers as well as air transportation of cargo with access to various parts of India and the world and establish an integrated ecosystem which is leading to significant growth of the civil aviation sector which in turn is also promoting tourism, increasing employment and leading to balanced regional growth across the country.

LPG CONNECTIONS UNDER PMUY IN PUNJAB

1437. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has been successfully implemented in Punjab and if so, the total number of LPG connections issued in the State till 17th December 2024;

(b) whether Ujjwala 2.0 has been launched in Punjab and if so, the details thereof along with the current status of its implementation in various areas of the State;

(c) the number of women beneficiaries received LPG connections under PMUY in Punjab; and

(d) whether any special measures are being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure regular LPG refills for beneficiary households in Punjab and if so, the details thereof along with the strategies adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections has been achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the

period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which has already been achieved during July 2024. As on 01.01.2025, there are 10.33 crore LPG connections under PMUY scheme, out of which 13.59 lakh connections in the State of Punjab. District-wise details of LPG connections released in Punjab under PMUY are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Since the launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of up to Rs. 1,600 per PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. From financial year 2023-24, this expenditure has been increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection and Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection.

In order to improve access to LPG across the country including in the state of Punjab, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for improving awareness about PMUY, organizing melas/camps to enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through LPG Panchayats, enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections, simplification of process of getting LPG connection, online application for PMUY connection at www.pmuy.gov.in,

nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centres (CSC) etc., option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection (DBC), swap option from 14.2 Kg to 5 Kg, provision for Migrant Families to avail new connection on Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address and Ration Card. Further, OMCs are continuously commissioning new LPG Distributorships, especially in rural areas. Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas. The steadily rising consumption of domestic LPG by PMUY consumers indicative of growing acceptance of LPG by rural households. Per Capita Consumption of PMUY households has increased from 3.01 refills (in terms of 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinders) in 2019-20 to 3.95 in 2023-24 to 4.40 (on annualised basis) in 2024-25, upto December 2024.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections). After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country.

STATEMENT**District-wise details of connections under PMUY Scheme in Punjab –
As on 01.01.2025**

District	Number of connections released
Amritsar	98,795
Barnala	28,520
Bathinda	75,631
Faridkot	51,723
Fatehgarh Sahib	24,546
Fazilka	1,00,432
Firozpur	60,257
Gurdaspur	60,724
Hoshiarpur	64,912
Jalandhar	79,237
Kapurthala	37,276
Ludhiana	1,31,225
Malerkotla	27,928
Mansa	55,983
Moga	66,399
Muktsar	60,857
Nawanshahr	26,470

Pathankot	31,313
Patiala	1,06,261
Rupnagar	18,468
S.A.S Nagar(Mohali)	19,242
Sangrur	58,220
Tarn Taran	75,090

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited on industry basis

INCREASE IN THE CENTRAL FUNDING OF PRADHAN MANTRI

AWAS YOJANA-URBAN

1438. Dr. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funding structure of the projects undertaken under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) in Maharashtra, particularly in Bhandara-Gondia district, during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) whether it is true that the Government's contribution to PMAY-U has increased since 2016, particularly in Maharashtra, more specifically in Bhandara-Gondia district, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether it is also true that the Government proposes to increase its contribution to PMAYU, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons

therefor, especially with reference to the needs of the Bhandara-Gondia district?

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, the 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 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including in the State of Maharashtra.

Houses under PMAY-U are being constructed using Central Assistance, State share as well as beneficiary contribution. Government of India provides fixed Central Assistance of ₹1.5 lakh under AHP and BLC verticals of PMAY-U. The remaining cost of the house, as per Detailed Project Report (DPR), is shared by States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULB)/Beneficiaries. However, States/UTs are free to contribute their share in a such way to make the houses affordable. The scheme period, which was earlier upto 31.03.2022, has further been extended upto 31.12.2025 to complete the sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Progress in the State of Maharashtra and in particular Bhandara-Gondia district since inception and during the last five years and the current year is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

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). BLC, AHP and ARH verticals are implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme by State/UT Governments, and ISS vertical is implemented as Central Sector Scheme through the identified Central Nodal Agencies such as National Housing Bank (NHB), State Bank of India (SBI) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) by Housing Finance Companies and Primary Lending Institutions. As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, the fund required for purchase/construction of houses under the scheme is shared between the Central Government, State/UT Government/ULBs/ Implementing agencies and the beneficiaries.

A fixed amount of Central Assistance is provided by Government of India under different verticals and mandatory State share has been provisioned under the scheme as under:

S. No.	States/UTs	PMAY-U 2.0 Verticals		
		BLC and AHP	ARH	ISS

1.	North-Eastern States, Himalayan States and UTs with legislature (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UTs of Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi)	Central Govt. - ₹2.25 lakh per unit State Govt. - Min. ₹0.25 lakh per unit	Technology Innovation Grant Gol: ₹3,000/Sqm. per unit State Share: ₹2,000/Sqm. per unit	Home Loan Subsidy – up to ₹1.80 lakh (Actual Release) per unit by Government of India as Central Sector Scheme
2.	All UTs without legislature	Central Govt. - ₹2.50 lakh per unit		
3.	All other States	Central Govt. - ₹1.50 lakh per unit State Govt. - Min. ₹1.00 lakh per unit		

STATEMENT**Physical and financial progress in the State of Maharashtra and
Bhandara-Gondia district under PMAY-U**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Maharashtra	Bhandara - Gondia District
1	Houses Sanctioned (Nos) since inception	13,64,923	13,499
2	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)	10,89,119	10,901
3	Constructions of Houses Completed (Nos)	8,84,004	6,489
4	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.) since inception	25,548.21	214.50
5	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Cr.) since inception	19,323.37	143.05
6	Central Assistance Released during last five years and current year (2019-25)	14,861.40	139.32

CLOSURE OF MSMEs

1439. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government justify its policies that have allegedly led to the closure of thousands of MSMEs during the last decade with the reports citing neglect, demonetization, GST issues and an increase in Chinese imports disproportionately affecting small businesses; and
- (b) the concrete steps taken by the Government to ensure fair representation and the implementation of policies that genuinely address the challenges faced by MSMEs, including issues like tax burdens and delayed payments?

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

(a) and (b): A revised definition based on the twin criteria of investment and turnover, was adopted to define Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in 2020 and for registration, Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. Udyam registration is voluntary and based on self declaration. As per Udyam Registration Portal, enterprises de-register on the portal due to a number of reasons such as change in the company owner, certificate not required, duplicate registration, shut down of enterprises and other such

reasons. The number of MSMEs closed down as a proportion of those which have registered since the revision in the definition is 0.12%.

For providing support to the MSME sector, a series of measures have been undertaken, which inter-alia include schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme for setting up of new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector by providing Margin Money subsidy on the Bank loan, Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme with a provision of 25% subsidy to SC/ST MSEs on institutional finance for procurement of Plant and Machinery / Equipment, Credit Guarantee Scheme for collateral free loans for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), collateral free loans upto Rs 20 Lakh for Informal Micro Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma Yojana, Mudra Loan, Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme and Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, 2012 Order, etc. Under many of these schemes, there are provisions for special incentives to ensure inclusiveness and fair representation.

Rs. 5 lakh crore Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, for businesses, including MSMEs was operational till 31.03.2023. As per a research report dated 23.01.2023 of the State Bank of India on Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts, of which about 98.3% of the accounts were in the MSEs categories, were saved from slipping into non-performing asset classification.

As informed by the Office of the Goods and Services Tax Council, Government has undertaken various initiatives / policy measures to address the

challenges MSMEs in the country. No GST Registration is required for supply of goods upto Rs. 40 lakh and supply of services upto Rs. 20 lakh, etc.

Ministry of MSME launched SAMADHAAN Portal on 30.10.2017 for monitoring of the outstanding dues to the MSEs from the buyers of goods and services. In addition Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set up in the States/UTs to deal with cases of delayed payments of MSEs. So far, 159 MSEFCs have been set up, with more than one MSEFC set up in States like Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRPORTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

1440. SHRI R. K. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the current status of the Noida International Airport project along with the time by which it is likely to be operational;
- (b) the number of airports which are currently under construction/proposed in Uttar Pradesh along with the expected date of their completion; and
- (c) the plans for the development of the Ayodhya Airport along with the manner in which it would cater to the increasing tourist demand?

**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 accorded 'In-Principle' approval to Government of Uttar Pradesh for development of International Greenfield Airport at Noida (Jewar), Uttar Pradesh. The Probable Date of Completion (PDC) of the project is in first quarter of financial year 2025-26.;

The expansion and development of infrastructure at airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other Airport Operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand and willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports.

(c) In view of the anticipated increase in passenger traffic, AAI has taken up expansion of the Ayodhya airport with runway extension by 1550m increasing the runway length to 3750m. As per approved masterplan, a new terminal building having passenger area of 50000 sqm is also planned which would cater to 60 Lacs passengers per annum.

आत्मनिर्भरता और आजीविका सृजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना

1441. श्री भोजराज नाग:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या जनजातीय आबादी के बीच कृषि और डेयरी के माध्यम से आत्मनिर्भरता और आजीविका सृजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की गई है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क) और (ख) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय अपनी दो एजेंसियों नामतः भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) के माध्यम से कृषि और डेयरी सहित जनजातीय आबादी द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न कार्यकलापों की सहायता करते हुए जनजातीय आबादी के बीच आत्मनिर्भरता और आजीविका सृजन को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।

'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)' योजना के तहत, ट्राइफेड द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके), जो जनजातीय एसएचजी के एक समूह हैं, की स्थापना के लिए 15.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जो कृषि और डेयरी सहित लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) एवं गैर-एमएफपी की मूल्य संवर्धन गतिविधियों के केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। ट्राइफेड अपने ऑफलाइन और ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से जनजातीय उपजों के विपणन की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है। अब तक (आज की तारीख तक), मूल्य संवर्धन गतिविधियों के लिए 3958 वीडवीके स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और विपणन गतिविधियों के लिए 114 ट्राइब्स इंडिया आउटलेट स्थापित किए गए हैं।

अन्य एजेंसी नामतः राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी), जो जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्यम (सीपीएसई) है, जो पात्र अनुसूचित जनजातियों को कृषि और डेयरी सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आय सृजन गतिविधियां करने के लिए रियायती ऋण प्रदान करती है ताकि उनके बीच आत्मनिर्भरता और आजीविका को बढ़ावा

दिया जा सके। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, एनएसटीएफडीसी की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत 6,23,605 जनजातीय लाभार्थियों को 1577.12 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित की गई है।

GROUNDWATER QUALITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1442. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI

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

- (a) whether the groundwater in Andhra Pradesh contains high levels of fluoride, nitrate, chloride, arsenic, and uranium and also exhibits elevated Electrical Conductivity (EC), Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) and Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating water samples exceeding permissible limits for each parameter during the last five years and the current year in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise especially for Palnadu;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these issues, including the measures to mitigate salinity ingress, agricultural runoff and over-exploitation of groundwater;

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized for improving water quality and groundwater management in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study or assessment on the impact of poor water quality on public health, agriculture and soil degradation in Andhra Pradesh, 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) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data on a regional scale including Andhra Pradesh as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. Based on the data of Annual Ground Water Quality Report, 2024 of CGWB contaminants like Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic etc. have been reported in certain isolated pockets across various States and UTs of the country, including Andhra Pradesh. Summary of various contaminants and other parameters like Electrical Conductivity (EC), Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) and Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC) for the state of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **STATEMENT –I**. Further, parameter-wise details of samples exceeding permissible limits for the last five years for the state of Andhra Pradesh and specifically for the district of Palnadu is given in the enclosed **STATEMENT – II**.

(c) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, including the quality aspect is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments through technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are given below :-

- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports and also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures. To further accelerate the dissemination of knowledge on ground water quality, CGWB has initiated the practice of issuing half-yearly ground water quality Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts so that immediate action can be initiated in the reported areas.
- Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances in ground water. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in construction of Fluoride safe wells. Further, areas of reported ground water issues like salinity ingress, alkalinity etc. are being taken up on priority basis for NAQUIM studies.

- Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality and on regular & long term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- Awareness generation programs/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.
- Since improvement in ground water quality can also be achieved to some degree by taking up artificial recharge activities, Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are implementing several programmes towards this end, which are expected to improve the underground water table and also help in ameliorating the quality of ground water through dilution effect. Some of such programmes are Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Amrut Sarovar Mission, MNREGS, PMKSY-WDC etc.
- M/o Jal Shakti is promoting conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater and to reduce over-dependence on groundwater, surface water based Major and Medium irrigation projects have been taken up in the country under PMKSY-AIBP scheme in collaboration with States/UTs, which is expected to provide contamination free water for irrigation purposes.

- To tackle the salinity problem impacting agricultural productivity, Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (ICAR-CSSRI), Karnal has developed sub-surface drainage (SSD) technology for reclamation of waterlogged saline black soils which has been successfully demonstrated and can be adopted by state governments.
- The Government is taking several measures to promote sustainable agriculture in the country with a vision to discourage excessive use of chemical fertilizers and promote organic agricultural practices like implementing Soil Health Management & Soil Health Card Schemes, promoting Natural Farming through BharatiyaPrakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) programme under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc.

(d) For taking up ground water conservation and recharge activities in mission mode, the Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019, which 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. As per the information available under JSA, more than 4.82 lakh water conservation and rain water harvesting structures have been constructed/restored in Andhra Pradesh since 2021 and the total expenditure incurred through convergence is Rs. 9,292 Cr.

Further, the Government is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission with the ultimate objective of providing safe drinking water to every household of the country, which is expected to play a major role in mitigating the adverse effects of ground

water contamination through measures like regular testing to identify affected sources, tapping contamination free safe aquifers and switching over to alternative sources like surface water wherever feasible. As per the information available on the JJM dashboard, it is seen that from 2019-20 to 2024-25 (up to February 2025) funds to the tune of Rs. 6,045.04 cr (both central & state share) were released and an amount of Rs. 4,209.84 cr was spent towards providing safe drinking water to around 70 lakh rural households in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) Consumption of contaminated ground water is known to cause several adverse health effects like Arsenicosis, Fluorosis, neurological disorders, renal malfunctioning, developmental issues in children etc. In agricultural sector, the problems of salinity and alkalinity may affect soil quality, fertility and development of crop.

STATEMENT-I

Summary of the number and percentage of samples (Year 2023) exceeding limits for Fluoride, Nitrate, EC and Chloride for Andhra Pradesh

Sl No	No of Samples Collected	No of samples exceeding Permissible limit for mentioned parameters				
		F (> 1.5mg/L)	Nitrate (> 45 mg/L)	EC (> 3000 μ S/cm)	Chloride (> 1000 mg/L)	U &As
1	1149	130 (11.3%)	270 (23.4%)	112 (9.7%)	40 (3.4%)	Samples Not Collected for trace element analysis.

Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) for Andhra Pradesh

(Total Samples: 1149)		
SAR	No.	Percentage
Low Sodium (SAR<10)	1063	92.6
Medium Sodium (SAR 10-18)	60	5.2
High Sodium (SAR 18-26)	15	1.3
Very High Sodium (SAR>26)	11	0.9

Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC) in 2023 Andhra Pradesh

(Total Samples: 1149)		
Residual Sodium Carbonate	No.	Percentage
Very Safe (RSC<1.25)	758	66.0
Marginally Safe (1.25-2.5)	174	15.2
Unsuitable (>2.5)	217	18.8

STATEMENT-II

Summary of the water samples exceeding permissible limit for each parameter during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Palnadu District

S No	Year	State/ District	No.of Samples Collected	% of Samples showing Fluoride (>1.5mg/L)	% of Samples showing Nitrate (>45mg/L)	% of Samples showing EC (>3000 µS/cm)	% of Samples showing Chloride (>1000 mg/L)	No. of Samples Collected (for trace element analysis) **	% of Samples showing As (>0.01mg/L)	% of Samples showing U (>0.03mg/L)
1	2023	Andhra Pradesh	1149	11.3	23.5	9.7	3.5			
2		Palnadu	70	27.1	51.4	22.9	5.7			

3	2022	Andhra Pradesh	940	10.3	31.4	10.3	3.2			
4		Palnadu	55	18.2	43.6	18.2	1.8			
5	2021*	Andhra Pradesh	55	5.5	30.9	1.8	0.0			
6		Palnadu	Not Available							
7	2019	Andhra Pradesh	593	8.3	32.7	14.7	4.9	588	3.9	4.9
8		Palnadu	37	13.5	56.8	40.5	2.7	37	4	0
* Samples were not collected in 2020 due to Covid-19										
** Samples for heavy trace elements analysis not collected from 2021-23										

छत्तीसगढ़ में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए निधि

1443. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

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

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार ने राजमार्गों के सुधार, चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है और केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ख) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का सड़क घनत्व राष्ट्रीय औसत के बराबर है और क्या निर्माण निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार किया गया है और यदि हां, तो राज्य में एक लेन, दो लेन और चार लेन वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लंबाई कितनी है;

(ग) क्या राजमार्ग नेटवर्क में सुधार के लिए राज्य को वित्तीय पैकेज देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या राजमार्गों की दशा के संबंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों से कोई संदर्भ/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लिए 3324 करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक योजना को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने 1354 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 141 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए 16 प्रस्ताव मंजूरी के लिए प्रस्तुत किए हैं। सरकार ने 365.293 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले 30.3 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई के 5 प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी है और शेष प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का घनत्व 26.78 किमी प्रति 1000 वर्ग किमी है, जबकि पूरे देश में यह 44.47 किमी प्रति 1000 वर्ग किमी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सभी निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का चौड़ीकरण और सुधार कार्य यातायात आवश्यकताओं, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के अनुसार किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लेन-वार लंबाई का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

लेन विन्यास	दो लेन से कम	दो लेन	पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन	चार लेन	चार लेन से अधिक	कुल लंबाई
लंबाई किमी में	249.00	853.84	1282.56	1129.44	92.75	3607.59

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के सुधार के लिए राज्य सरकार को अलग से केंद्रीय वित्तीय पैकेज देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग केंद्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

(घ) जी, हां, राजमार्ग की स्थिति के बारे में जनप्रतिनिधियों से कई संदर्भ/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन मामलों की विधिवत जांच की जा रही है और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं, नियमों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उनका समाधान किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण और

रखरखाव को सुनिश्चित करने और सभी प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए एक सुरक्षित और सुगम यात्रा अनुभव उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ADVANCED AIR MOBILITY

1444. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMABHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is working with International Civil Aviation Organisations (ICAO) and other civil aviation authorities to study the latest changes in the regulatory framework for advanced air mobility or electric air mobility and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the electric air mobility is slowly gaining momentum and many entities including a few in the country are working on electric Vertical Take Off Landing (eVTOL) aircraft and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the DGCA has constituted working groups to develop requirements and guidance for advanced air mobility;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which reports of the said working groups would be available on public platform; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to study and incorporate latest changes in the regulatory framework to integrate the technologies in the national airspace?

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

(a) to (e) ICAO has established the Advanced Air Mobility Study Group in light of rapid technological advances of new entrants and the potential impact on the aviation ecosystem. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has constituted six working groups for studying various aspects related to operation of E-VTOL (Electric Vertical Take Off Landing) to assess and develop appropriate regulations/requirements suitable for India and has also established collaboration with ICAO, FAA and APAC (CAA Singapore) in this regard. Further, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has also been signed between European Union Safety Agency (EASA) and DGCA that focuses on collaboration on unmanned aircraft and innovative air mobility between the two civil aviation authorities.

The working groups are focusing on various aspects such as Vertiports, Type Certification of Vertical take-off and landing capable aircraft (VCA), Crew Licensing, Air Operator Permits, UAS Traffic Management (UTM), and Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO).

Presently, as per DGCA records, M/s Ubifly Technologies Pvt. Ltd., a Chennai based company and M/s Nalwa Aero Pvt. Ltd, a Chandigarh based company are working on EVTOLS aircraft in civil aviation.

DGCA, after consultation with various stakeholders within the country and abroad has issued Guidance material on "Type Certification of vertical take-off

and landing capable aircraft (VCA)" and "Design, Operation and Authorization of Vertiports" so as to align with best practices available globally and these documents are available on the DGCA website.

Based on the regulatory framework, vertiports, air routes and other necessary infrastructure essential for safe and efficient AAM operations would be established. The operations would be managed strategically and tactically by optimising the air traffic flow in the airspace with the use of Unmanned Aircraft Traffic Management (UTM) systems along with existing Air Traffic Management (ATM) systems for de-conflicting the movements of multiple small aircraft and integrating autonomous drones in the same airspace.

शाहजहांपुर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का चौड़ीकरण

1445.श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मरम्मत और उन्हें चौड़ा करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यों के लिए कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है;

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उक्त कार्य को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (रारा) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। रारा पर कार्य पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, यातायात सघनता और पीएम गति शक्ति ढांचे (फ्रेमवर्क) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर किया जाता है ताकि रारा को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखा जा सके।

निधियों का आवंटन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) के अनुसार किया जाता है, रारा के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता है। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए रारा के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित निधि और व्यय निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	आवंटन (करोड़ रु. में)	व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
2021-22	13,944	13,944
2022-23	21,453	21,453
2023-24	28,114	28,114
2024-25*	15,598	13,378

* 31.12.2024 तक

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों का रखरखाव और मरम्मत (एम एंड आर), जहां विकास कार्य शुरू हो चुके हैं या प्रचालन, रखरखाव और हस्तांतरण (ओएमटी) रियायतें/प्रचालन और रखरखाव (ओएंडएम) अनुबंध दे दिए गए हैं, वहां दोष देयता अवधि (डीएलपी)/रियायत अवधि के अंत तक की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित रियायतग्राहियों/ठेकेदारों की है।

शेष राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों के लिए, सरकार ने कार्य-निष्पादन आधारित रखरखाव अनुबंध (पीबीएमसी) या अल्पकालिक रखरखाव अनुबंध के माध्यम से रखरखाव कार्य करने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है।

शाहजहांपुर जिले में किए जा रहे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्यों तथा उनकी वर्तमान वास्तविक प्रगति का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई और इन कार्यों की प्रगति में तेजी लाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों, कार्य-निष्पादन एजेंसियों (जैसे भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण और राज्य पीडब्ल्यूडी) और रियायतग्राहियों/ठेकेदारों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। अन्य पहलों में भूमि अधिग्रहण में तेजी लाना, अधिग्रहित भूमि में बाधाओं को दूर करना, राज्य/केंद्र सरकार के संबंधित विभागों/संगठनों की सक्रिय भागीदारी के साथ विभिन्न स्वीकृतियां (जैसे सिंचाई विभाग, रेलवे से) शामिल हैं।

विवरण

शाहजहांपुर जिले में किए जा रहे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्यों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	टीपीसी/संस्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	पूरा करने की नियत तिथि	पूरा करने की लक्षित तिथि	परियोजना की प्रगति (%)	टिप्पणियां
1	ईपीसी आधार पर रारा-24 के बरेली सीतापुर के मौजूदा 4-लेन पर शेष 03 बड़े/छोटे पुलों और 01 वीयूपी तथा 2-लेन क्रॉस-फ्लाईओवर का निर्माण	91.50	22.02.2025	31.03.2025	85	भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण विलंब हुआ।
2	रारा-731 के दो लेन वाले पलिया-खुटार खंड के किमी 0.000 से किमी 40.000 तक सुदृढीकरण और सुधार कार्य (पैकेज-1ए)	37.81	03.12.2024	31.03.2025	75	क्षेत्र में भारी बाढ़ के कारण उत्पन्न अप्रत्याशित घटनाओं तथा कुछ कार्यों में परिवर्तन के कारण विलंब हुआ।
3	रारा-731 खुटार बाईपास के प्रारंभ से शाहजहांपुर बाईपास के प्रारंभ तक के किमी 40.000 से 88.750 तक मौजूदा सड़क का 2/4 लेन पीएस में सुधार और उन्नयन (पैकेज-1)	762.62	02.02.2025	09.09.2025	75.5	अधिग्रहित भूमि पर बाधाओं के कारण विलंब।

4	रारा-731 (पैकेज-2ए) के शाहजहांपुर बाईपास के प्रारंभ से शाहाबाद बाईपास के प्रारंभ तक किमी 88.750 से किमी 123.650 तक मौजूदा सड़क का 4 लेन पीएस तक सुधार और उन्नयन	947.74	18.01.2026	31.03.2026	11.10	बाढ़ और आरओडब्ल्यू में बाधाओं के कारण विलंब हुआ।
5	रारा-24 (नया रारा-30) के बरेली-सीतापुर खंड का किमी 262+000 से किमी 419+590 तक सुदृढीकरण एवं सुधार	315.61	11.03.2025	11.03.2025	90	कोई विलंब नहीं
6	हरित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग गलियारा परियोजना (जीरारासीपी) के अंतर्गत रारा-730सी (किमी 52.770 से किमी 114.00) के अल्लाहगंज-मीरनपुर कटरा खंड का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2-लेन संरेखण में पुनर्स्थापन और उन्नयन (पैकेज-II)	294.84	07.07.2024	27.02.2024	100	निर्धारित समय से पहले पूर्ण
7	हरित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग गलियारा परियोजना (जीरारासीपी) के तहत ईपीसी मोड पर विश्व बैंक की ऋण सहायता से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में रारा-730सी (किमी 114.000 से किमी 137.250) के मीरनपुर कटरा से रधैता खंड का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2-लेन संरेखण में पुनर्स्थापन और उन्नयन (पैकेज-III)	172.5	27.07.2024	30.09.2025	66	1. भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण विलंब 2. रेलवे से डिजाइन और ड्राइंग के अनुमोदन में विलंब 3. सिंचाई विभाग से डिजाइन एवं ड्राइंग (जीएडी) के अनुमोदन में विलंब

8	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-2024 के लिए निष्पादन आधारित रखरखाव अनुबंध के तहत 80.14 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई में रारा -730 के किमी 0.000 से 82.000 (चै. 2.180 से 3.260 और चै. 30.840 से 31.620 तक को छोड़कर) तक का रखरखाव	97.44	18.06.2029	18.06.2029	38	कोई विलंब नहीं
9	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए पीबीएमसी के तहत रारा-730ए के कुल 104.00 किमी लंबाई में किमी 0.000 से किमी 105.500 (चै. 15.500 से चै. 17.000 तक को छोड़कर) तक का रखरखाव	128.67	18.06.2029	18.06.2029	27	कोई विलंब नहीं

COLD STORAGE AND SUPPLY CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER PMKSY

1446. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) the manner in which Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) has benefitted the farmers in terms of higher price realization, farm gate profitability and reduced post-harvest losses;
- (b) the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to promote sustainable practices in food processing, particularly in waste reduction, energy efficiency and environmental impact mitigation;

- (c) whether any new schemes/financial incentives introduced/being introduced by the Government to improve cold storage and supply chain infrastructure under PMKSY; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand processed food exports and increase India's global competitiveness in the food processing industry?

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 (MoFPI) has been implementing Central Sector Umbrella Scheme - PMKSY since 2016-17 to create post-harvest infrastructure and processing facilities to boost the overall development of the food processing sector including reduction in post-harvest losses. The component schemes under PMKSY provide credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing/preservation infrastructure which, inter-alia, includes cold storages and refrigerated vehicles to minimize post-harvest losses.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing schemes to boost food processing industries through infrastructure creation, grant of sales based incentives, capacity expansion, and other supporting measures. Under component schemes of PMKSY, as per the Scheme guidelines, consent to operate (CTO) issued by the concerned state Pollution board/Agency in respect

of Water and Air, is mandatory for release of instalment of Grant-In-Aid/Subsidy to the approved projects. Further, Project Implementation Agency (PIA) has to comply with the requirements of Cold Chain infrastructure as per the directions of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India with respect to use of Non-ODS (Non- Ozone depleting Substances) and low GWP (Low Global Warming Potential) refrigerants-based energy efficient cooling systems.

Under PMKSY component schemes, assistance can also be availed for Renewable/alternate energy technologies (solar, bio-mass, wind, etc.) for the project (Max. eligible permissible cost is Rs. 35 Lakh per project). Eligible entities from across the country may apply and avail the benefits.

National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management - Thanjavur under Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has made efforts to promote and develop sustainable packaging technology through development of biodegradable plastics, safe and environmental friendly packaging solutions from biopolymers such as poly lactic acid (PLA), starch, nano fibres etc

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries through implementation of PMKSY, helps in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet across the country. The scheme not only provide a boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but

also helps in, inter alia, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

MoFPI is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme- PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME) for providing technical, financial and business support for setting up/upgradation of 2 lakh Micro Food Processing Enterprises. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched by MoFPI for the period 2021-22 to 2026-27 to create global food champions and improving the visibility of Indian food brands abroad.

Besides above, the allied Ministries/Departments and their Agencies such as Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, APEDA, MPEDA, etc. also extend enabling support through their respective schemes like Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agriculture Export Promotion Plan Scheme, National Agriculture Infra Financing Facility, etc.

Steps to help the agri-products and the processed foods export sector include inter- alia financial assistance to exporters by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under the Scheme of quality control, setting up of in house quality control laboratory and implementation of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) in processing units, conducting awareness programme on quality assurance and quality management system and training programme on food safety norms, developing packaging for export of various food products and setting up of agri

export zones in geographically contiguous areas in different states. In addition. Ministry of Food Processing Industries, under its Plan Scheme, also provides financial assistance to food processing industries for implementation of total quality management including ISO 9000, HACCP etc. and to establish Quality Control Laboratories in the Country

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION-GRAMIN YOJANA IN BIHAR

1447. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) the details of funds released to Bihar under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) Yojana during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;
- (b) the total annual budget of the said scheme;
- (c) whether the release of funds to the States for the scheme has been delayed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) Centre share funds released to the State of Bihar under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] in the last 5 years and the current year is as under:

In Rs Crore

Financial Year	Funds released
2019-20	1867.38
2020-21	88.56
2021-22	128.01
2022-23	711.49
2023-24	700.00
2024-25 (till 10.02.2025)	166.50
Total	3661.94

(b) The annual budget allocation (Centre share) for SBM(G) Phase II is as under:

In Rs Crore

Financial Year	Budget allocation
2020-21	6000.00
2021-22	6000.00

2022-23	5000.00
2023-24	7000.00
2024-25	7192.00
Total	31192.00

(c) and (d) Funds are released to the States under SBM(G) based on their eligibility as per expenditure and unspent balance and on fulfilment of certain conditions viz. timely release of funds from Treasury including proportionate State share and submission of Utilization Certificates and Audit Report, etc., as per the guidelines of SBM(G) and instructions issued by Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF) from time to time. Accordingly, funds are released to the States under SBM(G) on receipt of requests/proposal from the States and based on their eligibility without any delay. Further, from 2023-24, DoE, MoF has introduced a new module SNA-SPARSH on pilot basis which has been extended for 26 States in current financial year for just-in-time release under Centrally Sponsored Schemes including SBM(G). So far, 13 States have been onboarded this new system under SBM(G) to which funds are released on daily basis as and when the payment files are received from the State Treasury.

CSR PROJECTS BY OIL COMPANIES IN TAMIL NADU**1448. SHRI A. RAJA:**

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

(a) the details regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds spent by all Oil Companies in Tamil Nadu during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether there are any details of further breakdown of the CSR expenditure incurred by Oil Companies in different districts of Tamil Nadu during the same period and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the types of projects, initiatives or schemes funded through CSR funds from Oil Companies in Tamil Nadu during the last five years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c) Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) undertake CSR activities under the sectors identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health Nutrition, Sanitation, and Drinking Water, Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives and Care for the Elderly and Differently-abled Persons. The detail regarding CSR expenditure of all oil companies spent in Tamil Nadu during the last five years and the current year are as follows: -

Financial Year	Expenditure (Rs. Cr.)								
	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	GAIL	ONGC	CPCL	EIL	BL	Total
2019-2020	9	5	19	1	30	16	0	0	80
2020-2021	4	1	6	1	7	2	1	1	23
2021-2022	5	1	3	0	14	4	1	0	28
2022-2023	6	4	2	1	14	5	0	0	32
2023-2024	37	3	9	0	37	18	0	0	104
2024-2025	4	2	6	0	17	11	0	0	40
Total	65	16	45	3	119	56	2	1	307

Oil and Gas Sector PSUs have undertaken specific projects in thematic areas under CSR in Tamil Nadu during 2024-25 which are at various stages of execution. These CSR project covered under

various heads such as education for underprivileged children, providing better infrastructure in Schools, provision of better medical facilities, provision of diagnostics equipment in health facilities, mobile medical van, activities to spread awareness on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, contribution to Skill Development Institute, construction of community centres, etc. The CSR expenditure incurred by oil companies in Tamil Nadu, the amounts spent in different districts during the last five years and the current year is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Project-wise details of activities taken and amount spent under CSR in the country including Tamil Nadu during the last five years are available on the respective websites of Oil and Gas PSUs i.e. www.ongcindia.com, www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.hindustanpetroleum.com, www.gailonline.com, www.engineersindia.com, www.balmerlawrie.com and www.cpcl.co.in.

STATEMENT

The details of CSR expenditure incurred by oil companies in Tamil Nadu, the amounts spent in different districts during the last five years and the current year

(Rs. Lakh)

Sr. No.	District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till Dec 2024)
1	Ariyalur	6	6	0	32	16	25
2	Chennai	1687	383	743	954	2616	1876
3	Chengalpattu	0	46	1	13	31	0
4	Coimbatore	298	393	24	15	78	29
5	Cuddalore	16	15	26	16	46	92
6	Dharmapuri	39	85	0	5	0	0
7	Dindigul	32	0	30	0	32	4
8	Erode	17	0	0	0	0	0

9	Kallakurichi	0	0	2	19	0	0
10	Kanchipuram	67	5	9	65	32	2
11	Kanyakumari	0	0	0	17	15	35
12	Karur	0	0	0	12	4	0
13	Krishnagiri	18	3	4	7	15	5
14	Madurai	72	68	94	170	41	47
15	Mayiladuthurai	0	11	9	90	80	0
16	Nagapattinam	3924	199	76	289	555	392
17	Namakkal	88	2	0	0	0	0
18	Perambalur	12	2	0	0	23	30
19	Pudukottai	12	0	0	6	0	85
20	Ramanathapuram	343	144	222	90	527	531
21	Ranipat	0	0	0	0	19	10
22	Salem	49	47	10	188	439	82
23	Sivaganga	0	3	0	45	10	4
24	Thanjavur	337	24	34	51	54	54
25	Tenkasi	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Theni	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Thiruvallur	260	120	188	348	798	251
28	Thiruvarur	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Tuticorin (Thoothukudi)	106	35	4	7	14	14

30	Tiruchirappalli	32	3	22	45	72	58
31	Tirunelveli	11	0	0	0	104	0
32	Tirupathur	0	0	0	16	10	8
33	Tiruppur	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Truvannamalai	71	0	0	0	0	23
35	The Nilgiris	77	0	0	9	6	24
36	Vellore	28	0	0	70	50	9
37	Villupuram	19	45	193	30	54	132
38	Virudhunagar	70	1	15	167	28	19
39	Multiple Districts	345	619	1123	428	4606	97
	Total	8036	2259	2828	3203	10375	3938

EMRS IN ODISHA

1449. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

- (a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) sanctioned in Odisha;
- (b) the number of EMRS currently operational and the timeline for the completion of the remaining schools;
- (c) the time of beginning of admissions in these schools; and
- (d) the number of students enrolled so far, particularly in the operational schools of Keonjhar district?

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

(a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has approved the establishment of 114 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in Odisha State out of which locations for 108 EMRSs have been approved as on 31.01.2025.

(b) As on date 47 EMRSs are operational in Odisha state .The building completion timeline after award of work is 18 months for plain areas and 24 months for LWE areas.

(c) National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to manage and implement the scheme of EMRS, has issued Centralized admission Guidelines for the academic year 2025-26 on 01.01.2025, with specific instructions to State Societies to complete the admission procedure by 01.04.2025 to ensure a smooth and timely admission process. To facilitate this, NESTS has taken several measures, including issuing clear directives to State Societies regarding timelines and procedures, regular monitoring and coordination with States. These steps are aimed at ensuring transparency, efficiency, and the timely completion of the admission process so that students can commence their academic session without delays.

(d) A total of 757 students have been enrolled in EMRSs in Keonjhar district for the academic year 2024-25.

PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1450. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is true that out of 75,000 enrollments under PM Vishwakarma Scheme made by artisans from Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh only about 12,000 have been selected for issuing e-vouchers for toolkits;
- (b) whether it is also true that only 1200 artisans have been sanctioned loans;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to include more artisans under PM Vishwakarma Scheme from Nellore?

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

(a) The PM Vishwakarma 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. As of 10.02.2025, 75,780 applications have been received from Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh. Out of these, 12,497 applicants have been successfully registered under the Scheme after a three-stage verification process at the Gram Panchayat/ULB level, District level, and Central level. Of the successfully registered beneficiaries, skill verification has been completed for 3,294 beneficiaries, and skill training has been completed for 2,862 beneficiaries, who are eligible for the e-voucher for toolkits. Of these, 2,741 beneficiaries have been issued e-vouchers for toolkits.

(b) and (c) As of 10.02.2025, out of the 2,862 skill-trained beneficiaries who are eligible for the loan, loans have been sanctioned to 1,272 beneficiaries.

(d) Under the Scheme, various outreach programmes, trade fairs and State-level exhibitions are organised 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 Nellore, to include more and more artisans under PM Vishwakarma.

FUNDS FOR FOOD PROCESSING UNITS UNDER CEFPPC SCHEME

1451. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the number of food processing units approved under Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) Scheme in Andhra Pradesh during the last five-years;
- (b) the details of the funds approved and released for the food processing units in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether there are any delays in releasing the approved funds for these food processing units in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has invited fresh proposals under the said scheme during the last three-years and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has adequate funds for approval of fresh proposals under scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

- (f) the details of the funds allocated and utilized under the Scheme for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), in the country, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh during the last five-years?

**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) Twelve (12) food processing units have been approved in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) under the Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) during last five years. The details of these units including grants-in-aid approved and released are as under:

Sr. No	Name of the applicant	District	Date of Approval	Project Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Approved Grant (Rs. in Cr.)	Released Amount (Rs. in Cr.)
1	M/s GJ Fruit Products Pvt Ltd	Chittoor	03.12.2019	15.80	4.75	2.26
2	M/s Shivtara Grains Pvt. Ltd	Krishna	16.03.2020	16.48	5.00	4.94

3	M/s Jallan Food Products Agro Drinks	Chittoor	16.03.202 0	18.16	5.00	5.00
4	M/s Podaran Foods India Private Limited	Chittoor	05.12.202 2	19.06	5.00	2.50
5	M/s RN Galla Family Pvt Ltd	Chittoor	05.01.202 3	47	5.00	4.04
6	M/s Siddarth Agro	Chittoor	05.01.202 3	20	5.00	5.00
7	M/s Gokul Agro Resources Limited	SPSR Nellore	24.01.202 3	230	5.00	2.50
8	M/s Naga Hanuman Solvent Oils Pvt Ltd	Eluru	24.01.202 3	20.345	5.00	2.50

9	M/s Mospice Foods	Sri Sathya Sai	22.11.2023	14.1567	5.00	0.00
10	M/s Ramansinghs Global Food Park	Eluru	29.02.2024	13.3663	5.00	0.00
11	M/s Gama Biotech Farms (1021)	Vijaywada	29.02.2024	18.7748	5.00	0.00
12	M/s Gama Biotech Farms (1005)	Vijaywada	29.02.2024	19.8655	5.00	0.00

(c) There is no delay in releasing the approved funds for these food processing units in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Ministry issued Expression of Interest (Eols) on 21.06.2022, 27.07.2023 and 04.10.2023 for inviting online applications from potential investors/ promoters for food processing projects under CEFPPC Scheme during last three years. Further, Ministry had recently issued Expression of Interest (Eol) on 27.01.2025 under CEFPPC scheme. The last date for submission of proposals is 28.03.2025.

(e) The Ministry receives large number of proposals against Eols under CEFPPC component of PMKSY. However, the availability of funds is not enough to accord approval to all the eligible proposals.

(f) CEFPPC scheme is a demand driven scheme and is not State/District specific. The details of the funds allocated and utilized under the Scheme for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) during the last five years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

(i) Financial year wise details of the funds allocated and utilized for projects approved under the CEFPPC scheme across the country during the last five years :-

Financial Year	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)		
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2019-20	15.00	15.00	4.91
2020-21	31.00	25.00	16.72
2021-22	21.00	24.00	21.58
2022-23	46.20	30.25	14.69
2023-24	27.00	20.56	19.01
2024-25 (as on 31.01.25)	20.00	23.79	19.64
Total	160.20	138.60	96.55

(ii) Details of funds utilized for the projects approved under SC category in various states across the Country during the last five financial years and the current Financial year, are shown as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	District	State	Released Amount (Rs. In Cr.)
2019-20				
1	M/s RSN Enterprises	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	0.79
2	M/s Gherade Agro Food Pvt. Ltd.	Solapur	Maharashtra	1.62
3	M/s Anutham Enterprises	Vijayapur	Karnataka	2.50
				4.91
2020-21				
1	M/s Jatin Industries Private Limited	Nashik	Maharashtra	1.72
2	M/s MGE Farms	Nashik	Maharashtra	2.43
3	M/s SS Ankit Frozen Fruits and Vegetables	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	2.47
4	M/s Sri Balaji Industries	Mysore	Karnataka	1.14
5	M/s Sri Venkateshwara Industries	Mysore	Karnataka	1.21
6	M/s Sheetalajit Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1.87

7	M/s Samyak Food and Beverage (I) Private Limited	Amravati	Maharashtra	1.59
8	M/s RSN Enterprises	Bilaspur	H.P.	0.68
9	M/s MGE Farms	Nashik	Maharashtra	1.83
10	M/s Sri Balaji Industries	Mysore	Karnataka	0.85
11	M/s Sri Venkateshwara Industries	Mysore	Karnataka	0.93
				16.72
2021-22				
1	M/s Sri Balaji Industries	Mysore	Karnataka	0.28
2	M/s Sri Venkateshwara Industries	Mysore	Karnataka	0.30
3	M/s K P Saha Private Limited	Burdwan	West Bengal	2.50
4	M/s Gherade Agro Food Pvt. Ltd.	Solapur	Maharashtra	1.22
5	M/s MGE Farms	Nashik	Maharashtra	0.60
6	M/s Gherade Agro Food Pvt. Ltd.	Solapur	Maharashtra	0.31
7	M/s My Choice Food Products	Surat	Gujarat	1.69

8	M/s Nutriome Biosolutions	Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	1.87
9	M/s Shri Mahalaxmi Walwa Farmer Producer Company Ltd.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1.94
10	Jatin Industries Private Limited	Nashik	Maharashtra	1.45
11	India Beverages	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	2.37
12	GJ Fruit Products Private Limited	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	2.25
13	M/s K P Saha Private Limited	Burdwan	West Bengal	2.43
14	SS Ankit Frozen Fruits and Vegetables	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	2.37
				21.58
2022-23				
1	M/s Nutriome Biosolutions	Sivaganga	Tamilnadu	1.75
2	M/s KPS Agro Products	Hooghly	West Bengal	2.50
3	M/s Sheetalajit Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1.77

4	M/s RYB Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Raipur	Chattisgarh	1.87
5	M/s Grofresh Agrofoods	Tumkur	Karnataka	2.43
6	Pal Frozen foods	Nainital	Uttarakhand	2.50
7	RYB Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Raipur	Chattisgarh	1.87
				14.69
2023-24				
1	M/s Grofresh Agrofoods	Tumkur	Karnataka	2.43
2	M/s KPS Agro Products	Hooghly	West Bengal	2.33
3	Kaara natural	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	1.26
4	Sumanraj Agro Processing Pvt. Ltd.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1.25
5	Trubare Fresh Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Tumkur	Karnataka	2.08
6	Nutrify Health Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	Medak	Telangana	1.21
7	Nokha Guar Gum Industries Private Limited	Bikaner	Rajasthan	2.10
8	Pal Frozen Foods	Nainital	Uttarakhand	2.50

9	Shailee Construction	Nagpur	Maharashtra	1.15
10	VB Foods	Bengaluru	Karnataka	1.85
11	Sumanraj Agro Processing Pvt. Ltd.	Sangli	Maharashtra	0.85
				19.01
2024-25 (as on date)				
1	Parav Milk and Milk Products	Sirsa	Haryana	0.52
2	TRS Gold Agro Private Limited	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	1.53
3	Nutrify Health Food Products Private Limited	Medak	Telangana	1.17
4	Kaara Natural	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	1.26
5	Sri BMV Agro Industries	Nalgonda	Telangana	2.25
6	Aparna Agro Industries	Nalgonda	Telangana	2.50
7	Zebec Food and Beverages Private Limited	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	1.49
8	Tajpuria Agritech Private Limited	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	2.50

9	Nokha Guar Gum Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	2.11
10	M/s Sumukh Agro Industries	Mancherial	Telangana	2.50
11	Pratik Foods	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	0.33
12	TRS Gold Agro Private Limited	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	1.48
				19.64

जनजातीय अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

1452. श्री राजकुमार रोट :

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

- (क) देश में इस समय कार्य कर रहे जनजातीय अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान जनजातीय अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) को कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है;
- (ग) उक्त निधियों का उपयोग किन-किन शीर्षों के अंतर्गत किया गया है; और
- (घ) उक्त संस्थान द्वारा शेष धनराशि के उपयोग की स्थिति क्या है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क) वर्तमान में, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय 'जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता' योजना के तहत 29 जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को वित्तपोषित कर रहा है। टीआरआई की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी ज्ञान और अनुसंधान के एक निकाय के रूप में तथा जनजातीय समुदायों, उनके

समाज और संस्कृति तथा उससे संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों से संबंधित जानकारी के भंडार (रिपोजिटरी) सहित जनजातीय विकास और जनजातीय लोगों की कला और संस्कृति के संरक्षण के लिए एक थिंक टैंक के रूप में कार्य करना है। टीआरआई के अंतर्गत जनजातीय संग्रहालय, पुस्तकालय, प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, अनुसंधान विंग आदि हैं। टीआरआई ने पिछले वर्षों में विभिन्न गतिविधियां संचालित की हैं, जैसे अनुसंधान अध्ययन, मूल्यांकन अध्ययन, प्रशिक्षण/सेमिनार/कार्यशाला का आयोजन, जनजातीय मेलों और त्यौहारों का आयोजन, आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण, प्रकाशन, वृत्तचित्र/दस्तावेजीकरण, विनिमय यात्राओं का आयोजन आदि टीआरआई की सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान संबंधित राज्य जनजातीय कल्याण विभाग के माध्यम से बजटीय आवश्यकता के साथ मंत्रालय को वार्षिक विस्तृत कार्य योजना प्रस्तुत करते हैं। राज्य सरकार को आवश्यकता के आधार पर और सचिव, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की अध्यक्षता वाली सर्वोच्च समिति की मंजूरी से निधियां स्वीकृत की जाती हैं। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान 'जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता' के तहत जनजातीय अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) को स्वीकृत निधियां इस प्रकार हैं:

(लाख रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
2023-24	शून्य
2022-23	120.83
2021-22	150.23
2020-21	199.80
2019-20	134.00

(ग) और (घ) : जैसा कि राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, उक्त निधि का उपयोग जिन शीर्षों के अंतर्गत किया गया है उनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) की सूची

क्र.सं.	पता
1	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह सरकार, प्रशासन, पोर्ट ब्लेयर - 744 101
2	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार, जनजातीय कल्याण विभाग, कंधारी होटल रोड, रेवेन्यू कॉलोनी, विजयवाड़ा- 520 010
3	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता और जनजातीय कार्य विभाग, राजीव गांधी स्टेडियम के पीछे, बी-सेक्टर नाहरलागुन, पिन: 791110, अरुणाचल प्रदेश।
4	असम जनजाति और अनुसूचित जाति अनुसंधान संस्थान, असम सरकार, जवाहरनगर, एनएच - 37, गुवाहाटी -781022
5	जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार, पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय नगर, सेक्टर-4, रायपुर
6	जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, गुजरात विद्यापीठ, आश्रम रोड, अहमदाबाद-380014, गुजरात
7	जनजातीय अध्ययन संस्थान हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय, समर हिल्स, शिमला- 171005, हिमाचल प्रदेश
8	जनजातीय कल्याण अनुसंधान संस्थान झारखंड सरकार, मोराबादी रोड, रांची - 834008

9	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, जनजातीय कार्य निदेशालय जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार, सिविल सचिवालय, जम्मू - 180001
10	कर्नाटक राज्य जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, #सीए-3 ट्रेजरी लाओट, केरगल्ली, मैसूर - 570026
11	केरल अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति अध्ययन, अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण एवं विकास संस्थान, केरल सरकार, कोझिकोड - 673017
12	जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, 35, श्यामला हिल्स, भोपाल - 462002
13	जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, 28, क्वींस गार्डन, पुणे-411011
14	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, मणिपुर सरकार, चिंगमेइरोंग, इंफाल - 795001
15	अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, ओडिशा सरकार, यूनिट-VIII, सीआरपी स्क्वायर, भुवनेश्वर - 751003
16	जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, राजस्थान सरकार, अशोक नगर, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 86. उदयपुर-313 001
17	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता और कल्याण विभाग, सिक्किम सरकार, सम्य कल्याण भवन, कमरा नंबर 402, 5वां माइल, लुमसे, ताडोंग, गंगटोक-737 101
18	जनजातीय अनुसंधान केंद्र, तमिलनाडु सरकार, एम.पलाडा (पीओ), उडगमंडलम, नीलगिरी जिला, तमिलनाडु, ऊटी -643 004
19	टीसीआर एंड टीआई, तेलंगाना सरकार, डीएसएस भवन, मसाब टैंक, हैदराबाद-500 028

20	जनजातीय अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक संस्थान, त्रिपुरा सरकार, लेकचोवेमहुई, अगरतला, पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा - 799001
21	सांस्कृतिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार, पी6-1/4 सीआईटी स्कीम VII-एम, वीआईपी रोड, कंकुरगाछी, कोलकाता- 700054
22	अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, भागीदारी भवन, (अंबेडकर पार्क के निकट), विपुलखंड-गोमती नगर, लखनऊ- 226010
23	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, समाज कल्याण निदेशालय, चलत्लंग, आइजोल, मिजोरम 796012
24	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, समाज कल्याण निदेशालय, राजभवन के पास, कोहिमा, नागालैंड
25	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, समाज कल्याण विभाग, उत्तराखंड सरकार, सुभाष रोड, सचिवालय, देहरादून - 248 001
26	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, बाबादम, वेस्ट गारो हिल्स, मेघालय
27	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, जनजातीय कल्याण निदेशालय, 5वीं मंजिल, श्रम शक्ति भवन, पट्टो, पणजी, गोवा
28.	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, लद्दाख, करगिल कैम्पस, लद्दाख विश्वविद्यालय
29.	बिहार अनुसूचित जनजाति अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (बीएसटीआरटीआई) 64/40 ऑफिसर्स फ्लैट, नेहरू पथ, पटना- 800001

विवरण-II

निधि का उपयोग जिन शीर्षों के अंतर्गत किया गया है उनका ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कुल (राशि रु. में)
1	टेलीमेडिसिन कार्यान्वयन-प्रभावकारिता अनुसंधान - टीआईआईआर अध्ययन	3063000
2	गोइटर (घेंघा रोग) की व्यापकता और गोइट्रोजेनेसिस के कारण को समझने के लिए चिकित्सा मूल्यांकन और थायरॉयड परीक्षण	2230000
3	जनजातीय क्षेत्र में सौर ऊर्जा आधारित लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना जैसी लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना को पुनः सक्रिय करने के लिए मॉडल विकसित करना	10000000
4	टीआरआई द्वारा किए गए शोध परियोजना का डिजिटलीकरण	1000000
5	जनजाति प्रतिभा सम्मान समारोह	500000
6	आईईसी	2000000
7	एजेंसी के विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से विभिन्न पोर्टलों का अद्यतीकरण	225000
8	टीआरआई का आधुनिकीकरण, सौंदर्यीकरण और फर्नीचर के साथ टीआरआई वीसी रूम में आईटी संकाय में सुधार	1000000
9	टीआरआई बहुउद्देशीय छात्रावास में आधुनिकीकरण और सुविधा में सुधार	2500000
10	कला प्रोत्साहन योजना	2500000

11	सिकल सेल बीमारी के लिए सामाजिक जागरूकता	485000
12	टीआरआई परिसर में आधुनिकीकरण और बेहतर सुविधा	3500000
13	जनजातीय मेलों एवं त्यौहारों का आयोजन एवं उनमें भागीदारी	4000000
14	तीन लघु फ़िल्मों का निर्माण	1500000
15	वीडियोग्राफी के लिए कलाकार को मानदेय एवं श्रृंगार सामग्री	500000

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

1453. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) the total number of cases of road accidents and people died in them across the country;
- (b) whether the Government has established the National Road Safety Board to oversee the issues related to road safety and evolve effective strategies for implementation of the Road Safety Policy, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the pilot project has been initiated by the Government to provide cashless treatment to the victims of road accidents, if so, the findings thereof?

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

- (a) As per data received from States and UTs, the total number of road accidents and road accident fatalities on all category of roads including State

Highways, major District Roads and National Highways in the country during the calendar year 2022 were 4,61,312 and 1,68,491 respectively.

(b) Section 215B of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for constitution of National Road Safety Board to render advice to the Central Government or State Government, as the case may be, on all aspects pertaining to road safety and traffic management including, but not limited to,

- (i) the standards of design, weight, construction, manufacturing process, operation and maintenance of motor vehicles and of safety equipment;
- (ii) the registration and licensing of motor vehicles;
- (iii) the formulation of standards for road safety, road infrastructure and control of traffic;
- (iv) the facilitation of safe and sustainable utilisation of road transport ecosystem;
- (v) the promotion of new vehicle technology;
- (vi) the safety of vulnerable road users;
- (vii) programmes for educating and sensitising drivers and other road users; and
- (viii) such other functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

Government has notified constitution of the National Road Safety Board along with Rules thereof on 3rd September, 2021.

(c) The pilot implementation of cashless treatment for road accident victims has been operational in the State/UTs of Assam, Chandigarh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Puducherry. Based on the pilot implementation, the following key points have emerged :

- Operational readiness of States/UTs prior to launch of nationwide scheme, to acclimatize the field officials with its operative details,
- mechanism to inform victims, Good Samaritans, police, etc., about empanelled hospital nearest to the accident spot,
- IEC activities to sensitise the general public on the Scheme contours.
- Empanelment of additional hospitals.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

1454. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether consumption of electricity has increased across the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the present generation of electricity is sufficient to meet the demand in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand for electricity;

(d) whether the Government has approved new power projects in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including West Bengal and Bihar?

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) : There has been consistent growth of consumption of electricity in the country. The details of consumption of electricity during the period from 2020-21 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(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. Further, addition of 2,00,168 circuit kilometer (ckm) of Transmission lines, 7,66,859 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been done since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.

The details of Energy Requirement and Energy Supplies during the last three years and current year 2024-25 (upto December 2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. 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.

(c) : Government of India has taken following steps to meet the increasing demand of electricity:

1. 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 and about 8,000 MW Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, 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.

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

(d) and (e): The State-wise details of 19,200 MW awarded coal and lignite based thermal capacity, including the State of Bihar, are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

The State-wise details of Hydro Electric/Pumped Storage projects of 23,560 MW of capacity concurred by CEA, including the State of West Bengal, are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

The State-wise details of 7,000 MW of under planning nuclear generating capacity are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

STATEMENT-I

The details of consumption of electricity during the period from 2020-21 to 2023-24:

(MU: Million Units)

Financial year	Electricity Consumption (in MUs)
2020-21	12,30,208
2021-22	13,16,765
2022-23	14,40,311
2023-24 (estimated)	15,43,000

STATEMENT-II

The details of Energy Requirement and Energy Supplies during the last three years and current year 2024-25 (upto December 2024)

(MU: Million Units)

Year	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	%
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-III

The State-wise details of 19,200 MW awarded coal and lignite based thermal capacity, including the State of Bihar:

Sl. No	Name Of Project	Sector	State	Capacity in MW
1	Darlipalli-II	Center	Odisha	1x800
2	Sipat-III	Center	Chhattisgarh	1x800
3	Raigarh	Private	Chhattisgarh	2x800
4	MAHAN ENERGEN Ph-III	Private	Madhya Pradesh	2x800
5	Koderma TPS , PH-II	Center	Jharkhand	2x800
6	Raipur TPS	Private	Chhattisgarh	2x800
7	Mirjapur TPS	Private	Uttar Pradesh	2x800
8	Kawai	Private	Rajasthan	4x800
9	Telangana Stage II	Center	Telangana	3x800
10	New Nabi Nagar- II	Center	Bihar	3x800

11	Gadarwara Stage II	Center	Madhya Pradesh	2x800
	GRAND TOTAL			
	CANDIDATE			19200

STATEMENT-IV

The state-wise details of Hydro Electric/Pumped Storage projects of 23,560 MW of capacity concurred by CEA, including the state of West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
Sikkim				
	Teesta St-IV	Central	NHPC	520
			Sub-Total	520
Arunachal Pradesh				
2.	Tawang St-I	Central	NHPC	600
3.	Tawang St-II	Central	NHPC	800
4.	Hirong	Central	NEEPCO	500
5.	Naying	Central	NEEPCO	1000
6.	Nafra	Central	NEEPCO	120
7.	Lower Siang	Private	JAVL	2700
8.	Demwe Lower	Private	ADPL	1750
9.	Kalai-II	Private	Kalai PPL	1200

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
10.	Heo	Central	NEEPCO	240
11.	Tato-I	Central	NEEPCO	186
12.	Tato-II	Central	NEEPCO	700
13.	Talong Londa	Private	GLHPL	225
14.	Etalin	Central	SJVN	3097
15.	Attunli	Central	SJVN	680
			Sub-Total	13798
Meghalaya				
16.	Wah-Umiam Stage-III	Central	NEEPCO	85
			Sub-Total	85
Himachal Pradesh				
17.	Thana Plaun	State	HPPCL	191
18.	Dugar	Central	NHPC	500
19.	Chhatru	Private	DSIL	126
20.	Miyar	Central	NTPC	120
			Sub-Total	937
UT of JandK				
21.	Kirthai-II	JV	CVPPL	930

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
22.	Sawalkot	Central	NHPC	1856
23.	New Ganderwal	State	JKSPDC	93
24.	Uri-I Stage-II HE Project	Central	NHPC	240
			Sub-Total	3119

Uttarakhand				
25.	Kotlibhel Stage -IA	Central	NHPC	195
26.	Kotlibhel Stage-IB	Central	NHPC	320
27.	Alaknanda	Private	GMRL	300
			Sub-Total	815
West Bengal				
28.	Turga PSP	State	WBSEDCL	1000
			Sub-Total	1000
Nagaland				

29.	Dikhu	Private	NMPPL	186
			Sub-Total	186
Odisha				
30.	Upper Indravati PSP	State	OHPC	600
			Sub-Total	600
Maharashtra				
31.	Bhavali PSP	Private	JSW Energy PSP Two limited	1500
32.	Bhivpuri PSP	Private	TATA Power Company Ltd.	1000
			Sub-Total	2500
Grand Total				23560

STATEMENT-V

The State-wise details of 7,000 MW of under planning nuclear generating capacity are:

Unit	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Type of Reactor
Kaiga Atomic Power Stataion	Karnataka	5	700	PHWR
Kaiga Atomic Power Stataion	Karnataka	6	700	PHWR
Mahi Banswara (MBAPP)	Rajasthan	1	700	PHWR
Mahi Banswara (MBAPP)	Rajasthan	2	700	PHWR
Ghorakpur AHVP (GAHVP)	Haryana	3	700	PHWR
Ghorakpur AHVP (GAHVP)	Haryana	4	700	PHWR
Chutkha (CHAMPP)	Madhya Pradesh	1	700	PHWR
Chutkha (CHAMPP)	Madhya Pradesh	2	700	PHWR
Mahi Banswara (MBAPP)	Rajasthan	3	700	PHWR

Mahi Banswara (MBAPP)	Rajasthan	4	700	PHWR

PHWR: Pressurized Heavy-Water Reactor.

ROUND THE CLOCK OPERATION IN CARGO COMPLEX AT TRICHY AIRPORT

1455. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government considers declaring round-the-clock operation in Trichy Cargo Complex at Trichy airport; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Trichy Airport handles only international cargo, with air cargo operations conducted in two shifts. Details of the international tonnage handled (in MT) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The limited availability of international cargo at Trichy Airport makes round-the-clock operations financially unviable.

STATEMENT

Details of the International Tonnage Handled (in MT):

FY	Annual Tonnage Handled (in MT)		Average Per Day Tonnage handled (in MT)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import
2020-21	2714	26	7.44	0.07
2021-22	5198	19	14.24	0.05
2022-23	6352	5	17.40	0.01
2023-24	6592	1	18.06	0.003
2024-25*	4267	2	11.69	0.01

*Source: CPMS, AAI | till Nov'24.

TRAINING FOR COMMUNICATION NAVIGATION SURVEILLANCE

1456. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide adequate Training for Communication Navigation Surveillance (CNS)/Air Traffic Management (ATM) Personnel at Civil Aviation Training College (CATC) Allahabad and four Regional Training Centers (RTCs) at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata Airports; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of CNS/ATM personnel got trained during the last five years?

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

(a) and (b) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken significant steps to provide comprehensive training for Communication Navigation Surveillance (CNS) and Air Traffic Management (ATM) personnel through the Civil Aviation Training College (CATC) in Allahabad and Regional Training Centers (RTCs) located at major airports in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.

The total number of CNS personnel trained during the financial years 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 are 1080, 349, 1513, and 1262, respectively. In the current financial year (2024-25), 2975 CNS personnel have been trained till date.

Similarly, training for ATM personnel has been imparted in various disciplines. The number of ATM personnel trained during the financial years 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 are 2008, 2265, 3535 and 3983 respectively. In the current financial year (2024-25), 3663 ATM personnel have been trained till date.

पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन से किसानों को लाभ

1457. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रधान मंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से विशेषकर मूल्य वृद्धि और कृषि क्षेत्र में लाभ के संदर्भ में किसानों को होने वाले प्रत्यक्ष लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) पीएमकेएसवाई उक्त योजना खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, विशेषकर प्रसंस्करण क्षमताओं में वृद्धि के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव के संदर्भ में सतत प्रथाओं को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देती है;
- (ग) क्या इस योजना की प्रभावकारिता में और सुधार करने के लिए कोई नई योजनाएं या संघटक शुरू किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अम्ब्रेला योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत, उद्यमियों को खेत से लेकर खुदरा दुकान तक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन के साथ आधुनिक अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए ऋण से जुड़ी वित्तीय सहायता (पूंजी सब्सिडी) प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के विकास को बढ़ावा मिलता है, जिसका 15वें वित्त आयोग चक्र के लिए कुल परिव्यय 5520 करोड़ रुपये है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना के निर्माण से बर्बादी कम होती है और कृषि उपज की मांग बढ़ती है, जो खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के लिए कच्चा माल है, जिससे किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्ति होती है। पीएमकेएसवाई की विभिन्न घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, योजना की शुरुआत से कुल 1646 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 1087 पूर्ण/संचालित हैं, जिनसे 3317538 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों में पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय अवसंरचना के निर्माण, बिक्री आधारित प्रोत्साहनों के अनुदान, क्षमता विस्तार और अन्य सहायक उपायों के माध्यम से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है। पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक योजनाओं के तहत, योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, जल और वायु के संबंध में संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण बोर्ड/एजेंसी द्वारा जारी संचालन की सहमति (सीटीओ) अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं को अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी की किस्त जारी करने के लिए अनिवार्य है। इसके अलावा, परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (पीआईए) को नॉन-ओडीएस (गैर-ओजोन क्षयकारी पदार्थ) और निम्न जीडब्ल्यूपी (निम्न ग्लोबल वार्मिंग क्षमता) रेफ्रिजरेंट्स-आधारित ऊर्जा कुशल शीतलन प्रणालियों के उपयोग के संबंध में भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के निर्देशों के अनुसार कोल्ड चेन अवसंरचना की आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन करना होता है।

पीएमकेएसवाई घटक योजनाओं के तहत, परियोजना के लिए नवीकरणीय/वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों (सौर, बायोमास, पवन, आदि) के लिए भी सहायता प्राप्त की जा सकती है (अधिकतम पात्र अनुमेय लागत प्रति परियोजना 35 लाख रुपये है)। देश भर से पात्र संस्थाएँ आवेदन कर सकती हैं और लाभ उठा सकती हैं।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, उद्यमिता एवं प्रबंधन संस्थान - तंजावुर ने बायोडिग्रेडेबल प्लास्टिक, पॉली लैक्टिक एसिड (पीएलए), स्टार्च, नैनो फाइबर आदि जैसे बायोपॉलिमर्स से सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण अनुकूल पैकेजिंग समाधान के विकास के माध्यम से टिकाऊ पैकेजिंग प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देने और विकसित करने के प्रयास किए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों में पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का वर्षवार ब्यौरा

वर्ष	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या
2019-20	435008
2020-21	621100
2021-22	345565
2022-23	214351
2023-24	222861
2024-25	63458

NATIONAL GREEN HIGHWAYS POLICY

1458. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of trees that have been cut and uprooted since the Green Highways Policy was introduced and the number of trees that have been planted in the same period, under the policy, State-wise;
- (b) the details regarding the targets set for the number of saplings to be planted and the length of highways to be covered and the actual number of saplings planted and highways covered, year-wise;

- (c) the details regarding the survival rates of saplings planted under the policy and the national average of the same, State-wise;
- (d) whether trees planted under the policy have been felled for expansion of the highways and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether only species native to their respective region have been planted under the policy and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) Bare minimum number of trees have been felled for development of National Highways (NHs) and after obtaining permission of the competent authority.

Details of number of trees felled is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and details of year-wise trees planted since 2015-2016 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II** as per Green Highway Policy 2015 and IRC-SP-21-2009.

- (b) Specific targets are set each year through the formulation of Annual Plantation Action Plans. The targets for the number of saplings to be planted and the length of highways to be covered are determined based on the availability of plantable land in medians and the Right of Way (RoW) of highways. For the year 2024-25, a target of 61.86 lakh saplings was set. As of January 31, 2025, a total of 67.14 lakh saplings have been planted, surpassing the target.

(c) As per the contract agreement the responsibility of rectification of defect/ deficiency such as deterioration in health of trees and bushes, Trees and bushes requiring replacement, etc. lies with the contractor and the same is ensured by field units. State-wise survival rates of saplings planted under the Green Highways Policy are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d) During Widening/Up-gradation of the road as per NH Specifications, the trees that were marked under peripheral/ ROW are felled as per the guidelines of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and with the assistance of concern forest department.

(e) The species planted are in accordance with IRC: SP:21-2009 and the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy 2015. These guidelines mandate the selection of plant species based on local agro-climatic conditions, soil type, and ecological suitability to ensure maximum survival and environmental sustainability.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Trees Felled during 2020-21 to 2023-24

Sl. No.	Regional Office	Number of trees felled
1	Karnataka	539,086
2	Madhya Pradesh	158,463

3	Odisha	577,794
4	Chandigarh (HR)	213,697
5	Chandigarh (PB)	311,019
6	Tamil Nadu	39,542
7	Uttarakhand	33,991
8	Delhi	259,378
9	Gujarat	761,282
10	Assam	94,849
11	Telangana	39,852
12	Madhya Pradesh	154,293
13	Rajasthan	61,177
14	Jammu and Kashmir	113,825
15	West Bengal	144,626
16	Tamil Nadu	79,807
17	Maharashtra	162,382
18	Maharashtra	289,001
19	Bihar	158,103
20	Chattisgarh	208,199
21	Jharkhand	105,753
22	Himachal Pradesh	82,265
23	Kerala	68,916
24	UP	195,798

25	UP	345,776
26	Andhra Pradesh	108,433
27	Manipur	1,17,812
28	Nagaland	74,453
29	Tripura	31,655
30	Arunachal Pradesh	44,180
31	Meghalaya	19,530
32	Mizoram	38,764
33	Sikkim	76,893

STATEMENT-II

The details of the year-wise trees planted since 2015-2016

Sl No.	State	Cumulative Plantation of 3 Years (2015-16 to 2017- 18) (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2018- 19 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2019- 20 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2020- 21 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2021- 22 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2022- 23 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2023- 24 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2024- 25 (till 31st January 2025) (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.34	1.47	4.8	3.01	1.67	1.58	1.14	2.11
2	Assam	1.01	0.73	0.04	2.55	1.73	0.93	2.74	1.32

3	Bihar	1.62	0.64	0.93	0.72	2.03	2.12	2.38	3.35
4	Chhattisgarh	2.02	0.86	0.54	1.18	1.02	1.33	1.17	1.05
5	Delhi	0.5	5.5	0.02	2.13	9.50	3.44	3.60	8.95
6	Gujarat	4.96	0.65	1.06	2.78	2.38	4.51	3.69	5.34
7	Haryana	6.46	4.25	0.28	2.52	1.59	2.19	2.98	5.59
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.08	0.23	0.68	0.71	0.82	0.32	0.62
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.41	0.38	0.06	0.13	0.47	0.87	0.87	1.17
10	Jharkhand	1.32	0.86	0.26	1.16	2.53	1.07	0.92	1.01
11	Karnataka	7.51	1.75	3.73	3.51	3.73	2.86	2.23	2.79
12	Kerala	0.9	0.24	0.15	0.33	0.24	0.16	0.18	0.03
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.49	2.31	5.3	3.94	5.77	10.18	7.04	8.49
14	Maharashtra	7.46	0.64	4.62	4.22	7.97	6.04	5.25	3.98
15	Odisha	2.91	2.04	1.73	2.90	3.78	3.40	2.68	2.53
16	Punjab	3.98	0	1.98	4.81	2.96	2.45	2.33	4.36
17	Rajasthan	8.1	1.52	2.07	4.79	9.45	12.46	8.10	4.19
18	Tamil Nadu	6.44	1.82	2.92	2.86	2.47	2.55	2.62	4.16
19	Telangana	3.09	0.18	0.59	3.27	2.18	2.74	0.74	0.71
20	Uttar Pradesh	6.74	3.8	3.56	6.31	5.41	6.27	4.81	3.36
21	Uttarakhand	0	0.52	0.15	2.10	2.12	1.23	0.56	0.39
22	West Bengal	3.85	1.03	1.2	3.04	2.38	2.37	1.87	1.16
23	Tripura	0	0	0.0515	0.0164	0.042	0.0027	0.0552	0.00538
24	Manipur	0	0	0	0.10973	0.0255	0.02957	0.01891	0.07833
25	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0	0.1391	0.27508	0.3422	0.33118
26	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0018

27	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00548
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0.03355	0.026	0	0

STATEMENT- III

Survival Rates of Saplings Planted along Highways		
Sl. No.	State	Survival Rate %
1	Andhra Pradesh	82.25%
2	Assam	82.02%
3	Bihar	76.41%
4	Chhattisgarh	86.91%
5	Delhi	81.34%
6	Gujarat	83.15%
7	Haryana	86.97%
8	Himachal Pradesh	90.63%
9	Jammu and Kashmir	80.30%
10	Jharkhand	73.06%
11	Karnataka	83.93%
12	Kerala	91.50%
13	Madhya Pradesh	82.16%
14	Maharashtra	84.85%
15	Odisha	76.08%

16	Punjab	87.60%
17	Rajasthan	75.35%
18	Tamil Nadu	79.00%
19	Telangana	93.35%
20	Uttar Pradesh	83.42%
21	Uttarakhand	93.15%
22	West Bengal	80.45%
23	Manipur	90%
24	Nagaland	70%
25	Tripura	70%

FOOD PROCESSING UNITS IN PUNJAB

1459. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for setting up of food processing units during the last five financial years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Punjab;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the requirement of food processing facilities in various States including Punjab and if so, the details and outcome thereto; and

- (d) the details of the schemes launched by the Government to provide necessary facilities for the development of food processing industries in Punjab along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

**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) does not setup any food processing Industries on its own. However, it incentivizes setting up of such industries through its Central Sector Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally sponsored Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme across the country. The details of approved projects from the State Governments under these schemes since 2019-20 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Though MoFPI has not conducted any study specifically for setting up/ expansion of Food Processing Industries, it has commissioned “Assessment Studies for identifying gaps in infrastructure and processing facilities” for development of potential value chains for perishable products for 11 crops in identified clusters. A brief of its findings are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries across the country including Punjab, MoFPI has been incentivizing setting up/ expansion of related infrastructure through PMKSY Scheme,

PLISFPI Scheme and PMFME Scheme. These schemes are not region specific but demand driven.

Under PMKSY, credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) is provided to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing industries with total outlay of Rs 5520 Cr for 15th Finance Commission Cycle.

Under PMFME scheme, financial, technical and business support is provided for setting up / upgradation of micro food processing enterprises. The scheme is operational for a period of upto 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore.

PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The Scheme is operational for a period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crores.

These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, value addition, etc., thereby help in providing better returns to farmers and creating huge employment opportunities, reducing wastage of agricultural produce and increasing the processing level.

The details of food processing projects sanctioned by MoFPI under the said three scheme in the State of Punjab is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

**Details of approved projects from State Governments under schemes of
MoFPI since 2019-20**

**A. List of approved projects from State Government under Component
Scheme of PMKSY since 2019-20**

S. No.	Project Name	District and State	Date of Approval	Project Cost (Rs. in Cr)	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr)
Component Scheme-Mega Food Parks					
1	M/s Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd	North Garo Hills, Meghalaya	23.11.2021	65.86	48.3
2	M/s Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board,	Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	23.06.2021	77.024	23.64
3	M/s Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority,	Muzaffarpur, Bihar	07.04.2022	180.57	45.4

Component Scheme-Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters
Scheme

4	M/s Tiruvannamalai Market Committee	Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.506	5.7487
5	M/s Salem Market Committee	Salem, Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.252	5.9753
6	M/s Theni Market Committee	Theni, Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	26.308	5.9955
7	M/s Dharmapuri Market Committee	Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	26.826	5.8937
8	M/s Madurai Market Committee	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	32.066	5.7912

9	M/s Dindigul Market Committee	Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	29.018	6.7357
10	M/s Cuddalore Market Committee	Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.002	5.9793
Component Scheme- Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities Scheme					
11	M/s Goa Bagayatdar Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sanustha Maryadit	North Goa, Goa	09.07.2019	12.45	2.91

**B. List of approved Incubation Centre and approved Marketing and
Branding proposal from State Government since 2019-20 under PMFME
scheme**

**List of approved Incubation Centre proposal from the State
Government since 2019-20**

S.No.	State	District	Host Institute Name

1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	FTC, Marine Hills of Dept. of Fisheries, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2	Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing Corporation , Narwal
3	Jammu And Kashmir	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing Corporation, Doabgarh.
4	Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing Corporation, Anantnag
5	Ladakh	Leh	Common Facility Centre, Chuchot, Leh
6	Ladakh	Kargil	Common Facility Centre, Chanigound,Kargil
7	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Noga Factory, Hingana, Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd, Nagpur
8	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Jaipur
9	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti ,Jodhpur
10	Rajasthan	Tonk	Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Tonk
11	Rajasthan	Alwar	Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti,Alwar
12	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Bhilwara
13	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Udaipur
14	Sikkim	South Sikkim	MSME Division, Commerce and Industries Department Government of Sikkim

15	Tripura	South Tripura	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Belonia
16	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Govt. Food Science Training Center, Agra
17	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Govt. Food Science Training Center, Bareilly
18	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Govt. Food Science Training Center Varanasi
19	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Govt. Food Science Training Center, Aligarh
20	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	Govt. Food Science Training Center, Ayodhya
21	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Govt. Food Science Training Center, Basti
22	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Govt. Food Science Training Center, Gorakhpur
23	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Govt. Food Science Training Center, Jhansi
24	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Govt. Food Science Training Center, Lucknow
25	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Govt. Food Science Training Center, , Meerut
26	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Govt. Food Processing and Canning Center , Mirzapur
27	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Govt. Food Preservation and Canning Center Center , Kaushambi

28	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Govt. Food Processing and Canning Center, Kanpur Dehat
29	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Govt. Food Processing and Canning Center, Saharanpur

List of approved Marketing and Branding proposal from State

Governments since 2019-20

S.No	Name of the Entity	Districts	State	Brand
1	Karnataka State Pulses Abhivridhi Mandali Limited	Kalaburagi	Karnataka	Bhima
2	Temi Tea Estate, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of Sikkim	Gangtok, Mangan, Namchi, Gyalshing, Pakyong, Soreng	Sikkim	Temi Tea
3	Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission	All 35 districts	Maharashtra	Umed
4	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society	Muzzafarpur, Rohtas, Patna, Samastipur, Motihari, Darbhanga, Vaishali, Siwan, Bhojpur, E.	Bihar	Jeevika

		Champan, Nalanda, Buxar, Madhubani, Saran and Jahanabad		
5	Puducherry State Rural Livelihood Mission	Pondicherry and Karaikal	Puducherry	Neithal
6	Goa State Biodiversity Board	North and South in Goa	Goa	Govan
7	Government Fruit Preservation Factory	Mangan, Namchi, Gyalshing and Gangtok	Sikkim	Sikkim Supreme
8	Karnataka Coffee Board	Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru	Karnataka	India Coffee

STATEMENT-II

Brief of finding of Assessment Studies for identifying gaps in infrastructure and processing facilities

Crop	Clusters	Deficient Infrastructure
ANDHRA PRADESH		
Banana		

	Cluster-1- Ananthapuramu and Kadapa (YSR)	Integrated pack house with ripening chamber, reefer van and secondary processing facilities of chips/ flour unit/ puree/ value addition unit
	Cluster-2- East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram	
Mango	Cluster-1- Ananthapuramu, Chittoor and Kadapa (YSR)	Integrated pack house with pre cooling, cold storage, sorting/ grading/ packing line, reefer van and secondary processing facilities of aseptic pulp line with concentrate facility/ RTSB packing line/ IQF unit/ blast freezing unit
	Cluster-2- Krishna	
Shrimp	Cluster-1- East Godavari, Krishna and West Godavari	Automatic grading, weighing and packing with X -ray vision graders and packer, value addition facility (Breaded Prawn Processing and Marinated Prawn Processing)

ASSAM		
Pineapple	Cluster-1-Dima Hasao, East Karbi Anglong, Kamrup and West Karbi Anglong	Integrated pack house with pre cooling, sorting/ grading/ packing line, reefer van and canning line
BIHAR		
Guava	Cluster-1- Muzaffarpur, Nalanda and Patna	Integrated pack house with cold storage and secondary processing facility of ascetic pulp line with concentrate facility/ RTSB packing line
Litchi	Cluster-1- Muzaffarpur, Pashchim Champaran Purbi Champaran, Sitamarhi and Vaishali,	integrated pack house with sulphitation chamber/acid dip chamber and secondary processing facility of pulping canning and bottling unit facility/ RTSB packing line/ blast freezing unit with deshelling and deseeding machine for frozen pulp

GUJARAT		
Banana	Cluster-1- Anand, Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, Narmada, Surat and Vadodara	Integrated pack house with ripening chamber, reefer van and secondary processing facilities of chips/ flour unit/ puree/ value addition unit
Mango	Cluster-1- Navsari and Valsad	Integrated pack house with pre cooling, cold storage, sorting/ grading/ packing line, reefer van and secondary processing facilities of aseptic pulp line with concentrate facility/ RTSB packing line/ IQF unit/ blast freezing unit
	Cluster-2- Junagadh and Rajkot	
Pomegranate	Cluster-1- Banaskantha and Kachchh	Integrated pack house with reefer van and secondary processing facility of juice line/ frozen aril unit / fresh aril unit
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Apple	Cluster-1- Kinnaur, Kullu and Shimla	Integrated pack house with sorting/ grading/ packing line, CA store with optical grader, reefer van and secondary processing juice concentrate line
JAMMU and KASHMIR		

Apple	Cluster-1- Anantnag, Baramulla, Budgam, Kulgam, Kupwara, Pulwama and Shopian	Integrated pack house with sorting/ grading/ packing line, CA store with optical grader, reefer van and secondary processing juice concentrate line
MADHYA PRADESH		
Amla (Aonla)	Cluster-1- Chhindwara, Katni, Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi	Integrated pack house and secondary processing facilities of juice, murabba, powder, candy
Guava	Cluster-1- Dhar, Indore and Khargone	Integrated pack house with cold storage and secondary processing facility of ascetic pulp line with concentrate facility/ RTSB packing line
	Cluster-2- Bhopal, Sehore and Vidisha	
	Cluster-3- Gwalior, Morena and Sheopur	

Orange / Mandarin / Kinnow	Cluster-1- Agar Malwa, Rajgarh and Shajapur	Integrated pack house and secondary processing facility of juice concentrate/ pulp processing/ tertiary unit (pectin and citrus peel oil)
MAHARASHTRA		
Banana	Cluster-1- Jalgaon	Integrated pack house with ripening chamber, reefer van and secondary processing facilities of chips/ flour unit/ puree/ value addition unit
Grapes	Cluster-1- Nashik and Pune	Integrated pack house with cold storage and secondary processing facility of drying
	Cluster-2- Sangli and Solapur	

Mango	Cluster-1- Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg	Integrated pack house with pre cooling, cold storage, sorting/ grading/ packing line, reefer van and secondary processing facilities of aseptic pulp line with concentrate facility/ RTSB packing line/ IQF unit/ blast freezing unit
Orange / Mandarin / Kinnow	Cluster-1- Akola, Amravati and Nagpur	Integrated pack house and secondary processing facility of juice concentrate/ pulp processing/ tertiary unit (pectin and citrus peel oil)
Pomegranate	Cluster-1- Ahmednagar, Nashik and Pune	Integrated pack house with reefer van and secondary processing facility of juice line/ frozen aril unit / fresh aril unit
	Cluster-2- Sangli and Solapur	
MEGHALAYA		
Pineapple		

	Cluster-1- Ri Bhoj	Integrated pack house with pre cooling, sorting/ grading/ packing line, reefer van and canning line
	Cluster-2 - East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills	
PUNJAB		
Orange / Mandarin / Kinnow	Cluster-1- Bathinda, Fazilka and Sri Muktsar Sahib	Integrated pack house and secondary processing facility of juice concentrate/ pulp processing/ tertiary unit (pectin and citrus peel oil)
RAJASTHAN		
Orange / Mandarin / Kinnow	Cluster-1-Jhalawar	Integrated pack house and secondary processing facility of juice concentrate/ pulp processing/ tertiary unit (pectin and citrus peel oil)
TAMIL NADU		
Amla (Aonla)	Cluster-1- Dindigul, Theni and Tirunelveli	Integrated pack house and secondary processing facilities of juice, murabba, powder, candy

Banana	Cluster-1- Coimbatore and Erode	Integrated pack house with ripening chamber, reefer van and secondary processing facilities of chips/ flour unit/ puree/ value addition unit
	Cluster-2- Madurai, Theni and Thoothukudi	
TRIPURA		
Pineapple	Cluster-1- Dhalai and North Tripura	Integrated pack house with pre cooling, sorting/ grading/ packing line, reefer van and canning line
UTTAR PRADESH		
Amla (Aonla)	Cluster-1- Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Banda, Chitrakoot	i. Integrated Pack House with Cold Storage and Secondary Processing Facility of Juice, Murabbas and others
Banana	Cluster-1-Gorakhpur, Kushi Nagar, Maharajganj	i. Pack house/Collection Centre with Ripening Chamber,

	Cluster-2- Fatehpur, Kaushambi	Chips/Flour Unit and Refrigerated Vehicle; and ii. Puree Unit
Guava	Cluster-1 -Budaun, Kasganj, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Etah	i. Pack house with Multi Commodity Cold Storage, Secondary Processing Facilities [Integrated Pulping Unit, Jelly and others]
Mango	Cluster-1-Lucknow, Unnao, Sitapur	i. Integrated Pack house with pre Cooling Unit, Cold Storage, Refrigerated Van and Secondary Processing Facility (Aseptic/ Canning Line)
	Cluster-2-Saharanpur, Bijnor, Meerut, Amroha, Bulandshahar	
WEST BENGAL		
Pineapple	Cluster-1-Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri	Juice pet bottle packing line

STATEMENT-III

Food Processing Industries approved/completed in Punjab state under corresponding component schemes of PMKSY since inception

Sl. No.	Component Scheme	No. of projects Approved	No. of projects Completed	Grants –in– aid Approved (Rs. Crore)
1	Mega Food Park	3	2	136.43
2	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	24	21	153.55
3	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme	3	1	20.11
4	Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities Scheme	17	10	66.25
5	Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	4	4	12.62
6	Operation Greens	1	0	9.84

Micro Food Processing Industry based proposals approved in Punjab state under PMFME

No of Micro Food Processing Industries approved with credit linked subsidy :
2516

Food Processing Projects based proposals approved in Punjab state under PLISFPI

No of Food Processing Projects approved with project cost of Rs 126.31

Crore : 09

ESTABLISHMENT OF MEGA FOOD PARKS IN KERALA

1460. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the details of the number of Mega Food Parks currently operational in the country along with the total investment made in these parks so far;
- (b) whether there are any proposals to establish additional Mega Food Parks in Kerala, considering its high potential for agro-based and seafood processing industries and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote the use of advanced food processing technologies and innovation in the food processing sector across the country; and

- (d) whether the Government would provide the details on initiatives to integrate farmers and small-scale industries into the value chain of Mega Food Parks 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) The Ministry has approved 41 Mega Food Parks (MFPs) in the Country. Out of these, 24 MFPs are currently operational, with a total project cost of INR 2778.79 crore. Details of these operational MFPs is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) Under Mega Food Park scheme, the Ministry has approved 2 MFPs in the State of Kerala. These projects are operational. There is no proposal to establish additional Mega Food Parks in Kerala as the MFP scheme has been discontinued by the Government w.e.f. 01.04.2021 with provision for committed liabilities during 15th Finance Commission cycle.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing schemes to boost food processing industries through infrastructure creation, grant of sales based incentives, capacity expansion, and other supporting measures. These schemes are: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). In order to boost continuous improvement in food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing Research and

Development Scheme, which is a part of Human Resource and Institutions Scheme under the umbrella scheme of the Ministry i.e. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY). Under the scheme, financial assistance as Grant-in-aid is given to Universities, Central/ State Government Institutions, Government funded Organisations including IITs, RandD laboratories and CSIR-recognized RandD units in private sector to promote and undertake demand driven RandD work in food processing sector for product and process development, design and development of equipment, improved storage, shelf-life, packaging etc.

(d) Mega Food Park (MFP) provides modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing along the value chain from farm to the market with a cluster based approach based on a hub and spokes model. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm in the form of Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure at Central Processing Centre (CPC). These PPCs and CCs act as aggregation and storage points to feed raw material to the processing units located in the CPC. Indirectly, sourcing of raw material by the processing units inside MFP and value addition of farmer's produce results in increase of the farmer's income. They may also avail sorting, grading and storage facilities created by MFPs for value addition and enhancement of shelf life of their produce. Development of such processing clusters will also help in latest technology adoption in the production systems and better returns to the farmers.

The Mega Food Parks have the common facilities like Cold storages, Warehouses, Common processing facilities etc. apart from having enabling infrastructure like roads, electricity and water supply etc. which can be utilised by famers /small-scale food processing industries which may help in reducing the capital cost, increase viability of the project.

STATEMENT

Status of 24 Operational Mega Food Parks (As on 31.01.2025)

Sr.N o.	SPV/IA Name	District	State/ UT	Status	Date of Final Approv al	Total Projec t Cost (INR in Cr)	Amount of Grant Approv ed (INR in Cr)	Amoun t of Grant Releas ed (INR in Cr)
1	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt Ltd	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	Operatio nal	16- Dec- 2013	122.6	50	44.53
2	Srini Food Park Pvt Ltd	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Operatio nal	30- Mar- 2009	121.1	49.92	49.92
3	North East Mega Food Park Ltd	Nalbari	Assam	Operatio nal	30- Mar- 2009	84.96	48.84	48.84
4	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Raipur	Chhattisga rh	Operatio nal	4-Jun- 2014	96.58	43.96	39.57
5	Gujarat Agro Infrastruct ure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Surat	Gujarat	Operatio nal	22- May- 2014	121.8 6	50	45

6	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (HSIIDC)	Sonipat	Haryana	Operational	6-Nov-2015	155.58	44.94	33.85
7	Cremica Food Park Pvt Ltd	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Operational	6-Aug-2014	107.34	50	45
8	Integrated Food Park Ltd	Tumkur	Karnataka	Operational	29-Mar-2011	144.33	48.72	48.72
9	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (KSIDC)	Alappuzha	Kerala	Operational	27-Nov-2015	129.15	50	37.8
10	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Palakkad	Kerala	Operational	27-Nov-2015	105.39	50	50
11	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	31-Dec-2015	146.07	50	40
12	Indus Mega Food	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	27-Aug-2012	131.28	49.37	49.37

	Park Pvt Ltd							
13	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Satara	Maharashtra	Operational	6-Aug-2014	139.33	50	45
14	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Operational	8-Mar-2013	124.52	48.82	43.94
15	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Kolasib	Mizoram	Operational	10-Jun-2015	75.2	50	44.62
16	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd	Rayagada	Odisha	Operational	16-Apr-2012	87.88	45.94	44.95
17	International Mega Food Park Ltd	Fazilka	Punjab	Operational	25-May-2011	130.38	50	45
18	Sukhjit Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd	Kapurthala	Punjab	Operational	6-Nov-2015	107.83	48.7	38.76
19	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Operational	19-Feb-2014	110.35	49.88	44.9
20	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd	Nizamabad	Telangana	Operational	10-Jun-2015	108.95	50	44.99
21	Sikaria Mega Food Park (P) Ltd	West Tripura	Tripura	Operational	30-Nov-2011	77.79	48.39	45

22	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt Ltd	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Operational	30-Mar-2009	95.08	50	50
23	Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	Operational	23-Jan-2014	122.54	47.7921	47.79
24	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd	Murshidabad	West Bengal	Operational	16-Mar-2010	132.7	50	45
Total						2778.79	1175.27	1072.55

IDENTIFICATION OF WATER-STRESSED VILLAGES UNDER ABY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1461. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the criteria adopted for identifying water-stressed Gram Panchayats (GPs) under the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) in the participating States;
- (b) the total number of water-stressed villages identified and included under ABY across these States, district-wise;
- (c) the details of the projects undertaken along with the funds allocated, released and utilized for the implementation of ABY since its inception, State-wise;

- (d) the details of water-stressed villages in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Nandyal; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to extend the ABY to cover districts like Nandyal in the near future, given that Andhra Pradesh is not currently included under ABY and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be included?

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

- (a) Atal Bhujal Yojana is being implemented in 7 States, viz. Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on pilot basis. The states were selected according to a number of criteria including degree of groundwater exploitation and degradation, established legal and regulatory instruments, institutional readiness and experience in implementing initiatives related to groundwater management.
- (b) Area covered under Atal Bhujal Yojana in the seven participating states can be seen at https://ataljal.mowr.gov.in/WriteReadData/GeneralNotices/6ebd9724-a9b2-4bb1-a8d5-4843116c4e37_adbbde_Master_List_ABY_26072024.pdf
- (c) Atal Bhujal Yojana marks a paradigm shift from groundwater development to groundwater management. Salient features of the scheme include community based monitoring and sharing of groundwater data, planning, capacity building and focused Information, Education and Communication (**IEC**) activities. This is the first scheme to focus on demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc. for conservation of groundwater. GP-wise

Water Security Plans (**WSPs**) having details about water budget and proposed demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc. and supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures are prepared and executed through convergence of ongoing schemes. Major activities completed / ongoing under Atal Jal are as under:

- i. Public disclosure of data in all the Atal Jal GPs through various modes of disclosure viz., central/state web portals, display board at each GP, social media, wall paintings, distribution of pamphlets/brochure, public meetings and Atal Jal Mobile application.
- ii. Preparation of water budgets and community led water security plan for all Atal Jal GPs.
- iii. An amount of Rs.4,600 crore has been converged through ongoing/ new schemes for implementation of the supply side and demand side measures as proposed under WSPs.
- iv. An area of around 6.7 lakh Hectares has been brought under efficient water use practices including Drip, Sprinkler, Mulching, Crop Diversification etc.
- v. More than 68,000 artificial recharge / water conservation structures have been constructed.
- vi. More than 1.2 lakh trainings have been conducted so far.
- vii. 1,333 GPs and 61 blocks have shown a rise in water levels in 2024

Tentative allocation to each State under the Atal Bhujal Yojana at its inception is provided in the table below:

State / NPMU	Allocative Allocation (Rs. crore)
Andhra Pradesh	1.76
Chhattisgarh	1.19
Madhya Pradesh	101.52
Odisha Pradesh	1.54
Uttar Pradesh	1.77
West Bengal	39.65
Other States	1.24
Regional Program Monitoring Unit	1.33
Total	140.00

State-wise break up of funds disbursed to the States and funds utilised by the States since inception of Atal Bhujal Yojana are provided in the table below:

(in Rs. crore) (as on 06.02.2025)

State	Funds disbursed	Funds utilised
Andhra Pradesh	1.28	140.94
Chhattisgarh	1.50	1.32
Madhya Pradesh	1.51	1.20
Odisha Pradesh	1.97	1.31
Uttar Pradesh	1.61	1.16

asthan	.53	.43
ar Pradesh	.53	.22
al	16.93	10.58

(d) Assessment of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of each State/UT is being carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Nodal/Ground Water Department annually since 2022. As per the report of “National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2024”, out of 679 assessment units in Andhra Pradesh, 9 (1.3%) units have been categorized, as ‘Over-exploited’, 2 units (0.3%) as ‘Critical’, 38 units (5.6%) as ‘Semi-Critical’, 591 units (87 %) as ‘Safe’ and 39 units have been categorized as ‘Saline’ (5.74%). Ground Water Resource assessment in Andhra Pradesh is carried out taking Mandal as a unit. Nandyal District has 29 assessment units and all of them are categorized under “Safe” Category. District-wise status of Semi-Critical, Critical, and Over-Exploited assessment units in Andhra Pradesh are provided in the table below:

S. No	Name of District	Total No. of Assessed Units	Out of which		
			Semi Critical	Critical	Over Exploited
	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	37	1	0	0
	Srikakulam	30	0	1	1
	Sri Sathya Sai	32	5	1	4
	Konaseema	22	0	0	0

Eluru	27	0	0	0
West Godavari	20	0	0	0
Bapatla	25	0	0	0
Palnadu	28	1	0	1
Kakinada	21	0	0	0
Y.S.R Kadapa	36	4	0	0
Ananthapuramu	32	1	0	0
Chittoor	31	10	0	0
East Godavari	19	4	0	0
Guntur	18	0	0	0
Krishna	25	0	0	0
Kurnool	26	1	0	0
Prakasam	38	5	0	3
Visakhapatnam	11	4	0	0
Annamayya	30	2	0	0
Total	508	38	2	9

(e) Atal Bhujal Yojana is a pilot project for participatory ground water management with a fixed duration and outlay. Currently, the project is in impact assessment stage.

FINANCE TO MSMEs

1462. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the percentage of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that currently receive timely finance from formal financial institutions;
- (b) the percentage of MSMEs that still depend on the informal sector for lending and the average interest rate they pay; and
- (c) the proportion of MSMEs owned by women and SC/ST entrepreneurs, that have received formal credit?

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

(a) 5.94 crore MSMEs registered on Udyam Registration Portal, as on date, are eligible to avail benefits under Priority Sector Lending (PSL). Further, as reported by RBI, till 31.03.2024 the total credit outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks to MSMEs, is Rs. 27,25,657.46 crore against the 2,57,45,044 number of account.

(b) and (c) As per Department of Supervision, Reserve Bank of India, till 31.03.2024, total credit outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks to MSMEs, is Rs. 27,25,657.46 crore, of which the total Credit Flow to Women Entrepreneurs by Public Sector Banks is Rs. 11,69,279 crore.

गंगा में प्रदूषण का स्तर

1463. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) वर्ष 2017 से गंगा नदी में पाए जाने वाले प्रदूषण (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक और भारी धातु

आदि) का स्तर क्या है;

- (ख) वर्ष 2017 से नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत और पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) आवंटित बजट और किए गए व्यय का परियोजनावार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव का अब तक कोई विश्लेषण किया गया है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चल रही परियोजनाओं का परियोजनावार ब्यौरा और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के माध्यम से गंगा के मुख्य भाग पर बसे 5 राज्यों में गंगा नदी की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी की जा रही है, जिनमें नामतः उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल हैं।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा नहाने के पानी के लिए अधिसूचित प्राथमिक जल गुणवत्ता मानदंडों में शामिल वास्तविक मानदंड और जैविक मानदंड के राज्य-वार आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा संलग्न

विवरण-I में दिया गया है। वर्ष 2017 से 2024 तक अकार्बनिक मानदंड और भारी धातुओं से संबंधित राज्य-वार आंकड़े संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, जनवरी 2017 से गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के संरक्षण के लिए कुल 349 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और इस अवधि में 268 परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं, जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(ग) परियोजना-वार आवंटित बजट और व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) नमामि गंगे मिशन के मूल्यांकन के लिए प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कॉलेज ऑफ इंडिया को तृतीय पक्षकार एजेंसी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कॉलेज ऑफ इंडिया ने

अपनी रिपोर्ट में पाया कि नमामि गंगे मिशन ने गंगा नदी बेसिन में अपशिष्ट जल उपचार अवसंरचना में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, जिसमें नदी के किनारों पर घाट विकास, नदी की सतह की सफाई प्रक्रियाओं, वनीकरण, जैव विविधता, जैविक कृषि आदि में निवेश को शामिल किया है। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और अन्य हितधारकों की क्षमता निर्माण के साथ-साथ पहलों में सहयोग की दृष्टि से समुदाय की भागीदारी, इन परियोजनाओं के अन्य प्रमुख योगदान में से है। बेसिन राज्यों और स्थानीय निकायों के साथ इस कार्यक्रम का विकेंद्रीकरण और उसे मुख्यधारा में लाना ही इस कार्यक्रम की पहचान रही है। एएससीआई ने अपनी मूल्यांकन में उल्लिखित किया है कि, एनजीएम ने निरंतर प्रवाह (अविरल धारा) और अप्रदूषित प्रवाह (निर्मल धारा) के अपने जनादेश की उपलब्धि में प्रगति की है। इसने मिशन मोड में बड़े पैमाने पर नदी संरक्षण कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए सफल और दोहराने योग्य मॉडल द्वारा पथ-प्रदर्शक की भूमिका निभाई है और वैश्विक मान्यता प्राप्त की है।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने गंगा नदी के जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी की है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022 में किए गए आकलन (वर्ष 2019 और वर्ष 2021 के डेटा) के आधार पर गंगा नदी पर पीआरएस इस प्रकार हैं:

क. उत्तराखंड प्रदूषित क्षेत्र में नहीं आता (बीओडी < 3 मि.ग्रा./ली.);

ख. उत्तर प्रदेश में, फर्रुखाबाद से इलाहाबाद और मिर्जापुर से गाजीपुर तक - प्राथमिकता वर्ग V (बीओडी 3-6 मि.ग्रा./ली.);

ग. बिहार में, बक्सर, पटना, फतवा और भागलपुर के साथ - प्राथमिकता वर्ग IV (बीओडी 6-10 मि.ग्रा./ली.);

घ. झारखंड प्रदूषित क्षेत्र में नहीं आता (बीओडी < 3 मि.ग्रा./ली.);

ड. पश्चिम बंगाल में, बहमपुर से हल्दिया - प्राथमिकता श्रेणी IV (बीओडी 6-10 मि.ग्रा./लि.)।

इसके अलावा, घुलित ऑक्सीजन का मान, जो नदी के स्वास्थ्य का संकेतक है, को सूचित प्राथमिक स्नान जल गुणवत्ता मानदंडों की स्वीकार्य सीमाओं के भीतर पाया गया है और यह गंगा नदी के लगभग पूरे हिस्से के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए संतोषजनक है।

(च) उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में, एनएमसीजी ने निम्नलिखित दो सीवेज बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाओं पर विचार किया है:

क्र.सं.	शहर	परियोजनाओं का नाम	संस्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	क्षमता (एमएलडी में)	स्थिति
1	सहारनपुर	इंटरसेप्शन एण्ड डायवर्जन और सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र कार्य	577.23	135	संस्वीकृत
2	देवबंध	इंटरसेप्शन एण्ड डायवर्जन और सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र कार्य	134.71	20	संस्वीकृत

विवरण-I

सीपीसीबी द्वारा स्नान के पानी के लिए अधिसूचित प्राथमिक जल गुणवत्ता मापदंडों में शामिल भौतिक और जैविक मानकों का राज्यवार, वर्षवार ब्यौरा

राज्य	मानक		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम
उत्तरा खंड	भौतिक मानक	पीएच	6.8	8.2	7	8.4	7.1	8.4	6.6	8.4	6.4	8.4	7	8.6
		घुलित ऑक्सीजन	6.4	10.6	8.2	10.6	8.6	11.8	8	12.8	8	11	6.2	11
	जैविक मानक	जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन डिमांड	1	6.6	1	1.2	1	2	0.4	4	1	2.6	1	2.8
		पीएच	6.3	8.8	6.1	8.7	6.5	8.7	6.7	8.8	6.5	8.5	6.4	8.7

राज्य	मानक		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम	न्यून तम	अधि कतम
उत्तर प्रदेश	भौतिक मानक	घुलित ऑक्सिजन	5	11.3	2.8	11.6	4.6	12.2	5.6	12.5	5	12	4.1	11.6
	जैविक मानक	जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन डिमांड	1.2	6.4	0.9	8.5	0.5	5.8	बीडी एल	9.8	1	5.3	1	6.9
बिहार	भौतिक मानक	पीएच	6.4	8.8	6.3	8.7	6.6	8.8	6.8	8.9	6.6	8.6	6.9	8.7
		घुलित ऑक्सिजन	4.6	7.8	2	14.1	5.6	9.8	4.3	11.1	3.7	12.8	5	13.4
	जैविक मानक	जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन डिमांड	0.5	4.2	1.4	5	1.1	2.9	1.1	6.7	1	7.9	1	3.2
झार खंड	भौतिक मानक	पीएच	7.2	8	7.6	8.5	7.6	8.6	7	8.5	7.4	7.8	7.4	7.6
		घुलित ऑक्सिजन	7.4	9	7.6	8.9	7.8	8.6	7.6	10.5	6.4	7.8	6.6	7.3
	जैविक मानक	जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन डिमांड	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.4	2.8	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.6
पश्चिम बंगाल	भौतिक मानक	पीएच	6.3	8.4	6.5	9.2	6.7	8.9	6.1	8.8	6.4	8.6	6.8	8.6
		घुलित ऑक्सिजन	3.6	9.9	3.1	11.2	3.5	11.5	3.7	12.5	3.2	9.9	4.8	9.4
	जैविक मानक	जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन डिमांड	0.7	7.2	0.7	10.1	0.4	8	बीडी एल	7.7	1.1	4.7	1	4.9

नोट: 1. बीडीएल- पहचान करने की सीमा से कम

विवरण -II

गंगा के मुख्य धारा वाले राज्यों की अकार्बनिक और भारी धातुओं के आंकड़ों का राज्य-वार, वर्ष वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	मानक		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम
उत्तराखंड	अकार्बनिक मापदंड	कलोराइड	5	18	4	10	4	19	बीडीएल	20	बीडीएल	56	बीडीएल	22
		अमोनियाकल-एन	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		लागू नहीं		लागू नहीं					
		कैल्सियम	12	188	11	72	34	98	18	210	बीडीएल	280	9	226
		मैगनेशियम	5	76	3	48	16	44	5	90	6	124	बीडीएल	152
		सल्फेट	लागू नहीं		लागू नहीं		लागू नहीं	10	140.2	10.1	81	10.3	85.9	
		फ्लोराइड	लागू नहीं		बीडीएल			बीडीएल	2.4	बीडीएल	1.1	बीडीएल	0.9	
	भारी धातु	आर्सेनिक	लागू नहीं		लागू नहीं			बीडीएल		बीडीएल				
		कैडमियम	लागू नहीं		बीडीएल			बीडीएल	0.3	बीडीएल				
		कॉपर	बीडीएल		बीडीएल			बीडीएल		बीडीएल	0.4			
		लेड	बीडीएल		बीडीएल			बीडीएल		बीडीएल				
		क्रोमियम	बीडीएल	0.04	बीडीएल	0.02		बीडीएल	0.4	बीडीएल				
		निकेल	बीडीएल	0.04	बीडीएल			बीडीएल		बीडीएल				
		जिंक	बीडीएल	0.08	बीडीएल	0.06		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	0.5			

राज्य	मानक	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023		
		न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	
		मरकरी	बीडीएल		बीडीएल			लागू नहीं		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		
	आयरन	0.4	10.4	0.04	6.3	बीडीएल				4.8	0.2	4.1		
	उत्तर प्रदेश	अकार्बनिक मापदंड	क्लोराइड	0	59	3.9	65	3.8	64	6	3100	8	80	8
अमोनियाकल-एन			0.02	26	0.02	2.3	0.02	1.9	बीडीएल	1.08	बीडीएल	0.8	बीडीएल	0.7
कैल्सियम			52	148	10	158	20	156	14	332	12	654	16	150
मैग्निशियम			6	112	8	146	8.3	96	9.7	183	12.6	434	8.2	82
सल्फेट			0.2	38.4	7.2	58	8.2	58	बीडीएल	170	बीडीएल	230	बीडीएल	42
फ्लोराइड			0.01	38	0.02	0.8	0.02	2.8	बीडीएल	1.07	बीडीएल	28	बीडीएल	0.8
उत्तर प्रदेश	भारी धातु	आर्सेनिक	बीडीएल	0.01	लागू नहीं		0.02		लागू नहीं		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	
		कैडमियम	लागू नहीं		लागू नहीं		बीडीएल	0.3	लागू नहीं		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	
		कॉपर	बीडीएल	0.23	0.06	0.1	बीडीएल	0.8	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	
		लेड	बीडीएल		लागू नहीं		बीडीएल	0.2	0.04		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	0.06
		क्रोमियम	बीडीएल	0.06	0.05		बीडीएल	0.09	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	0.1
		निकेल	बीडीएल	0.26	लागू नहीं		0.03	0.2	लागू नहीं		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	
		ज़िंक	0.02	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.6	0.01		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	
		मरकरी	लागू नहीं		लागू नहीं		0.005	0.05	लागू नहीं				बीडीएल	0.004

राज्य	मानक		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम
		आयरन	0.12	6	0.1	0.2	0.1	12.5	लागू नहीं		0.1	1.9	बीडीएल	1.7
बिहार	अकार्बनिक मापदंड	करोराइड	5	60	7	74	7	63	9	108	बीडीएल	121	बीडीएल	247
		अमोनियाकल-एन			0.01	4.2	0.01	2.1	बीडीएल	5.6	बीडीएल	9.5	बीडीएल	8.4
		कैल्सियम	5.6	80	6.4	83.3	2.4	74	9	100	11.2	61.7	16.8	97.7
		मैगनेशियम	0.4	54	1.8	71	1.5	87	4.8	55.3	4.4	53.9	8.3	66
		सल्फेट	5.8	33	6.4	52	2.3	122	बीडीएल	98.4	बीडीएल	4385	12	98.6
		फ्लोराइड	0.06	0.5	0.01	1.2	0.01	0.9	बीडीएल	1	बीडीएल	0.9	बीडीएल	0.8
	भारी धातु	आर्सेनिक	विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया है											
		कैडमियम												
		कॉपर												
		लेड												
		क्रोमियम												
		निकेल												
		ज़िंक												
		मरकरी												
		आयरन												

राज्य	मानक		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम
झारखंड	अकार्बनिक मापदंड	करोराइड	विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया है											
		अमोनियाकल-एन												
		कैल्सियम												
		मैग्नीशियम												
		सल्फेट												
		फ्लोराइड												
	भारी धातु	आर्सेनिक												
		कैडमियम												
		कॉपर												
		लेड												
		क्रोमियम												
		निकेल												
		जिंक												
		मरकरी												
		आयरन												
पश्चिम बंगाल	अकार्बनिक मापदंड	करोराइड	3.6	1699	4.3	1399	4.8	6555	बीडीएल	2321	बीडीएल	18859	बीडीएल	5846

राज्य	मानक	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
		न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम
	अमोनियाकल-एन	बीडीएल	0.8	0.01	1.2	बीडीएल	2.1	बीडीएल	1.6	बीडीएल	1.1	बीडीएल	1.5
	कैल्सियम	21	116	20	96	4	184	12	244	बीडीएल	46	29	56
	मैग्नीशियम	4.3	68	4	48	1.8	382	बीडीएल	131	बीडीएल	25	5.8	25.2
	सल्फेट	7	240	7.2	293	4.6	552	8.2	1134	10.3	652	9.5	934
	फ्लोराइड	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	बीडीएल	1.06	बीडीएल	0.5	बीडीएल	0.5
	आर्सेनिक	बीडीएल	0.003	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	0.01	बीडीएल	0.08
	कैडमियम	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	
	कॉपर	बीडीएल	0.36	बीडीएल	25	बीडीएल	28.5	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	
	लेड	बीडीएल	0.03	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	0.06	बीडीएल	0.02	बीडीएल	0.01
	क्रोमियम	बीडीएल		लागू नहीं		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	0.12
	निकेल	बीडीएल	0.03	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	0.19
	ज़िंक	बीडीएल	1.02	बीडीएल	216.5	बीडीएल	84	बीडीएल	0.19	बीडीएल	0.2	बीडीएल	0.2
	मरकरी	बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल		बीडीएल	
	आयरन	बीडीएल	5.5	बीडीएल	10.7	बीडीएल	62	बीडीएल	11.4	0.1	7.9	0.08	11.3

टिप्पणी: 1. बीडीएल- पहचान करने की सीमा से कम, एनए-विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया है

2. सभी पैरामीटर एमजी/ली में दिए गए हैं

विवरण-III

नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के तहत जनवरी 2017 से दिसंबर 2024 तक स्वीकृत और पूर्ण परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा नीचे दिए गए हैं:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/अन्य	जनवरी 2017 - दिसम्बर 2024 तक	
		स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या	पूर्ण किए गए परियोजनाओं की संख्या *
क. सीवेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ:			
1	उत्तराखंड	19	28
2	उत्तर प्रदेश	55	42
3	बिहार	24	18
4	झारखंड	3	2
5	पश्चिम बंगाल	23	14
6	हरियाणा	0	2
7	दिल्ली	8	8
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	1
9	राजस्थान	1	0
10	मध्य प्रदेश	3	0

	उप योग	137	115
ख.	सामान्य अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र, नदी फ्रंट विकास, संस्थागत विकास, अनुसंधान और अध्ययन, जैव विविधता, वनीकरण, आदि।	212	153
	योग	349	268

विवरण -IV

परियोजना-वार आवंटित बजट और व्यय का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	परियोजना-वार/घटक-वार	कुल स्वीकृत (करोड़ रुपए में)	व्यय(करोड़ रुपए में) दिसम्बर 2024 तक
1.	सीवरेज इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर	32,613	15,547
2.	जैव उपचार	395	40
3.	घाट और शमशान	1,811	1,267
4.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन	1,468	1,182
5.	औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट उपचार/निगरानी और मॉनिटरिंग/आर एंड डी परियोजनाएँ	1,762	562

6.	पारिस्थितिकी परियोजनाएँ	951	503
7.	जीविका परियोजनाएँ	46	19
8.	पब्लिक आउटरिच परियोजनाएँ	427	217
9.	नॉलेज परियोजनाएँ	257	63
कुल		39,730	19,400

*इस राशि में राज्य का हिस्सा भी शामिल है

आवारा मवेशियों के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने वाली प्रायोगिक परियोजना

1464. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब:

श्री महेश कश्यप:

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

(क) आवारा मवेशियों के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पशु आश्रयों के प्रबंधन में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) या पशु कल्याण संगठनों को शामिल करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) द्वारा आवारा मवेशियों के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने हेतु प्रायोगिक परियोजना के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों को शामिल करने हेतु तैयार की जा रही प्रस्तावित योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लाभ क्या हैं; और

(घ) आवारा मवेशियों की मौजूदगी या उनके कारण हुई दुर्घटनाओं की सार्वजनिक रिपोर्टिंग के लिए क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं?

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

(क) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। सामान्यतया मवेशियों और अन्य पशुओं की सुरक्षित आवाजाही के लिए डीपीआर चरण के दौरान विश्लेषण किए गए कुछ विशेष स्थानों पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के साथ मवेशी अंडरपास प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर यातायात विनियमन राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है। ऐसे में पशु आश्रयों के प्रबंधन में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) या पशु कल्याण संगठनों की भागीदारी संबंधी विषय संबंधित राज्य सरकार का है।

(ग) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर आवारा मवेशियों के लिए पशु आश्रय के विकास के लिए 4 परियोजनाओं में समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(घ) सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए राजमार्ग यात्रा एप्लिकेशन विकसित की गई है, जिसमें राजमार्गों से संबंधित सभी मुद्दों की रिपोर्ट की जा सकती है, एवं इसके एप्लिकेशन पर फोटो/वीडियो अपलोड करने की सुविधा है। यह एप्लिकेशन गूगल प्ले स्टोर और एप्पल स्टोर पर निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF AI TECHNOLOGY IN POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

1465. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is cognizant that the implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology, spearheading transformation across industries in recent years, can be a potential game changer in

revolutionizing the power distribution system for reliable and efficient power supply and if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to employ AI models for the betterment of both the electrical distribution network and the consumers in diverse ways?

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 Central Government is aware of the transformational capabilities of implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the power sector, including in the power distribution systems.

Reliable datasets are critical in building AI models since they provide the foundation for training the models, enabling accurate predictions and decision-making. High-quality, diverse, and clearly defined data improves AI performance and reduces bias. To facilitate efficient data collection and management, the implementation of Smart Metering for consumers, along with system metering at the feeder and Distribution Transformer levels, integrated with communication-enabled Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), have been undertaken under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021. Budgetary Support under the Scheme is being utilized for development of applications related to the use of advanced ICT like Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Blockchain Technology in the Distribution Sector.

Further, under Smart Distribution System, approved under RDSS, AI technology based works such as Distribution Transformer Health Management, IoT based monitoring of HV switchgear, Drone based asset management, etc. are also being taken up for improving the reliability and quality of power supply in Distribution Sector.

Additionally, Central Government has been actively engaging with start-ups, entrepreneurs and academia through initiatives such as Powerthon to foster continuous innovation in the power distribution sector by providing essential support by offering resources, mentorship and networking opportunities to nurture cutting-edge AI and Machine Learning technology driven ideas into viable, market-ready solutions.

CABLE CAR FACILITY

1466. **SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

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

(a) whether the Government will consider the use of cable car facilities in the big and most populated cities to save time and energy during traffic jam situations as there are some pockets in metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata where such projects can be started; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government would study and guide State Governments for the increased use of ropeway facilities to connect dense forests and difficult terrains with safety arrangements, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government intends to study such facilities being used in countries with the most difficult terrains for smooth and safe movement of common people, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Government announced National Ropeway Development Programme – Parvatmala Pariyojana in Union Budget 2022-23 for development of Ropeways to improve last-mile connectivity in hilly regions. The ropeway infrastructure is ecologically sustainable alternative in place of conventional roads in difficult hilly areas. The idea is to improve connectivity and convenience for commuters, besides promoting tourism. This may also cover congested urban areas, where conventional mass transit system is not feasible.

For development of ropeway infrastructure in dense forests, in urban areas and in difficult terrains, Government is collaborating with various State Governments / UT Administrations. The investment 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.

WORLD FOOD INDIA-2024**1467. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:**

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

- (a) the details of the World Food India-2024 event and innovations showcased; and
- (b) whether the said event would be helpful in attracting investment/investors in food processing and allied sectors 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) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) organized the 'World Food India 2024' from 19–22 September 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. Key components of the event were - Exhibition, Conferences and Knowledge Sessions, Reverse Buyer Seller Meet, High level industry roundtable, Startup Grand Challenge and specific pavilion segments focused on Fruits and Vegetables, Dairy and Value-added dairy product, Machinery and packaging, Ready to Eat/Ready to Cook, Technology and Innovations, Pet Food products etc. The event featured the inauguration of food processing units at 67 locations, backed by investments totaling Rs.5,135 crores under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) and the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

(PMKSY). Further, Credit linked support was provided to 25,000 beneficiaries for micro projects worth Rs.2,351 crores, alongside Rs.245 crores in seed capital sanctioned for 70,000 Self-Help Group (SHG) members under the Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme. Event was supported by 09 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, 8 associate bodies, and 26 States/UTs.

The event featured a remarkable turnout of 1557 exhibitors, 20 country pavilions, and notable participation from 809 buyers from 108 countries and 2390 foreign delegates, culminating in over 18,000 reverse buyer-seller meetings. 16 international delegations, including 06 Ministerial delegations, participated in the event. A high-level industry roundtable discussion was convened on 19th September 2024. The primary objective of this roundtable was to facilitate a strategic dialogue between prominent industry leaders in the agri-food sector and senior government officials. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) organized Global Food Regulators Summit (GFRS)-2024 as a part of World Food India-2024.

The Technology Pavilion at World Food India 2024 showcased cutting-edge food processing innovations, which include:

- i. Live Demo of Nutritional Quality of Processed Food
- ii. Showcase of innovative Cold Chain Monitoring systems leveraging cutting edge Internet of Things (IoT) technology to ensure products remain within their required temperature ranges throughout transit

- iii. Demo model of Biomass Boiler, which utilizes stable pallets as a renewable energy source
- iv. Modified Atmospheric Packaging (MAP) using interactive screen
- v. Smart Packaging Display with Colour Changing Inks
- vi. Display of hydroponics through 3D Model

(b) World Food India serves as a global platform to showcase India's immense potential in the food processing sector, highlighting policy support, infrastructure, and emerging opportunities. The event brings together global and domestic investors, food processors, technology providers, and policymakers to facilitate partnerships and collaborations. Through dedicated sessions on investment opportunities, live demonstrations of innovative technologies, and exhibitions of India's flagship schemes such as PLISFPI, PMKSY, and PMFME, WFI 2024 promoted India as a preferred investment destination. The event also focuses on sustainability, value addition, and export-oriented growth, further positioning India as a global hub for food processing. This comprehensive approach is designed to attract investments, enhance technology transfer, and foster job creation in the sector.

NEW RING ROADS

1468. SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) the process followed to sanction new ring roads around cities and towns;

- (b) the list of such ring roads sanctioned and in the pipeline in Karnataka and Dakshina Kannada in specific;
- (c) whether there is a plan to build a ring road around Mangaluru city, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the process followed to sanction new bypass roads on existing highways; and
- (e) whether there is any plan to provide a bypass road linking B.C Road with either Surathkal or Mulky, bypassing Mangaluru City, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Government sanctions/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 de-congest traffic and alleviate choke points on National Highway. The details of under implementation/under Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage Bypass/Ring road in Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement**. Decisions on approval are taken based on traffic density, speed drop, number of road entering/exiting the city, condition of roads, inter-se priority etc and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

STATEMENT

Details of under implementation/under DPR stage Bypass/Ring road in Karnataka

Sr. No	Project Name	Status
1	Satellite Town Ring Road (STRR) to Bangalore Town	144 Km length of Satellite Town Ring Road (STRR) to Bangalore Town is under construction stage and DPR is awarded for balance length of 144 km.
2	Bellary Bypass	Under Implementation stage
3	Belagavi Ring Road	Package-I (34 km) is awarded for construction and DPR is awarded for balance length of 35 km.
4	Tumkur Bypass	Detailed project Report (DPR) is awarded
5	Mangalore Bypass	

उद्धह सिंचाई प्रणाली

1469. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) देश में और विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए

पानी किस प्रकार उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी गांवों और किसानों को सिंचाई का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए

उद्धह (लिफ्ट) सिंचाई प्रणाली लागू करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक महाराष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में

उद्धह सिंचाई प्रणाली से कितने किसानों और गांवों को लाभ हुआ है और इसके क्या नीति

अपनाई गई है;

- (घ) सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पुसाद तहसील के ईसापुर बांध क्षेत्र के 42 गांवों को उद्वह सिंचाई प्रणाली के माध्यम से पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा क्षेत्रीय किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कौन-से अन्य कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान आरंभ की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य खेत में पानी की भौतिक पहुँच में वृद्धि करना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेत में जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करना, स्थायी जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों को आरंभ करना आदि है। पीएमकेएसवाई एक व्यापक योजना है, जिसमें इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे दो प्रमुख घटक शामिल हैं, नामतः त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी)। वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन को भारत सरकार द्वारा दिसंबर, 2021 में मंजूरी दी गई है।

वर्ष 2016-17 से पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत 115 वृहद, मध्यम और विस्तारित, नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण परियोजनाएं (7 चरणों सहित) शामिल की गई हैं। पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत 63 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और देश में 26.27 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है। इसके अलावा, एचकेकेपी के कमान क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन घटक के अंतर्गत 19.28 लाख हेक्टेयर कमान क्षेत्र विकसित किया गया है।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र की 28 वृहद एवं मध्यम परियोजनाएं शामिल की गई हैं, जिनमें से 02 परियोजनाएं निचली धुदना परियोजना और ऊपरी पेन गंगा परियोजना से परभणी जिला लाभांवित हो रहा है। इन परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत 85,577 हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है और 39,161 हेक्टेयर कमान क्षेत्र विकसित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र की 8 एमएमआई और 83 सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) परियोजनाओं का कार्य पूरा करने के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसकी अनुमानित शेष लागत अप्रैल, 2018 तक 13,651.61 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा 2018-19 के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता के लिए मंजूरी दी गई है। दो एमएमआई और 60 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और इस योजना के तहत 1.77 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) जल राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजनाओं सहित सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की योजना बनाना, कार्यावित करना और उनका प्रबंधन करना तथा राज्य में सिंचाई प्रणाली को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार करना संबंधित राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेवारी होती है। भारत सरकार की भूमिका केवल तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने तथा चालू योजनाओं के तहत चिन्हित परियोजनाओं हेतु आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने तक सीमित है। पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत महाराष्ट्र राज्य से 28 वृहद् और मध्यम परियोजनाओं को इसमें दस (10) परियोजनाओं में उपर्युक्त योजना के तहत लिफ्ट सिंचाई घटक शामिल है। इसके अलावा, विशेष पैकेज के तहत तीन (3) वृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं भी लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजनाएं हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और महाराष्ट्र पैकेज के अंतर्गत लिफ्ट सिंचाई घटक संबंधी परियोजनाओं का विवरण, सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता और लाभान्वित जिलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) पीएमकेएसवाई और महाराष्ट्र पैकेज के अलावा, हाल के दिनों में सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन और सिंचाई के लिए जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारत सरकार की कुछ प्रमुख पहल नीचे दी गई हैं।

1. जून, 2018 में भारत सरकार ने जम्मू-कश्मीर और पंजाब को लाभ प्रदान करने वाली शाहपुरकंडी बाँध (राष्ट्रीय) परियोजना के लिए 2,715.70 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना लागत हेतु, वित्तीय

सहायता को मंजूरी दी है। परियोजना के लिए स्वीकृत केंद्रीय सहायता देयता 485.38 करोड़ रुपये है।

2. सितंबर, 2018 में भारत सरकार ने पंजाब और राजस्थान राज्यों को लाभ पहुँचाने वाली राजस्थान फीडर और सरहिंद फीडर की रीलाइनिंग के लिए 1976.75 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत लागत पर वित्तीय सहायता को मंजूरी दी है। इस परियोजना के लिए स्वीकृत केंद्रीय सहायता देयता 982 करोड़ रुपये है।
3. दिसंबर, 2021 में भारत सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में क्रमशः रेणुकाजी बांध और लखवार बहुउद्देशीय (राष्ट्रीय) परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता को मंजूरी दी है। इन दोनों परियोजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत क्रमशः 6,946.99 करोड़ रुपये और 5,747.17 करोड़ रुपये है।
4. दिसंबर, 2021 में भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में 44,605 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना को भी मंजूरी दी है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र में लिफ्ट सिंचाई घटक संबंधी परियोजनाओं की सूची

क. पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	अप्रैल, 2016 से जारी केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)	लिफ्ट घटक सहित मार्च 2024 तक निर्मित सिंचाई क्षमता (हजार हेक्टेयर)	लाभान्वित जिले
चालू परियोजनाएं				
1	वाघुर परियोजना	195.02	32.06	जलगांव

2	निचली वर्धा परियोजना	216.63	56.42	वर्धा
3	कुडाली मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना	5.90	0.23	सतारा
4	जिहे कथापुर परियोजना	110.86	8.53	सतारा
5	बोडवाड परिसर सिंचन योजना चरण-I	0	0	जलगांव और बुलढाना
पूर्ण परियोजनाएं				
6	कृष्णा कोयना एलआईएस	303.86	106.74	सोलापुर और सांगली
7	बेम्बला परियोजना	285.22	50.60	यवतमाल
8	गदनदी परियोजना	3.49	5.18	रत्नागिरि
9	खड़कपूर्णा परियोजना	40.16	23.86	बुलढाना
10	ताराली परियोजना	72.06	15.47	सतारा

ख. महाराष्ट्र पैकेज

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	अप्रैल, 2018 से जारी सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)	मार्च 2024 तक केंद्रीय निर्मित सिंचाई क्षमता (हजार हेक्टेयर)	लाभान्वित जिले
चालू परियोजनाएं				

1	सुलवाडे, जामफाल कनोली लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना	464.15	निर्मित की जानी है	धुले
पूर्ण परियोजनाएं				
2	तेम्भू एलआईएस	297.16	96.32	सतारा, सांगली और सोलापुर
3	घुंघसी बैराज एलआईएस	36.06	5.10	अकोला

MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1470. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) the details of clusters and common facility centres established under the Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise particularly in Mau and Ballia district;
- (b) the details of beneficiaries and benefits provided, under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGF-TMSE) in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the said districts;

(c) the details of Mudra loans sanctioned and disbursed to SC, ST, OBC, Women and first-time entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the said districts during the last four years; and

(d) the details of support being extended to first time entrepreneurs, particularly to SC, ST, OBC and Women entrepreneurs in the said district?

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

(a) Under Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme, a total of 11 CFCs have been approved till date. Out of which, 04 numbers of CFCs are ongoing and 05 numbers of CFCs are completed in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The district-wise details of ongoing and completed Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of beneficiaries and benefits provided under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGT-MSE) in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Mau and Ballia district is given in the enclosed **Statement– II**.

(c) and (d) The details of Mudra loans sanctioned and disbursed to SC, ST, OBC, Women and first-time entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the Mau and Ballia during the last four years and the details of support being extended to first time entrepreneurs, particularly to SC, ST, OBC and Women entrepreneurs in the said district are given in the enclosed **Statement– III**.

STATEMENT-I

(a) The district-wise details of ongoing and completed Common Facility Centres (CFCs in the State of Uttar Pradesh under MSE-CDP Scheme:-

(i) Ongoing Common Facility Centers (CFCs) (04 nos.):-

S. No.	Name of the Clusters	District
1.	Hi-Tech Silk Weaving Cluster, Varanasi	Varanasi
2.	CFC in Brassware Cluster, Bakhira, Sant Kabir Nagar	Sant Kabir Nagar
3.	CFC in Rice Mill Cluster, Chandauli	Chandauli
4.	Terracotta Pottery Cluster, Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur

(ii) Completed Common Facility Centers (05 nos.):--

S. No.	Name of the Clusters	District
1.	Pottery Cluster, Khurja	Khurja
2.	Scissors Cluster, Meerut	Meerut
3.	Modern Carpet Backing Plant for Tufted Carpets at Bhadohi	Bhadohi
4.	Zari Zardozi Cluster, Unnao	Unnao

5.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Bareilly	Bareilly

STATEMENT-II

(a) The details of beneficiaries and benefits provided, under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGF-TMSE) in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Mau and Ballia district are as follows:-

CGTMSE - GUARANTEE APPROVED - UTTAR PRADESH											
		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25 till Jan 31, 2025	
Sl. No	DISTRICT	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	AGRA	2916	144.18	6208	519.57	731 3	1086.7 3	32175	1755.55	31569	1345.74
2	ALIGARH	1399	78.56	1540	102.06	182 1	163.31	3729	395.82	3857	369.58

3	ALLAHABAD	2951	118.13	3058	184.14	573 7	359.25	7410	682.49	6481	728.76
4	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	1160	37.02	1345	54.29	176 4	89.66	3889	164.91	2456	166.66
5	AMETHI	593	26.24	551	29.15	111 9	63.87	1511	116.61	1199	106.66
6	AMROHA (J. P. NAGAR)	486	19.24	377	17.60	773	46.60	1345	105.03	1379	101.81
7	AURAIYA	199	8.48	389	20.31	649	36.72	1429	95.32	1331	115.26
8	AZAMGARH	4616	134.13	4439	120.11	712 1	253.81	7556	335.40	8670	387.39
9	BAGPAT	336	13.06	624	32.07	629	35.58	857	66.08	811	85.04
10	BAHRAICH	367	19.36	399	30.76	676	60.57	1647	166.62	1860	183.34

11	BALLIA	741	27.28	1061	48.04	152 4	93.55	4291	187.97	3287	228.94
12	BALRAMPU R	448	13.20	222	11.08	921	42.98	1734	103.18	1915	95.49
13	BANDA	231	10.57	277	18.52	539	33.96	1094	109.14	1236	141.44
14	BARABANKI	714	39.85	781	49.18	866	73.74	1597	170.69	1598	242.43
15	BAREILLY	2079	75.25	2184	99.95	313 9	227.43	4958	558.40	4485	558.02
16	BASTI	1288	42.00	913	42.76	110 6	75.38	3019	181.87	1857	181.16
17	BHADOHI	1018	34.80	662	30.67	114 2	62.55	1989	101.76	1634	102.28
18	BIJNOR	842	33.89	833	43.08	160 6	82.83	3906	226.64	3805	237.52

19	BUDAUN	790	20.93	856	30.49	870	52.95	2630	187.43	2421	230.09
20	BULANDSHA HR	992	43.56	1065	61.29	160 4	136.04	3540	280.67	4657	350.62
21	CHANDAULI	804	29.97	670	28.87	158 0	72.56	4284	144.39	2451	138.27
22	CHITRAKOO T	199	8.65	268	18.11	403	19.11	503	42.03	563	47.94
23	DEORIA	713	35.36	860	44.06	157 2	107.97	3151	174.40	2254	200.41
24	ETAH	152	9.18	221	19.69	289	37.99	713	83.80	933	100.73
25	ETAWAH	295	12.38	405	28.40	573	47.95	1284	98.53	1970	138.48
26	FAIZABAD	1659	69.04	1659	80.47	2290	137.24	2745	226.07	2643	265.88
27	FARRUKHA BAD	325	11.87	361	17.99	593	36.76	862	68.62	1469	109.19

28	FATEHPUR	1110	56.16	784	45.75	1578	72.39	2112	149.71	2134	212.05
29	FIROZABAD	722	43.85	993	46.81	700	85.47	1761	175.91	2399	196.10
30	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	1769	256.70	2041	485.30	3103	888.94	5255	1595.40	5243	1682.07
31	GHAZIABAD	2683	221.08	2680	427.88	3637	765.53	7132	1461.61	6259	1417.84
32	GHAZIPUR	2199	77.60	3029	69.74	3965	123.16	5624	239.84	5956	268.84
33	GONDA	765	25.53	1016	44.30	1980	99.01	3418	217.13	3638	211.74
34	GORAKHPU R	2087	104.98	2262	132.25	3979	278.02	7811	605.32	6328	706.51
35	HAMIRPUR	256	12.41	528	30.18	446	26.22	1000	72.05	1005	75.53
36	HAPUR (PANCHSHE EL NAGAR)	454	18.15	391	31.17	449	54.23	1127	139.03	954	122.99

37	HARDOI	1029	45.33	827	42.57	1660	89.38	2347	176.27	2300	185.27
38	HATHRAS	272	13.26	292	23.57	432	46.96	1112	129.69	1283	126.62
39	JALAUN	216	10.35	282	20.82	476	45.74	1159	98.61	1240	106.10
40	JAUNPUR	1960	58.57	1854	73.24	4493	186.54	6554	289.85	4376	274.53
41	JHANSI	1149	44.35	1423	83.57	1749	117.59	3062	201.67	3012	261.44
42	KANNAUJ	387	14.91	448	21.44	627	40.16	1139	99.50	1333	124.43
43	KANPUR DEHAT	523	16.56	684	62.10	985	112.99	1759	182.09	1497	196.27
44	KANPUR NAGAR	3433	218.98	3054	311.05	4831	545.42	6629	1060.53	6433	1255.1 9
45	KANSHIRAM NAGAR (KASGANJ)	155	5.60	126	9.03	318	19.27	277	23.75	528	31.73
46	KAUSHAMBI	583	17.85	569	21.87	868	30.49	1257	74.63	1209	84.46

47	KUSHINAGA R	774	28.34	606	36.77	926	73.74	3087	191.17	2534	221.37
48	LAKHIMPUR KHERI	487	23.85	540	28.71	1324	75.80	2002	157.37	1977	186.15
49	LALITPUR	325	8.68	441	21.38	840	40.25	1426	74.30	1294	86.04
50	LUCKNOW	4849	330.23	4518	461.06	7184	819.86	1078 0	1784.71	10741	1976.1 5
51	MAHARAJG ANJ	742	29.29	1000	52.75	990	91.40	1478	148.60	1627	196.58
52	MAHOBA	140	5.34	168	11.46	234	15.15	724	58.71	513	61.71
53	MAINPURI	413	19.18	394	23.89	452	46.87	1019	108.50	813	111.69
54	MATHURA	1125	51.54	1237	79.65	1276	117.05	2607	273.84	3544	271.64
55	MAU	1304	40.29	1553	51.87	1978	82.68	3009	155.37	2800	154.88
56	MEERUT	1276	91.28	2330	154.47	2656	265.01	4665	540.95	5097	632.55

57	MIRZAPUR	756	29.99	950	53.54	1592	94.35	3746	186.66	2526	182.81
58	MORADABA D	1868	86.17	1734	90.23	1616	147.25	2822	328.82	2454	310.24

59	MUZAFFAR NAGAR	1168	46.0 8	1238	57.06	2142	144.6 8	4025	337.01	4498	353.00
60	PILIBHIT	775	25.0 7	867	28.15	1019	46.19	1343	97.64	1308	115.98
61	PRATAPGA RH	1019	36.3 0	819	38.12	1845	101.9 8	3308	188.71	2499	166.85
62	RAEBARELI	1586	72.9 3	1610	96.42	2198	135.7 8	3367	243.42	3464	298.63
63	RAMPUR	717	26.8 5	722	34.15	1332	86.80	2247	150.61	2746	183.68
64	SAHARANP UR	986	39.3 5	1430	55.24	1833	110.8 5	3189	253.20	5022	312.99

65	SAMBHAL	389	18.2 8	261	16.88	615	40.83	657	64.85	592	79.06
66	SANT KABIR NAGAR	435	18.3 2	494	26.76	567	33.56	1292	83.82	889	95.64
67	SHAHJAHA NPUR	853	27.8 5	937	39.26	1575	86.58	2045	161.96	1788	192.34
68	SHAMALI	113	3.47	183	7.78	547	23.58	1897	89.78	1665	60.70
69	SHRAWAST I	133	3.04	102	4.09	241	12.61	399	32.56	467	29.03
70	SIDDHART HNAGAR	715	22.6 9	813	30.94	1031	52.03	1310	101.81	1586	121.64
71	SITAPUR	486	22.3 7	617	36.32	1577	108.0 3	2292	196.85	1788	173.40

72	SONBHADR A	581	27.1 2	553	40.66	756	91.02	2416	186.46	1816	162.92
73	SULTANPU R	867	35.4 1	1008	57.12	1551	105.8 4	2541	169.06	2037	182.39
74	UNNAO	798	34.5 6	805	45.22	1284	70.25	1898	140.81	1710	194.14
75	VARANASI	2910	144. 48	3175	182.78	5093	457.4 8	1128 4	869.98	7174	823.81
	TOTAL	78655	3726. 70	86616	5628.12	130769	10742. 11	24725 8	21199.56	23288 7	22436.83

STATEMENT-III

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)						
(Amount in Rs. Crore)						
FY	2020-21	SC	ST	OBC	Women Entrepreneurs	New Entrepreneurs / Accounts
State	Uttar Pradesh					

S. No.	District	No. of Loan A/cs	Sanction ed Amount	Disburse d Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Sanction ed Amount	Disburse d Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Sanction ed Amount	Disburse d Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Sanction ed Amount	Disburse d Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Sanction ed Amount	Disburse d Amount
1	Agra	52,31 3	169.94	167.82	4,54 3	13.24	13.21	21,62 1	113.66	111.14	79,807	250.60	245.72	36,47 5	362.16	349.32
2	Aligarh	28,26 4	102.96	101.65	2,04 3	7.77	7.74	24,73 0	107.15	105.71	52,817	197.59	194.10	27,26 3	204.02	195.16
3	Allahabad	69,48 8	246.58	241.51	9,86 0	32.76	32.34	57,05 0	276.94	268.85	124,67 5	438.02	429.99	33,69 8	333.36	318.28
4	Ambedkar Nagar	27,22 6	100.83	99.93	2,70 9	10.03	9.92	17,60 0	109.43	103.81	37,849	141.48	139.61	8,545	68.30	64.24
5	Amethi	2,432	12.13	11.84	202	0.86	0.80	4,659	46.61	45.43	1,977	16.93	16.05	4,723	68.76	64.94
6	Auraiya	301	1.82	1.39	15	0.10	0.09	1,039	8.45	6.78	12,761	3.87	2.94	3,414	41.35	36.41
7	Azamgarh	44,32 5	160.49	158.58	4,60 0	15.84	15.68	27,17 0	153.91	147.62	69,701	248.36	244.85	15,33 8	153.32	140.79
8	Baghpat	3,737	12.13	11.91	740	2.27	2.27	8,911	37.83	36.89	13,662	46.43	45.22	6,478	43.24	39.96
9	Bahraich	6,491	20.57	20.28	1,56 4	4.83	4.80	20,02 4	86.15	84.41	35,974	121.13	120.39	8,954	78.64	74.79
10	Ballia	33,39 0	113.08	112.22	8,57 1	25.91	25.72	58,92 0	238.48	235.19	95,235	318.20	315.79	11,10 9	94.07	84.90
11	Balrampur	952	3.57	3.55	851	2.69	2.68	2,988	12.86	12.57	4,273	13.82	13.38	2,649	21.72	20.62
12	Banda	7,916	26.38	26.23	689	1.94	1.92	10,66 9	47.05	46.40	15,672	51.54	50.83	4,817	52.27	49.30
13	Bara Banki	2,643	12.75	12.22	201	1.09	1.05	11,75 6	72.64	69.82	17,020	77.27	75.83	10,26 9	116.71	109.09
14	Bareilly	10,33 9	35.23	34.02	1,87 4	14.93	14.89	37,46 1	139.91	136.56	49,946	187.74	183.96	17,94 3	212.35	203.74
15	Basti	12,14 0	48.80	47.83	2,05 0	6.88	6.80	13,92 6	63.18	61.84	26,950	88.50	86.73	13,06 2	94.58	91.80

16	Bijnor	31,56 8	111.50	108.87	3,08 9	10.28	10.00	26,05 7	105.57	101.55	58,592	222.05	214.74	11,62 0	78.63	72.44
17	Budaun	3,116	13.07	12.60	273	1.00	0.98	8,556	36.99	36.11	8,581	32.43	30.91	7,446	53.95	51.32
18	Bulandshahr	25,40 7	94.28	92.73	1,77 6	6.20	6.09	26,13 6	103.52	101.46	45,240	173.38	168.26	12,91 7	88.06	82.65
19	Chandauli	30,60 6	101.67	95.50	6,46 1	17.18	16.95	33,86 9	159.10	147.66	58,273	217.49	200.42	7,953	76.37	72.42
20	Chitrakoot	11,28 4	34.64	34.46	1,20 7	4.04	3.95	9,404	39.15	38.35	19,025	61.79	61.05	3,981	30.98	29.92
21	Deoria	45,12 7	156.10	155.17	7,48 8	26.17	25.99	51,68 6	228.37	223.36	115,41 8	380.61	376.14	17,37 4	153.16	141.01
22	Etah	1,823	8.15	7.92	241	1.23	1.23	5,096	31.39	30.51	8,124	40.04	39.33	4,717	48.42	46.58

23	Etawah	805	4.83	4.65	106	0.51	0.47	2,472	24.03	22.37	17,976	7.32	6.48	6,465	93.41	87.91
24	Faizabad	10,266	40.07	39.65	1,993	7.02	7.01	19,607	113.88	109.04	30,553	121.09	119.43	12,544	136.87	131.79
25	Farrukhabad	577	4.37	4.08	26	0.05	0.04	2,233	23.87	21.24	1,136	10.09	8.86	7,145	78.43	72.99
26	Fatehpur	7,178	29.96	29.38	358	1.15	1.14	9,079	65.43	64.66	6,817	26.41	26.01	5,663	58.29	56.49
27	Firozabad	11,876	42.18	40.50	500	2.13	2.11	12,134	57.74	54.36	19,021	72.24	67.88	10,120	89.03	84.69
28	Gautam Buddha Nagar	738	3.82	3.75	170	0.63	0.63	2,449	21.73	20.82	3,527	28.65	27.02	8,511	278.01	272.09
29	Ghaziabad	14,718	52.56	51.60	3,398	9.74	9.67	27,304	113.25	111.09	50,804	217.02	211.95	26,114	270.16	252.76
30	Ghazipur	28,897	114.13	112.37	4,776	16.36	16.17	32,104	179.15	173.56	52,021	209.96	205.38	12,976	103.70	95.86
31	Gonda	3,337	13.79	13.71	393	1.33	1.32	8,633	38.53	37.43	6,468	22.50	21.95	7,888	62.01	58.56
32	Gorakhpur	91,646	319.97	317.48	15,851	52.67	52.16	102,902	450.05	442.66	205,698	745.90	735.18	41,719	403.95	387.92
33	Hamirpur	2,651	10.84	10.70	62	0.30	0.29	6,186	27.62	27.27	596	3.54	3.25	4,861	50.96	49.54
34	Hapur	21,923	75.08	74.28	2,858	7.98	7.91	20,860	82.47	81.70	41,280	155.03	153.29	8,277	69.73	67.33

35	Hardoi	1,110	9.59	8.94	129	0.63	0.61	3,110	30.87	28.38	2,692	19.48	17.75	8,742	103.86	97.54
36	Hathras	11,172	38.68	38.24	1,461	4.73	4.64	9,487	36.23	35.51	14,508	50.97	49.78	6,813	50.70	47.48
37	Jalaun	4,627	16.03	15.57	81	0.35	0.35	2,271	14.21	13.65	3,133	13.20	12.66	4,822	38.90	36.10
38	Jaunpur	61,751	230.18	216.60	3,351	11.33	10.93	43,350	201.34	191.65	81,441	308.61	285.42	24,831	141.41	134.05
39	Jhansi	12,289	42.88	41.19	2,368	8.62	8.44	15,841	58.67	56.57	24,831	83.24	79.57	13,437	99.63	91.66
40	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	9,323	34.00	33.67	1,347	4.14	4.08	10,227	40.04	38.93	13,672	46.01	44.60	5,531	43.19	41.47
41	Kannauj	1,877	7.85	7.38	169	0.61	0.58	5,955	40.39	37.47	13,255	61.40	59.71	6,187	65.51	60.54
42	Kanpur Dehat	4,437	12.94	12.01	309	0.82	0.77	3,751	27.28	25.30	6,964	18.11	17.32	3,605	40.41	37.63
43	Kanpur Nagar	6,431	29.01	28.31	515	2.09	2.07	23,749	173.20	169.92	46,306	211.37	207.23	30,178	489.43	468.60
44	Kanshiram Nagar	378	2.07	1.82	4	0.02	0.01	1,232	7.63	6.82	1,288	5.50	4.97	3,394	22.43	20.33
45	Kaushambi	9,708	36.41	36.00	1,474	4.97	4.88	8,768	51.11	50.11	13,204	49.13	48.35	3,902	34.85	33.35
46	Kheri	3,428	14.20	13.82	687	2.25	2.24	13,687	75.44	73.31	27,029	99.20	97.61	8,943	93.10	89.56
47	Kushinagar	40,554	133.02	132.02	11,553	34.08	33.88	99,749	365.75	361.89	147,204	479.97	475.61	17,088	113.57	108.55
48	Lalitpur	2,038	6.88	6.60	292	0.80	0.80	2,384	11.48	10.73	891	3.95	3.26	3,865	30.22	28.20
49	Lucknow	11,535	48.86	46.68	3,072	10.33	10.28	39,138	228.45	221.83	64,933	287.81	277.91	44,380	800.20	766.41
50	Mahoba	1,078	3.78	3.69	47	0.23	0.23	2,647	10.76	10.44	758	3.10	2.82	2,657	13.19	12.19
51	Mahrajganj	25,507	81.50	81.17	3,103	9.29	9.26	38,673	144.28	142.05	62,631	194.83	193.39	15,735	100.99	95.53

52	Mainpuri	528	4.43	4.20	13	0.09	0.07	1,838	19.35	16.84	2,737	18.69	17.45	5,748	81.69	78.00
53	Mathura	28,409	96.00	95.35	3,650	11.20	11.19	16,746	73.45	72.39	40,106	134.90	133.21	12,375	123.33	118.62
54	Mau	20,716	74.84	74.35	2,927	9.09	9.08	16,000	83.34	81.32	35,449	126.85	125.34	4,982	48.78	44.61

55	Meerut	24,184	90.00	88.07	2,179	8.05	7.85	20,530	96.68	93.94	41,434	168.01	162.09	28,045	244.26	231.70
56	Mirzapur	36,425	125.67	116.42	5,244	16.84	16.30	32,106	136.06	127.83	60,940	219.27	201.46	12,573	84.72	80.01
57	Moradabad	5,083	21.74	21.56	421	7.89	7.88	15,133	91.86	90.17	24,402	112.89	110.84	13,568	138.30	134.13
58	Muzaffargarh	41,342	156.24	154.78	4,282	15.90	15.86	20,539	90.32	85.97	63,173	244.37	239.58	13,288	96.57	86.60
60	Pilibhit	678	3.81	3.60	19	0.22	0.22	2,549	23.48	22.41	1,973	12.23	11.32	5,143	52.43	49.96
61	Pratapgarh	9,974	40.06	39.24	2,147	8.34	7.90	13,827	73.92	70.43	22,514	94.88	90.08	7,308	80.18	74.83
62	Raebareli	6,271	27.51	26.75	819	2.51	2.49	14,999	84.19	81.45	23,468	99.20	96.08	9,226	121.82	110.40
63	Rampur	1,777	5.69	5.58	117	0.42	0.42	6,828	28.57	27.72	7,807	43.50	42.59	6,791	46.65	43.90
64	Saharanpur	45,389	169.73	164.45	2,844	10.78	10.31	23,392	98.55	94.10	77,731	311.39	301.16	21,599	122.89	112.90
65	Sambhal	2,171	8.56	8.23	126	0.51	0.50	6,894	31.88	30.78	4,497	18.16	16.54	4,573	31.32	29.55
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	6,536	25.09	24.60	285	1.45	1.43	10,076	52.82	51.36	14,228	56.47	54.51	9,512	70.25	66.43

67	Sant Ravidas Nagar	21,342	76.69	75.80	1,928	5.61	5.59	17,478	78.43	75.43	30,052	109.50	107.11	9,331	59.61	53.47
68	Shahjahan pur	2,248	8.93	8.67	398	1.33	1.33	9,456	40.10	39.58	15,139	51.16	50.27	6,302	61.68	59.08
69	Shamli	13,736	45.63	45.33	1,059	3.55	3.55	6,692	26.79	25.84	20,707	81.07	79.20	5,839	32.67	29.89
70	Shravasti	254	1.08	1.05	21	0.19	0.19	741	6.73	6.17	581	2.84	2.74	1,501	12.30	11.39
71	Siddharthn agar	3,195	13.46	13.11	580	1.84	1.79	4,675	21.89	20.90	9,388	24.29	23.10	6,746	51.45	48.37
72	Sitapur	5,365	19.93	18.99	699	2.06	2.05	11,685	55.93	52.65	21,763	75.13	74.19	9,526	70.39	64.65
73	Sonbhadra	36,421	115.88	115.07	8,942	27.85	27.64	31,577	122.96	120.87	79,906	260.09	257.53	8,518	86.14	80.41
74	Sultanpur	13,055	51.65	49.08	977	3.37	3.34	11,965	63.46	61.25	18,905	68.86	66.61	8,351	81.67	72.43
75	Unnao	2,770	13.13	12.71	546	1.06	1.04	7,232	42.87	41.07	16,831	73.38	71.70	10,810	82.75	75.60
76	Varanasi	57,065	196.93	194.85	9,284	28.27	28.03	87,015	404.70	398.17	124,145	491.96	483.46	39,585	389.81	371.18
59	Other #	87,889	106.13	106.13	10,706	133.96	133.96	95,378	175.74	175.74	3,025	41.32	41.32	22,752	24.80	24.80

AVAILABILITY OF WATER IN INDRAVATI DAM

1471. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

(a) the action taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sufficient water availability in Indravati dam as a lot of repair is needed in it;

(b) whether the Government has any future projects or investments for Indravati dam and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the rivers in Odisha have barrages for the use of water in summer at a lot of places for paddy production; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to clean the rivers and make sure they are maintained well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ

BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b) As informed by the State Government of Odisha, Indravati Dam is in good condition and no major repair is needed at present. Water availability depends on rainfall on its catchment area. As on 06.02.2025, the available storage in the Indravati reservoir is around 44% of their live storage capacity.

As of now, there is no such proposal for any future projects or investments for Indravati Dam.

(c) Government of Odisha has informed that 27 number of barrages have been envisaged across different rivers in the State to ensure storage of sufficient water in summer for production of paddy and for other essential purposes. Further,

Government of Odisha has also planned various In-stream Storage Projects across different rivers in the State to ensure storage of sufficient water in summer for drinking and ground water recharge purposes.

(d) The pollution on the river stretches in Odisha are identified and prioritized according to their pollution category by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Water Quality of 50 rivers in Odisha was monitored at 133 locations during the year 2019 and 2021. As per the CPCB report on Polluted River Stretches (PRS) 2018, there were 19 PRS, which has now reduced to 7 as per the Report 2022.

Also, a technical committee on Mahanadi Rejuvenation has been formed by the Government of Odisha, Department of Water Resources vide notification dated 31.07.2024.

PROGRESS OF UDAN SCHEME

1472.DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY :

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

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the progress of the UDAN scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of routes launched under UDAN scheme so far and the routes currently operational in Tamil Nadu under the said scheme;

(c) the impact of the said scheme in terms of increasing affordable air travel options for the common man, particularly in remote and underserved regions;

(d) whether the Government has received any feedback from airlines and passengers regarding the challenges faced in implementing the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the measures being taken to ensure that UDAN routes remain financially sustainable, especially in the face of rising operational costs and competition from larger airlines; and

(f) whether the Government proposes any expansion or revision of the said scheme in the coming years, particularly to include more destinations and improve service quality on existing routes 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) RCS-UDAN scheme was launched in 2016 to enhance remote and regional connectivity through expansion of aviation infrastructure in the country. The scheme envisages revival / upgradation of unserved and underserved airports on its identification through valid bid and award to the SAO (Selected Airline Operator) to operate the route connecting the identified airport.

Since the commencement of the scheme, 619 RCS routes connecting 88 unserved and underserved airports (including 13 heliports and 02 water aerodromes) have been operationalized till date.

Currently, eight (08) routes are operational in Tamil Nadu under the scheme.;

Promoting affordability of regional air connectivity is envisioned under UDAN by supporting Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) through concessions by the Central Government, State Governments/UTs and airport operators to reduce the cost of operations on regional routes and providing financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support to meet the gap.

(d) to (f) UDAN is an ongoing scheme where bidding rounds are conducted from time to time. The Scheme has also evolved and adapted to cater to the changing requirements and tackling the operational hurdles. UDAN 5.0 witnessed systemic changes in Scheme provisions to enable higher efficiency and operational sustainability while ensuring affordability and accessibility of air travel to the citizens of the country. As a result, over 149 lakh passengers have benefited from about 2.96 lakh RCS flights since the inception of the UDAN Scheme.

To ensure that UDAN routes remain financially sustainable, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is being provided to the Selected Airline Operators to cover the operational gap along-with the 3-year exclusivity and other concessions to be provided by Airport Operator and State Government on the awarded routes, as per the scheme provisions.;

The government has announced the launch of modified UDAN Scheme to increase regional connectivity to 120 new destinations and cater to 4 crore passengers in the next 10 years

PROJECT UNDER JJM IN UTTAR PRADESH**1473. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the progress of projects under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the country, specifically in the districts of Shamli and Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh, including the data on the number of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) provided, the status of infrastructure development and the percentage of targets achieved in these districts compared to national and State averages;
- (b) the reasons for slow implementation of JJM projects in districts such as Shamli and Saharanpur where implementation rates have been reported to be lower than expected;
- (c) the details of financial allocation and disbursement under the JJM for Shamli and Saharanpur districts during the last three years and the current year, including the percentage of the allocated funds that have been utilised;
- (d) the number of projects assessed by the central monitoring teams for progress and quality assurance across the country; and
- (e) the details of the organisations carrying out monitoring activities, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI. V.
SOMANNA):**

- (a) and (b) Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of JJM, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start

of the mission in August 2019, only 3.23 crore rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 10.02.2025, around 12.22 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 19.37 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.45 crore (79.79%) rural households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Status of Functional household Tap Connection (FHTC) in Saharanpur and Shamli-

S.N o	District Name	Total Househol d	Functional Household Tap Connectio n as on date	%	Nationa l average	State averag e
1	Saharanpu r	468258	420348	89.7 7	79.77	87.59
2	Shamli	165926	157689	95.0 4		

Status of infrastructure development in these districts; as informed by the state government, is as follows-

S.N o	District Name	Tubewell			Pump House		
		Proposed	Completed	%	Proposed	Completed	%
1	Saharanpur	710	683	96.20 %	710	681	95.92 %
2	Shamli	193	191	98.96 %	193	173	89.64 %

S.N o	District Name	OHT			Distribution Line (Laying in KM.)		
		Proposed	Completed	%	Proposed	Completed	%
1	Saharanpur	708	175	24.72 %	5931	5411	91.23 %
2	Shamli	182	44	24.18 %	1386	1386	100.00 %

The progress of JJM projects in the Shamli and Saharanpur district has been given above. The Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) coverage is 95.04% and 89.77% in both the district respectively which is higher than the National Average and State Average.

(c) Financial allocation and disbursement of fund is for entire state including the districts of Shamli and Saharanpur. No district- wise funds are allocated. Year-wise total financial allocation and disbursement from Central Government is as follows-

FY	Central Allocation (Amount in Crore)	Central Release (Amount in Crore)
2021-22	10870.5	5435.25
2022-23	12662.05	9496.54
2023-24	20884.45	16947
2024-25	12621.95	6310.98
Total	57038.95	38189.77

(d) and (e) Govt. of India has been regularly reviewing the implementation of JJM in States/ Uts. Several meetings including conferences, workshops, review meetings through video conferences, field visits, etc. are held from time to time for capacity building and knowledge sharing, to provide technical support, etc. Review meetings are conducted at the levels of Hon'ble Union Minister, Secretary to Govt. of India, Chief Secretary and Senior officers. During these reviews, States/ Uts are advised to expedite the implementation of JJM in the States/UTs. Under JJM, technology is utilized to ensure transparency and accountability. Physical and financial progress is reported on JJM–Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS) and all tap water connections

provided, are to be linked with Aadhar number of the head of the household. Provisions have also been made for geo-tagging of assets created under the JJM. Further, as per operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM, a third-party functionality assessment is also carried out by the Government of India across the States/Uts. Reports are shared with the States/ Uts for taking corrective action, if any.

Till date, Department has carried out many Fields Visit in States/Uts and 7,102 villages has been visited so far. States/Uts wise data of these visits is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State Wise Field Visit Report

SL No.	States	No. of District visited	No. of Village visited
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	357
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	36
3	Assam	27	440
4	Chhattisgarh	27	442
5	Gujarat	3	27
6	Haryana	3	42

7	Himachal Pradesh	2	8
8	Jharkhand	23	452
9	Karnataka	25	419
10	Kerala	9	171
11	Ladakh	2	41
12	Madhya Pradesh	46	743
13	Maharashtra	29	503
14	Meghalaya	4	70
15	Odisha	27	512
16	Punjab	10	183
17	Rajasthan	41	734
18	Sikkim	2	20
19	Tamil Nadu	24	387
20	Tripura	1	16
21	Uttar Pradesh	55	936
22	Uttarakhand	4	62
23	West Bengal	20	501

Total	409	7,102

- The Data is as per JJM IMIS .

STATUS OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMAY-U

1474. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- the data of the beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) till 31 December, 2024, State/UT and district-wise;
- the number of Scheduled Caste (SC) beneficiaries received assistance under PMAY-U, State/UT and district-wise;
- the data on the applications received, approved, rejected and still pending under the PMAY-U, State/UT and district-wise ;
- whether the original target for the construction of houses by the end of 2024 has been achieved under PMAY-U and if so, the details thereof; and
- the number of houses actually delivered to the beneficiaries by the same date?

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

- to (e) '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/Union Territories (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 eligible beneficiaries/families including Scheduled Caste (SC) beneficiaries in the country.

PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme and Government of India has not fixed any target for construction of houses. States/ UTs assessed a requirement of 112.24 lakhs houses in the year 2017. However, demand of housing being dynamic in nature, additional urban households who became eligible during implementation of the scheme, were also covered under PMAY-U.

Based on the demand for housing in the urban areas, 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) in phased manner.

The timeline for completion of projects varies from State to State and generally it takes 12-36 months in different verticals of the scheme and as per DPRs of respective projects. The completion timeline for houses depends on various factors like availability of encumbrance free land, statutory compliances for start of construction, arrangement of funds by beneficiaries etc. States/UTs have been advised to expedite the construction of sanctioned houses so that all houses are completed within the stipulated timeline. The scheme period has

been extended upto 31.12.2025 to complete all the sanctioned houses. As on 03.02.2025, 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U; out of which 112.46 lakh houses were grounded for construction and 90.36 lakh houses were completed.

District-wise details of total number of houses sanctioned with the corresponding number for Scheduled Castes (SC) beneficiaries, total Central assistance sanctioned and released along with the corresponding amount for SC beneficiaries, total number of houses grounded and completed as on 31.12.2024 under PMAY-U are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/PHQ/LSUQ-1474-13022025-district-wise.pdf>

अंतर-राज्यीय पारिषण प्रणाली

1475. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जलविद्युत प्रशुल्क को कम करने के लिए कौन-कौन से विशिष्ट प्रशुल्क संशोधन उपाय शुरू किए गए हैं;

(ख) जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं और पम्प भंडारण परियोजनाओं के लिए अंतर-राज्यीय पारिषण प्रणाली शुल्क माफी कब तक प्रभावी रहने की संभावना है; और

(ग) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के रूप में घोषित किए जाने के बाद बड़ी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं को कौन-कौन से विशिष्ट लाभ प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ग) भारत सरकार ने जलविद्युत को आकर्षक बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपायों को मंजूरी दी है:

- 1) बाढ़ नियंत्रण/भंडारण जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए बजटीय सहायता।
- 2) जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए सक्षम अवसंरचना अर्थात् (i) सड़कों/पुलों (ii) रेलवे साइडिंग (iii) पूलिंग सब-स्टेशन का उन्नयन सहित पूलिंग पॉइंट तक पारेषण प्रणाली (iv) संचार अवसंरचना एवं (v) रोपवे की लागत की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए बजटीय सहायता।
- 3) जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं और पंप स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं से विद्युत पारेषण हेतु अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) प्रभार की छूट।
- 4) विद्युत मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन, दिनांकित 08.03.2019 के माध्यम से विकासकर्ताओं को (i) परियोजना अवधि को 40 वर्ष तक बढ़ाने के बाद टैरिफ की बैक लोडिंग, (ii) ऋण चुकौती अवधि को 18 वर्ष तक बढ़ाए जाने एवं (iii) 2% की दर से टैरिफ में वृद्धि करके टैरिफ निर्धारित करने की सुविधा प्रदान की है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने बड़ी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं को निम्नलिखित लाभ प्रदान किए हैं:

- 1) गैर-सौर नवीकरणीय क्रय दायित्व (आरपीओ) के भीतर एक अलग इकाई के रूप में जलविद्युत क्रय दायित्व (एचपीओ)।
- 2) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की राज्य सरकारों को राज्य संस्थाओं एवं केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बीच संयुक्त उद्यम भागीदारी के माध्यम से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए उनकी इक्विटी भागीदारी के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता।

(ख) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (अंतर-राज्यिक पारेषण प्रभारों तथा हानियों की हिस्सेदारी) (प्रथम संशोधन) विनियम, 2023 के अनुसार, वे जलविद्युत परियोजनाएं जहां (क) पीपीए दिनांक 01.12.2022 को या उसके बाद लेकिन दिनांक 30.06.2025 को या उससे पहले हस्ताक्षरित किए गए हों तथा (ख) निर्माण कार्य दिनांक 30.06.2025 को या उससे पहले अवार्ड किया गया है, पर विद्युत के पारेषण पर कोई आईएसटीएस प्रभार नहीं लगाया जाएगा। तदुपरांत, वे जलविद्युत

परियोजनाएं जहां दिनांक 30.06.2025 के बाद निर्माण कार्य अवार्ड किया गया है एवं पीपीए हस्ताक्षरित किया गया है, उन पर निम्नलिखित ट्रैजेक्टरी के अनुसार आईएसटीएस प्रभार लगाया जाएगा:

क्रम सं.	पीपीए हस्ताक्षरित होने एवं निर्माण कार्य अवार्ड किए जाने की तारीख	आईएसटीएस प्रभार
1.	दिनांक 01.07.2025 से 30.06.2026 तक	प्रयोज्य आईएसटीएस प्रभार का 25%
2.	दिनांक 01.07.2026 से 30.06.2027 तक	प्रयोज्य आईएसटीएस प्रभार का 50%
3.	दिनांक 01.07.2027 से 30.06.2028 तक	प्रयोज्य आईएसटीएस प्रभार का 75%
4.	दिनांक 01.07.2028 से	प्रयोज्य आईएसटीएस प्रभार का 100%

यह छूट इन परियोजनाओं के शुरू होने की तारीख से 18 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दी गई है। पंप स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं के लिए, विद्युत मंत्रालय के आदेश संख्या- 12/07/2023-आरसीएम, दिनांकित 29.05.2023 के साथ पठित केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (अंतर-राज्यिक पारेषण प्रभारों तथा हानियों की हिस्सेदारी) (प्रथम संशोधन) विनियम, 2023 के अनुसार वे पंप स्टोरेज परियोजनाएं, जहाँ निर्माण कार्य दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक अवार्ड किया गया है, उन पर विद्युत के पारेषण पर कोई आईएसटीएस प्रभार नहीं लगाया जाएगा। तदुपरांत, वे पंप स्टोरेज परियोजनाएं जहां दिनांक 30.06.2025 के बाद निर्माण कार्य अवार्ड किया गया है, उन पर निम्नलिखित ट्रैजेक्टरी के अनुसार आईएसटीएस प्रभार लगाया जाएगा:

क्रम सं.	निर्माण कार्य अवार्ड किए जाने की तारीख	आईएसटीएस प्रभार
1.	दिनांक 01.07.2025 से 30.06.2026 तक	प्रयोज्य आईएसटीएस प्रभार का 25%
2.	दिनांक 01.07.2026 से 30.06.2027 तक	प्रयोज्य आईएसटीएस प्रभार का 50%
3.	दिनांक 01.07.2027 से 30.06.2028 तक	प्रयोज्य आईएसटीएस प्रभार का 75%
4.	दिनांक 01.07.2028 से	प्रयोज्य आईएसटीएस प्रभार का 100%

यह छूट इन परियोजनाओं के शुरू होने की तारीख से 25 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दी गई है।

OPERATION OF FLIGHTS FROM THANJAVUR AIRPORT

1476. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

the details of the airlines granted permission under the UDAN scheme to operate from Thanjavur airport along with the list of routes identified for the said airlines?

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

Thanjavur (Tanjore) Airport, owned by the Indian Air Force was identified for the operation of RCS flights in the 2nd round of bidding under the UDAN scheme.

Under the UDAN 4.2 round of bidding, the routes connecting Thanjavur (Tanjore) to Bangalore and Chennai have been awarded to Air Taxi for the operation of RCS flights.

EXEMPTING FARMERS ON NH TOLLS

1477. DR. K SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) the steps taken to exempt farmers carrying farm produce to destinations from paying tolls on National Highways (NHs);

(b) whether the Government is taking any steps to ensure that the quality of roads providing rural connectivity is of the highest quality, providing seamless all-weather connectivity, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any uniform standards are available with respect to construction and maintenance of roads in the country including State highways and rural roads, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which the roads are equipped for disaster management and quick response, especially those connecting rural areas; and

(e) the steps taken to develop border roads in the country?

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

(a) As per the provisions of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, no fee shall be levied for the use of the section of national highway by tractors and animal drawn vehicle, provided that three wheelers, tractors and animal-drawn vehicles shall not be allowed to use the section of national highway where a service road or alternative road is available in lieu of the said National Highway.

(b) and (c) For Rural roads, as per the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Guidelines, ensuring the quality of the road works is responsibility of the respective State Governments which are implementing the Programme. There is a three-tiered Quality Control mechanism for ensuring construction of quality road works and durability of road assets under PMGSY.

The construction and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is done in accordance with the standards and specifications specified by the Government and Indian Road Congress (IRC). All efforts are made to ensure that the NH are constructed as per quality standards.

Further, to ensure the construction quality, the supervision consultants are appointed on project specific basis for day-to-day supervision of the works at site. Deficiencies, if any, observed during such examination / supervision are

brought to the notice of the contractor/ concessionaire for taking up necessary corrective measures at their own cost.

Additionally, the Contractor/Concessionaire is made responsible for defect liability/maintenance of project for a period of 5 to 15 years depending on mode of execution of project.

(d) Adequate safety features are provisioned in the design of roads and structures under National Highways.

Further, Emergency Response Teams, equipped with adequate manpower and machinery, are deployed at National Highways. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has made the provision of emergency services like Ambulance, patrolling vehicle and crane on 24x7 basis at fee plaza. The helpline number 1033, set up by the NHAI is designed to address various issues including concerns about emergency services. The helpline operates 24x7 and is managed to ensure prompt responses.

(e) National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) was established to fast pace construction of National Highways and other infrastructure in the North Eastern Region and Strategic areas of the country which share international boundaries. The road projects are aligned with the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, for comprehensive connectivity and are executed through the implementing agencies such as Border Road Organisation (BRO), NHIDCL and respective State PWDs in border areas.

PM GATI SHAKTI IN GUJARAT

1478. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the PM-Gati Shakti scheme in the State of Gujarat, district-wise; and
- (b) the major initiatives taken by the Government to expedite implementation of the PM-Gati Shakti scheme in the State?

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

(a) and (b) All the National Highways (NHs) development projects in the country including the projects in the state of Gujarat are planned in line with Pradhan Mantri (PM) Gati Shakti - National Master Plan (NMP) Principles.

Government has taken significant initiatives for use of the PM GatiShakti NMP portal for planning and development of National Highway (NH) projects in the country including the state of Gujarat, which are summarized as under:

- (i) Geographical Information System (GIS) based NH network and other infrastructure components have been uploaded on the portal;
- (ii) API integration of NMP portal with Project Monitoring Portals of the Project Monitoring Information System (PMIS) and Data Lake has been completed;

- (iii) DPR preparation using the NMP portal has been made mandatory irrespective of the size of the NH project.
- (iv) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed for preparation of DPRs for NH development projects using multiple tools available on NMP portal for project planning, alignment optimization and validation based on Area Development approach.
- (v) More than 1,000 login credentials have been created for providing access of the NMP Portal to the officers of the project executing agencies such as National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highways Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), Border Roads Organization (BRO) and State Government Officers dealing with NH projects.
- (vi) Various familiarization workshops as well as Hands-on Workshops for using NMP portal for NH projects have been organized from time to time for the officers of the executing agencies.

STATUS OF PM EBUS SEWA SCHEME

1479. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) the status of the PM eBus Sewa Scheme along with the total number of electric buses deployed under the said scheme since its inception, state and year-wise;

- (b) the details of funds disbursed under the said scheme, State and year-wise; and
- (c) the number of electric buses deployed under the said scheme in Telangana, particularly in Hyderabad?

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

- (a) 7293 electric buses approved for cities across 14 States and 4 Union Territories. An amount of ₹983.75 crore has been sanctioned for the development of power and civil depot infrastructure, out of which ₹563.34 crore has been sanctioned for power infrastructure in 66 cities and ₹420.40 crore for civil depot infrastructure in 64 cities. Deployment of electric buses is dependent upon readiness of associated depot infrastructure and fulfilment of the conditions precedent mentioned in PM-eBus Sewa Tender.
- (b) ₹437.50 crore has been disbursed for the development of power and civil infrastructure in 7 States and 1 Union Territory in Financial Year 2024-25 (details are enclosed in the enclosed **Statement**).
- (c) As per the Scheme guidelines, 2 cities of Telangana namely, Warangal and Nizamabad are eligible for 100 and 50 e-buses respectively. However, these cities have not participated under the Scheme. Cities having population more than 40 Lakhs as per census 2011 including Hyderabad are not eligible under the scheme.

STATEMENT

The details of ₹437.50 crore disbursed for the development of power and civil infrastructure in 7 States and 1 Union Territory in Financial Year 2024-25

Sr. No	State/UT	1st Tranche released (Rupees in Crore)	Year
1	Bihar	87.55	Financial Year 2024-25
2	Gujarat	9.06	
3	Chandigarh	11.87	
4	Assam	6.47	
5	Chhattisgarh	30.18	
6	Maharashtra	200.18	
7	Odisha	47.72	
8	Rajasthan	44.46	
	Total	Rs. 437.50	

LAPSES FROM AIRLINES ON FLAWED PILOT PAIRING

1480. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government/DGCA has noticed instances of lapses from various airlines on flawed pilot pairing;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, airline-wise;

- (c) the details of action taken so far to control/check such instances; and
- (d) whether the Government/DGCA has any mechanism to check such instances 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 (d): During the last five years one incident has been noticed by DGCA on flawed pilot pairing. Details are as follows;;
- (b) M/s Air India has reported a serious scheduling incident vide email dated 10.07.2024 regarding the non-line released trainee first officer paired with a non-trainer line captain pilot to operate AI 921 dated 09.07.2024 on Bombay to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Airport flight.;
- (c) DGCA has imposed fines on M/s Air India for flawed pilot pairing. Details are as follows;;
1. DGCA imposed the penalty of Rupees Six Lakhs on the Director Operations, M/s Air India on 23.08.2024.;
 2. DGCA imposed the penalty of Rupees Three Lakhs on the Director training, M/s Air India. Additionally, a six-month suspension order was issued to the Director training, M/s Air India on 23.08.2024.;
 3. DGCA imposed the penalty of Rupees Ninety Lakhs on the Accountable manager, M/s Air India on 23.08.2024.;

DGCA already has a system of annual surveillance program (ASP) which includes en-route surveillance/ Regulatory audits/ Spots checks/ unplanned inspection/Night Surveillance checks/ Quality assessment checks/ cross regional checks/ Main base inspections, etc. to ensure continuing organizational, as well as individual professional competency of license/ rating/ certificate/ approvals.;

Annual surveillance program is risk based oversight surveillance plan, prepared by determining the types of inspections necessary, number of enforcement action taken and the frequency of those inspections.;

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE STRUCTURES UNDER JSA:CTR

1481. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the specific strategies implemented/being implemented by the Government to ensure effective inter-sectoral convergence among Ministries for constructing artificial recharge structures under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch The Rain (JSA:CTR) initiative;

(b) the manner in which the Government is planning to engage local communities in implementing the said initiative to promote sustainable water management practices and ensure long-term maintenance of recharge structures;

(c) the measures undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of artificial recharge structures in improving

groundwater levels along with the way in which these findings are integrated into future planning;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to train local authorities and stakeholders for effective implementation and awareness generation under the campaign; and

(e) the details of specific provisions for leveraging technology such as GIS mapping and IoT-based monitoring to enhance the impact of artificial recharge structures?

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 States/UTs through technical and financial assistance including creation of artificial recharge structures. The Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign is a nationwide initiative implemented annually from March to November, focusing on water conservation, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. The campaign emphasizes convergent financing and active community participation to ensure maximum impact. To achieve effective inter-sectoral convergence among Ministries for constructing artificial recharge structures, the Government has implemented a multi-pronged strategy that leverages collaboration, resource optimization and institutional coordination. A key component of this strategy is convergent resource mobilization, where funds from multiple flagship schemes are pooled to enhance synergy and maximize impact. These schemes include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop (a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana – PMKSY) and the 15th Finance Commission Grants, among others. This ensures that financial and technical resources from various ministries are effectively utilized for water conservation efforts.

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 - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Philanthropy, individual donors, crowdfunding etc for people's participation, ownership and sustainability. 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.

To institutionalize coordination, Central Ministries Nodal Officers (CMNOs) have been nominated in each partner Ministry/Department to facilitate sustained inter-ministerial collaboration. Regular high-level meetings are convened to align priorities and enhance convergence. These include Secretary-level and meetings chaired by the Additional Secretary and Mission Director, National Water Mission, to monitor implementation progress and ensure structured engagement across ministries. Additionally, the Government has encouraged Ministries to mainstream water conservation efforts within their respective programmes, ensuring that water security remains a cross-sectoral priority. Best practices and successful models from different sectors are shared to promote cross-learning and innovation in the implementation of artificial recharge structures. This whole-of-government approach ensures that JSA: CTR delivers sustainable and impactful water management solutions, reinforcing the nation's commitment to groundwater recharge and long-term water security.

Apart from above, Technical officers from Central Ground Water Board (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.

(c) The Government has undertaken several measures to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of water conservation structures including artificial recharge structures under JSA: CTR campaign in improving groundwater levels. Central Teams are deputed to conduct field visits to districts for direct interaction with local authorities on the implementation of the JSA: CTR campaign. These teams comprise Central Nodal Officers of the rank of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary/Director/Deputy Secretary and Technical Officers from key water-related organizations such as the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). The field visits facilitate on-ground assessments of water conservation activities, including artificial recharge structures and also provide technical assistance.

To ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the campaign, a JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) has been developed as a central platform for data collection and analysis. The portal enables regular tracking of water conservation efforts including artificial recharge structures. The insights obtained from field visits and data monitoring through the JSA: CTR portal are crucial in refining strategies for future water conservation efforts. Similarly, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari Dashboard, a digital platform is provided to stakeholders to onboard each constructed recharge structure with photograph, geo tag and other details. To strengthen monitoring, Nodal Officers from the (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC), in collaboration with

District Nodal Officers, oversee implementation, ensuring timely updates and verification of data. These Nodal Officers have been entrusted with the task of test checking 1% recharge structures to ensure the data authenticity and also for capacity building/training of the concerned Districts/ Corporations/ Nodal Officers. A dedicated cell is established in the National Water Mission for supporting and monitoring the activities of field officers of CWC/CGWB and Districts/Corporations. CWC and CGWB are entrusted to provide technical assistance for creation/renovation of artificial recharge structures.

Additionally, the dynamic groundwater resources of India undergo annual assessment through a collaborative effort involving State Governments and CGWB. These periodic assessments provide critical insights into groundwater replenishment, utilization trends and overall availability, aiding in informed decision-making for water resource management. District and State-level review mechanisms, along with capacity-building initiatives, ensure continuous monitoring and long-term sustainability. The Ground Water Resources Assessment by CGWB 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. 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.

(d) Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) all the States/UTs have been requested to set up Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) in all the districts of the country. JSKs have been established in 705 districts across the country. As knowledge centers, JSKs disseminate information on critical topics such as water conservation methods, water use efficiency, groundwater policies, efficient irrigation techniques, water quality and greywater management. They also serve as technical guidance centers, offering advice and support to local communities on these matters. Apart from above, from 2019 to date, 1,69,699 training programmes/kisan melas have been organised under JSA: CTR campaign. Additionally, NWM collaborated with concerned Ministries for broadcast of 'Just Junior' series on television, promotion of 'Mission LiFE', etc. NWM has also conducted 58 Water Talks, 46 Dialogues with Districts Magistrates and various other workshops/seminars to spread awareness among public. Ministry of Jal Shakti collaborated with Ministry of Railways for vinyl wrapping of two of our nation's most iconic trains i.e. the Himsagar Express and the Kamakhya Express. These trains carried a vital message of water conservation, awareness, and community engagement.

Also, the Information Education Communication activities are undertaken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti to disseminate the message of water conservation among the people. The social media team of the Department regularly creates informative posts regarding the water conservation and highlights the programmes/schemes of the Ministry on social media handles of the

Department. Further, press release on important events of Ministry is also shared regularly with Press Information Bureau (PIB).

(e) Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign, implemented by the National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, technology is being leveraged to enhance the impact of artificial recharge structures. One of the key interventions under JSA: CTR is the enumeration, geo-tagging and inventorization of water bodies to facilitate the preparation of scientific water conservation plans. District Magistrates and Collectors have been requested to enumerate water bodies using old revenue records, remote sensing data from the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping technology to mark boundaries, geo-tag structures and integrate data from the National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC) and State Water Resources Information Systems. This approach enables the development of data-driven scientific conservation plans. As per the JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in), 619 districts have already prepared such plans. Additionally, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has implemented the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) programme under the Ground Water Management and Regulation scheme, utilizing GIS technology to map approximately 25 lakh square km of aquifers. These maps provide hydrogeological insights essential for groundwater recharge and sustainable water management.

ARSENIC LEVEL IN GROUNDWATER IN ASSAM**1482. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that arsenic levels over 0.01 mg/l have been found in 19 districts of Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made/being made by the Government to implement effective mitigation and remediation measures;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any health impact assessments to evaluate the consequences of arsenic exposure in affected areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to raise public awareness about the dangers of arsenic exposure and promote safe drinking water practices; and
- (e) the details of long-term strategies that are being considered to prevent future arsenic contamination in groundwater sources in Assam?

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

- (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. As per the latest data of pre-monsoon, 2024 generated by CGWB, occurrence of Arsenic in ground water in excess of the prescribed limits has been reported in isolated pockets of 9 districts in Assam

viz. Barpeta, Goalpara, Golaghat, Karbi-anglong, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nalbari and Karimganj.

Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, including the quality aspect is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments, including Assam, through technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are given below :-

- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports and also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures. To further accelerate the dissemination of knowledge on ground water quality, CGWB has initiated the practice of issuing half-yearly ground water quality Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts so that immediate action can be initiated in the reported areas.
- Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances such as Arsenic in ground water. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments, including PHE Department, Assam, towards the same.

- CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources the main components of which are developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India to be enforced by the SPCBs / PCCs through consent mechanism; Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries; Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) by Grossly Polluting Industries for getting real time information on the effluent quality etc.
 - Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality and on regular and long term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
 - Awareness generation programs/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.
- (c) Use of Ground Water for drinking purpose having Arsenic beyond the permissible limits over a prolonged period of time is known to cause several adverse health effects. As per the information provided by M/o Health and

Family Welfare, Arsenic exposure can cause skin lesions, cancer, cardiovascular diseases and developmental issues in children.

(d) Several measures have been initiated by the Union Government to raise public awareness regarding dangers of Arsenic exposure. Firstly, technical guidelines for “Detection, Prevention and Management of Arsenicosis in India” have been prepared by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and shared with the affected States for use by the health authorities and programme managers. These are also to be used for training of field functionaries such as medical officers, paramedical workers, etc. The guidelines are available on the websites of Directorate General of Health Services and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

In order to create awareness of disease symptoms and prevention of Arsenicosis, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also shared Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material with the affected States.

Further, CGWB conducts Public Interaction Programmes (PIPs) at the grassroots level for dissemination of outputs of scientific studies being carried out by CGWB and to raise public awareness about ground water related issues including the issues of contamination by toxic elements like Arsenic. So far CGWB has organised 1518 such programs across the country.

In order to take the awareness on drinking water quality to the grassroots, under Jal Jeevan Mission, the “Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Framework” was devised and disseminated to states in October 2021. To facilitate implementation of the above said Framework, more than 2000 water

quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs).

(e) Arsenic contamination of ground water is known to be mainly geo-genic in nature, that is, the contamination occurs through leaching of Arsenic bearing compounds into ground water through rock and soil matrix under conducive conditions. The best long term remedy for the issue is considered to be regular quality testing to identify contaminated sources, tapping Arsenic safe aquifers and switching over to alternative sources for drinking, especially surface water sources etc. In this direction, JJM- Har Ghar Jal marks an important milestone. As a result of cumulative efforts under JJM, it is reported that from August 2019 to January 2025 the number of Arsenic affected habitations in the country have declined from 14,020 to 314. These remaining habitations have also been provided clean, and safe drinking water through Community Water Purifier Plants (CWPPs). As per JJM portal, in Assam, 81% of village households have been covered under the Scheme and as reported, there are no Arsenic affected habitations left.

IMPACT OF AMRUT ON IMPROVING URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

1483. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the impact of the AMRUT scheme on improving urban infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage and green spaces;
- (b) the number of urban households benefitted under the said scheme in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address gaps in infrastructure development;
- (d) the number of urban households provided with tap water connections under the said scheme;
- (e) the improvements made in sewerage networks in the urban areas across the country;
- (f) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sustainable management of water resources in AMRUT cities;
- (g) the monitoring mechanisms in place to track the progress of projects under the AMRUT scheme;
- (h) the findings of any recent evaluations of the scheme; and
- (i) the corrective measures undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to address delays and inefficiencies?

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

(a) to (f) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) across the country. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply;

sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport. As reported by the State/Union Territories (UTs), against the approved plan size of ₹77,640 crore, 6,010 projects worth ₹83,574 crore have been taken up, of this works worth ₹79,046 crore have been physically completed.

Under AMRUT Mission in convergence with the States, 189 lakh water tap connections (new/ serviced) have been provided against the target of 139 lakh; 149 lakh sewer connections (new/ serviced) (including households covered through Faecal Sludge and Septage Management-FSSM) provided against the target of 145 lakh; Sewer network of 19,598 kilometers and water supply network of 64,463 kilometers have been constructed; 4,447 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) Sewerage Treatment Capacity (STP) and 4,695 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) Water Treatment Capacity (WTP) have been developed; 1,413 km length of drains have been constructed resulting in eliminating 3,678 numbers of water logging points; 5,077 acres of Green space, 430 km pedestrian/ walkway and 43 km of cycle track have been developed. State-wise tap and sewer connections provided (including Tamil Nadu) under AMRUT and in convergence is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(g) to (i) AMRUT guidelines have provisions for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPS) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise the implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary,

Urban Development and Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States/ UTs, there is a provision of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Funds are released to the States/ UTs upon satisfactory compliance of IRMA reports. Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of AMRUT, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/ UTs and ULBs. There is a dedicated AMRUT online portal for tracking the progress and project-wise outcomes of provisions of water tap connections provided by the States/ UTs.

NITI Aayog had conducted a review in June 2020 on the evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Urban Transformation Sector, including AMRUT. The study assessed key parameters such as coverage, incorporation of universal design, gender mainstreaming, pro-poor design, migration, and beneficiary targeting. The performance under the scheme was reported Satisfactory as it aims to improve the quality of life of all including the poor and disadvantaged.

STATEMENT**STATE-WISE PROGRESS OF TAP CONNECTIONS**

S.N o.	Name of States/UTs	Target Household as per SAAP	Under AMRUT and Convergence		
			New Tap connections provided	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Total
1	AandN Islands	2,705	7,198	-	7,198
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,28,997	3,52,969	67,610	4,20,579
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,785	4,312	-	4,312
4	Assam	1,08,447	72,497	-	72,497
5	Bihar	8,24,823	7,04,788	-	7,04,788
6	Chandigarh	24,731	20,000	1,56,434	1,76,434
7	Chhattisgarh	3,70,151	3,09,871	-	3,09,871
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,895	22,459	-	22,459
	Daman and Diu	7,528	7,000	-	7,000
9	Delhi	1,82,196	27,52,255	-	27,52,255
10	Goa	400	2099	-	2,099
11	Gujarat	1,54,495	6,40,667	14,53,582	20,94,249

S.N o.	Name of States/UTs	Target Household as per SAAP	Under AMRUT and Convergence		
			New Tap connections provided	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Total
12	Haryana	2,73,670	3,62,888	-	3,62,888
13	Himachal Pradesh	13,003	17,773	8,903	26,676
14	Jammu and Kashmir*	1,07,674	170	77,000	77,170
15	Jharkhand	3,61,170	2,99,296	-	2,99,296
16	Karnataka	12,89,119	9,20,304	-	9,20,304
17	Kerala	1,53,387	1,94,070	4,62,582	6,56,652
18	Ladakh		1,620	-	1,620
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	10,09,765	6,07,779	8,32,873	14,40,652
21	Maharashtra	19,83,405	11,73,032	37	11,73,069
22	Manipur	33,867	28,947	-	28,947
23	Meghalaya	7,170	15,143	-	15,143
24	Mizoram	12,127	56,535	-	56,535
25	Nagaland	32,881	4,265	1,250	5,515

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Target Household as per SAAP	Under AMRUT and Convergence		
			New Tap connections provided	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Total
26	Odisha	2,91,204	5,18,395	-	5,18,395
27	Puducherry	7,607	5,250	-	5,250
28	Punjab	4,59,365	2,53,589	-	2,53,589
29	Rajasthan	6,66,761	4,45,361	-	4,45,361
30	Sikkim	4,754	3,300	607	3,907
31	Tamil Nadu	16,15,641	16,06,924	-	16,06,924
32	Telangana	9,01,031	2,57,237	2,96,967	5,54,204
33	Tripura	20,130	38,620	-	38,620
34	Uttar Pradesh	7,02,907	9,29,493	-	9,29,493
35	Uttarakhand	56,347	79,538	-	79,538
36	West Bengal	14,61,620	16,50,127	11,33,551	27,83,678
	Total	1,38,76,758	1,43,65,771	44,91,396	1,88,57,167

**STATE-WISE PROGRESS OF COVERAGE THROUGH SEWERAGE/
SEPTAGE**

S.N o	Name of States/UTs	Target as per SAAP	AMRUT and Convergence			
			New Sewer connectio ns provided	No. of HH covered under Septage Manageme nt	HH benefitted from rehabilitati on projects	Sewer connections and HH covered under septage managemen t
1	AandN Islands	13,525			-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,30,580	1,01,116	2,98,800	-	3,99,916
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11,898		16,000	-	16,000
4	Assam	-			-	-
5	Bihar	1,76,748			-	-
6	Chandigarh	-	20,000		1,56,434	1,76,434
7	Chhattisgarh	6,42,976	43,118	3,22,099	-	3,65,217
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	6,211	19,253	-	25,464

S.No	Name of States/UTs	Target as per SAAP	AMRUT and Convergence			
			New Sewer connections provided	No. of HH covered under Septage Management	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Sewer connections and HH covered under septage management
	Daman and Diu	8,856	4,134		-	4,134
9	Delhi	1,65,633	21,55,226		-	21,55,226
10	Goa	3,521	1982		-	1,982
11	Gujarat	23,17,426	5,25,576		25,59,150	30,84,726
12	Haryana	2,64,923	3,85,076		-	3,85,076
13	Himachal Pradesh	23,006	25,450	1,760	11,710	38,920
14	Jammu and Kashmir*	2,65,802	67,650	2,64,642	-	3,32,292
15	Jharkhand	4,58,774	13,000	20,000	-	33,000
16	Karnataka	14,34,839	7,08,638		-	7,08,638
17	Kerala	2,18,023	3,046	3,73,572	3,358	3,79,976

S.N o	Name of States/UTs	Target as per SAAP	AMRUT and Convergence			
			New Sewer connectio ns provided	No. of HH covered under Septage Manageme nt	HH benefitted from rehabilitati on projects	Sewer connections and HH covered under septage managemen t
18	Ladakh			1,620	-	1,620
19	Lakshadweep	-			-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	8,52,690	4,02,139		-	4,02,139
21	Maharashtra	11,39,054	4,44,936		30	4,44,966
22	Manipur	57,764	4,000		-	4,000
23	Meghalaya	31,025		31,000	-	31,000
24	Mizoram	30,317			-	-
25	Nagaland	32,881		30,520	-	30,520
26	Odisha	2,17,489	1,36,401	2,77,776	-	4,14,177
27	Puducherry	68,463	13,650	2,304	-	15,954
28	Punjab	2,69,064	1,21,218		-	1,21,218
29	Rajasthan	11,28,812	5,97,318	10,180	7,550	6,15,048

S.N o	Name of States/UTs	Target as per SAAP	AMRUT and Convergence			
			New Sewer connectio ns provided	No. of HH covered under Septage Manageme nt	HH benefitted from rehabilitati on projects	Sewer connections and HH covered under septage managemen t
30	Sikkim	9,509	17,400		-	17,400
31	Tamil Nadu	27,04,442	25,20,304		-	25,20,304
32	Telangana	7,24,967	87,570		-	87,570
33	Tripura	40,260	600		-	600
34	Uttar Pradesh	5,37,517	8,89,268	9,73,600	-	18,62,868
35	Uttarakhand	1,07,059	56,914	18,000	-	74,914
36	West Bengal	4,06,006	1,84,215		-	1,84,215
	Total	1,44,93,849	95,36,156	26,61,126	27,38,232	1,49,35,514

*Targets of Jammu and Kashmir includes targets of Ladakh.

MSME SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU**1484.SHRI D. M.KATHIR ANAND:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a keen note of the issues and problems pertaining to the MSME sector in Tamil Nadu especially in Vellore Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has any plans to provide adequate financial support and technology and trade support to various MSMEs including leather and textile sector in the said Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India has taken a number of steps to address the challenges and issues pertaining to MSME sector in the country, including Vellore Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Tamil Nadu. Some of these steps are as under:

- I. New revised criteria for defining MSMEs adopted in 2020.
- II. Udyam Registration for MSMEs, for Ease of Doing Business w.e.f. 01.07.2020.
- III. Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs w.e.f. 2.7.2021.
- IV. Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.

- V. Launch of Udyam Assist platform on 11.01.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Landing.
- VI. Operationalisation of Self Reliant India Fund for equity infusion into MSMEs.
- VII. Rs. 5 lakh crore Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, for businesses, including MSMEs. The scheme was operational till 31.03.2023. As per a research report dated 23.01.2023 of the State Bank of India on Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts, of which about 98.3% of the accounts were in the Micro and Small Enterprises categories, were saved from slipping into non-performing asset classification.

Union Budget 2024-25 announced various measure like Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in the Manufacturing Sector, New assessment model for MSME credit, Credit Support to MSMEs during Stress Period and Mudra Loans limit enhancement from Rs. 10 lakh to 20 lakh.

For uninterrupted flow of credit and financial support to the MSME sectors, including leather and textile sector, a series of measures have been undertaken, which inter-alia include schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme for setting up of new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector by providing Margin Money subsidy on the Bank loan, Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme with a provision of 25% subsidy to SC/ST MSEs on institutional finance for procurement of Plant and Machinery / Equipment,

Credit Guarantee Scheme for collateral free loans for Micro and Small Enterprises, collateral free loans upto Rs 20 Lakh for Informal Micro Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma Yojana, Mudra Loan, etc.

MSME Champions Scheme has been formulated with an end objective to modernize the processes, reduce wastages, sharpen business competitiveness of enterprises, and facilitate their National and Global reach and excellence. Further, 18 Tool Rooms and Technical Institutions (Technology Centres) under the Ministry are imparting skilling and assisting MSMEs.

OUTER RING ROAD PROJECT AROUND ANANTAPUR

1485. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the current status of the Outer Ring Road project around Anantapur, including its scope and the stages of development;
- (b) the total funds allocated for the project and the amount spent so far;
- (c) the expected timeline for completion of the Outer Ring Road and its expected benefits for traffic management and connectivity;
- (d) whether there have been any delays or challenges in the execution of this project and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken to expedite the completion of the Outer Ring Road around Anantapur?

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

(a) As of now, no such proposal is under consideration by the Government or has been received from the State Government.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

ETHANOL BLENDED FUEL

1486. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has a plan to push for higher ethanol blended fuel, assuming that it is greener and economically better for our country and if so, the details thereof along with scientific data; and

(b) whether the Government has noticed the fact that the process of ethanol production is quite polluting and growing sugarcane to produce ethanol wastes scarce cropland and even scarcer water 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) The National Policy on Biofuels- 2018, amended in 2022, *inter-alia* advanced the target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol to Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025-26 from 2030 thereby accelerating adoption of ethanol blending in petrol. The “Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India 2020-25” has estimated that a

successful E20 (20% ethanol blending in petrol) programme can save the country about 4 billion US Dollar (USD) per annum. The Roadmap had also estimated reduction of carbon monoxide emission of about 50% in two wheelers and 30% in four wheelers through using E20 compare to E0 (neat petrol). Hydrocarbon emissions are estimated to reduce by 20% in both two wheelers and passenger cars.

(b) The National Policy on Biofuels promotes and encourages use of feedstocks such as corn, cassava, rotten potatoes, damaged food grains like broken rice, food grains unfit for human consumption, maize, sugarcane juice and molasses, agriculture residues (Rice straw, cotton stalk, corn cobs, sawdust, bagasse etc.). The extent of utilization of individual feedstock for ethanol production varies annually, influenced by factors such as availability, costs, economic feasibility, market demand, and policy incentives. The Government is encouraging farmers to diversify from water intensive crops like rice, sugarcane, etc. to more sustainable crops like maize for ethanol production. The “Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India 2020-25” has also noted that technological advancements have made it possible for molasses-based distilleries with incineration boilers and grain-based distilleries to become zero liquid discharge (ZLD) units, resulting in negligible pollution.

प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना

1487. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा :

श्री दुलू महतो :

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे :

श्री मनीष जायसवाल :

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना के उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य क्या हैं और उक्त योजना से झारखंड और महाराष्ट्र के जनजातीय गांवों के विकास को जिला-वार किस प्रकार योगदान मिलने की संभावना है;

(ख) झारखंड में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत चिह्नित गांवों की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त गांवों के लिए किन विशिष्ट अवसंरचना सुधारों का लक्ष्य रखा गया है;

(घ) उक्त योजना के माध्यम से जनजातीय समुदाय के लिए किस प्रकार सामाजिक और वित्तीय सुधार सुनिश्चित होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) उक्त योजना के माध्यम से उक्त समुदाय की जीवनशैली में क्या परिवर्तन होने की संभावना है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क) से (ग) सरकार द्वारा अभिसरण दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से विकास गतिविधियां शुरू करने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 50% जनजातीय आबादी और 500 अनुसूचित जनजातियों वाले पात्र गांवों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए 'प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएएजीवाई)' का शुभारंभ किया गया। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा योजना के अंतर्गत प्रति गांव 20.38 लाख रुपये (36,428 गांवों के लिए 7276 करोड़ रुपये) की राशि निर्धारित की गई थी और राज्यों को क्षेत्रीय केंद्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध केंद्रीय एसटीसी (अनुसूचित जनजाति घटक) और राज्य टीएसपी (जनजातीय उप-योजना) निधियों के अभिसरण के साथ ग्राम विकास योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता थी। वीडिपी में, प्रत्येक चयनित गांव में अंत्योदय मिशन के माध्यम से सड़क संपर्क, दूरसंचार संपर्क (मोबाइल/इंटरनेट), स्कूल, आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र, स्वास्थ्य उप-केंद्र, पेयजल और बिजली जैसी चिह्नित बुनियादी सुविधाओं से संबंधित अंतरों को दूर करने का लक्ष्य है। आज की तारीख तक महाराष्ट्र और झारखंड राज्य सहित देश भर में 17,656 वीडिपी को मंजूरी दी गई है और आज तक

जारी की गई कुल निधियां 2363.48 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की हैं। आज तक (आज की तारीख तक) झारखंड में 641 वीडपी को अनुमोदन दिया गया है और 134.47 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है। झारखंड के 23 जिलों के अंतर्गत 3891 चिन्हित कुल गांवों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) : पीएमएएजीवाई योजनाओं का उद्देश्य योजना के तहत उपलब्ध निधियों के अभिसरण के माध्यम से भारत सरकार और राज्य की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत निधियों का उपयोग करके जनजातीय समुदाय का समग्र विकास करना है। प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) की सफलता से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर, धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) शुरू किया गया है, जो पीएमएएजीवाई के तहत कवर किए गए गांवों सहित 63000 से अधिक गांवों को कवर करेगा। डीए-जेजीयूए बुनियादी ढांचे, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, शिक्षा और आजीविका में गंभीर अंतरों को दूर करके जनजातीय क्षेत्रों और समुदायों के व्यापक विकास की परिकल्पना करता है। समन्वित दृष्टिकोण और भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से, मिशन का उद्देश्य समग्र, टिकाऊ (सतत) और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करना है, जिससे जनजातीय समुदायों को संतुष्टि मोड़ में उन्नति करने और फलने-फूलने के लिए सशक्त बनाया जा सके। डीए-जेजीयूए के अंतर्गत झारखंड और महाराष्ट्र के गांवों सहित राज्य-वार कवर किये गये गांव का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

ये गांव अब डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत कवर किये गए हैं, जो संबंधित मंत्रालयों और राज्य विभागों के प्रमुख उपायों के लिए निधियों और संतुष्टि के समर्पित अभिसरण के साथ पीएमएएजीवाई का अधिक संरचित संस्करण है। इसमें संबंधित मंत्रालयों की विशिष्ट योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से बहु-क्षेत्रीय उपायों के लिए समर्पित निधियां प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। डीए-जेजीयूए योजना के शुभारंभ के साथ, पीएमएएजीवाई के तहत पाए गए अंतरालों (अंतरों) को दूर किया जा रहा है।

विवरण-I

झारखंड राज्य के चिन्हित गांवों की संख्या का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	गांवों की संख्या
1.	बोकारो	48
2.	चतरा	12
3.	देवघर	42
4.	धनबाद	73
5.	दुमका	133
6.	गढ़वा	70
7.	गिरिडीह	86
8.	गोड्डा	61
9.	गुमला	474
10.	हजारीबाग	21
11.	जामताड़ा	108
12.	खूंटी	254
13.	लातेहार	177
14.	लोहारदगा	161
15.	पाकुर	224
16.	पलामू	68
17.	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	615
18.	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	266
19.	रामगढ़	49

20.	रांची	442
21.	साहिबगंज	102
22.	सरायकेला-खरसावां	151
23.	सिमडेगा	254
कुल		3891

विवरण-II

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान योजना के तहत राज्यवार गांव

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिले की संख्या	ब्लॉक की संख्या	गांवों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति %
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	18	107	878	1113652	655450	58.86
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	23	84	329	272750	230896	84.65
3	असम	32	147	3161	2779667	2124774	76.44
4	बिहार	24	74	771	1783928	407136	22.82
5	छत्तीसगढ़	32	138	6691	6967289	4909442	70.46
6	गोवा	2	9	25	47144	34105	72.34
7	गुजरात	21	102	4265	7675215	6605912	86.07
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	26	270	170351	117040	68.71
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	112	393	792087	502935	63.49
10	झारखंड	24	231	7139	7044011	4976859	70.65
11	कर्नाटक	28	129	1089	1975186	805566	40.78

12	केरल	4	9	89	1322280	219524	16.60
13	लद्दाख	2	30	143	163981	155238	94.67
14	लक्षद्वीप	1	2	2	9868	9322	94.47
15	मध्य प्रदेश	51	267	11377	13186399	9323125	70.70
16	महाराष्ट्र	32	214	4975	6347798	4694682	73.96
17	मणिपुर	13	57	516	666137	629332	94.47
18	मेघालय	12	53	1437	1183736	1135901	95.96
19	मिजोरम	11	26	383	414444	400652	96.67
20	नागालैंड	16	74	608	956721	915742	95.72
21	ओडिशा	27	234	7667	7042261	4815670	68.38
22	राजस्थान	30	208	6019	7655043	5537444	72.34
23	सिक्किम	6	26	119	123635	72682	58.79
24	तमिलनाडु	16	36	248	489153	303711	62.09
25	तेलंगाना	30	230	924	1691305	1150538	68.03
26	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली और दमन तथा दीव	2	2	76	203454	147290	72.39
27	त्रिपुरा	8	52	392	988452	828393	83.81
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	26	47	517	1183202	311488	26.33
29	उत्तराखंड	7	15	128	209384	88723	42.37
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	21	170	3212	3974631	1707342	42.96
	कुल योग	549	2911	63843	78433164	53816914	68.61

PROMOTION OF ENERGY EFFICIENT BLDC CEILING FAN**1488. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:**

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

- (a) whether in view of rapid urbanization and rising temperatures in the country energy efficient Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) ceiling fan are being promoted to meet country Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and manage Distribution Company (DISCOM) peak loads and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether in view of overall social benefits the Government is considering to introduce new and additional financial incentives, especially for domestic and commercial consumers and mandate the DISCOMS for large-scale replacement of conventional fans and adoption of super-efficient fans in a time-bound manner 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) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory organization under Ministry of Power, has been implementing the Standards and Labelling (S and L) program for ceiling Fan under mandatory regime. The existing program includes sweep size of 600 mm to 1500 mm and covers 4261 models of 492 Brands of ceiling fans. During financial year 2023-24, approximately 79 lakhs 4 and 5-star rated ceiling fans were manufactured, out of which 65 lakhs are Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) fans.

Further, Energy Efficiency Services limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings, under the Ministry of Power has taken initiatives for promotion of energy efficient BLDC fans and about 1.0 lakhs BLDC fans have been sold by EESL across India.

(b) No such incentive is being considered by Ministry of Power.

LOAN BENEFICIARIES UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI VAN DHAN YOJANA

1489. SHRI S.JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries provided loans under the Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) across the country during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total loan amounts disbursed to tribal groups or Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the said yojana in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of any special provisions/incentives/loans provided/being provided by the Government for tribal communities in rural and remote areas along with the manner in which the loan disbursement is structured to ensure accessibility and sustainable livelihood;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the loan disbursements in promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic upliftment of tribal communities and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the loan disbursement system to ensure maximum benefit to tribal communities in States with significant tribal populations?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)' through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED). One of the components of the scheme is to provide financial support to State Governments to set up Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs), a cluster of tribal Self-Help Groups (SHGs) which are centres of value addition activities but don't have provision for loans to their beneficiaries.

However, another agency of the Ministry namely, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), provides concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe individuals and SHGs under various schemes. The beneficiaries of VDVKs are also eligible to avail these loans under respective schemes of NSTFDC. The details of some of these schemes of NSTFDC are given as under:

- i. Term Loan Scheme: NSTFDC provides Term Loan for viable projects costing upto ₹50.00 lakh per unit. Under the scheme, financial assistance is extended upto 90% of the cost of the project and the balance is met by way of subsidy/ promoter contribution/ margin money.

- ii. Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY): This is an exclusive scheme for economic development of Scheduled Tribes Women. Under the scheme, NSTFDC provides loan upto 90% for projects costing upto ₹2.00 lakh at highly concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum.
- iii. Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF): This is an exclusive scheme for Self Help Groups for meeting small loan requirement of ST members. Under the scheme, the Corporation provides loans upto ₹50,000/- per member and maximum ₹5 Lakh per Self Help Group (SHG).

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs conducted an Evaluation Study of NSTFDC through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) in 2018-19. The major findings of the study considering socio-economic aspect are given below:

Socio-economic aspect	Overall Percentage
Household income improved	82.63
Standard of living improved	42.74
Sending children to Schools	23.84
Availing Health facility	19.58
Improved social status	33.13
Nothing changed	10.57

Migration of family members reduced considerably	3.88

(e) At the beginning of each financial year, funds are notionally allocated to the States/ UTs in proportion to their ST population to the total ST population of the country as per estimated fund availability in NSTFDC. Further, in order to increase the outreach amongst the target group, the Corporation has also tied ups with various alternative channels.

OCCUPANCY RATE OF AIRPORTS

1490. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

- (a) the occupancy rate of airports in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that the occupancy rate of airports in Tamil Nadu like, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli and the air connectivity of major cities of Tamil Nadu are less in comparison to that of Kerala; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The State/ UT wise details of passenger handling terminal capacity as on 31.12.2024, along with the traffic handled during FY 2023-24 at the operational airports across the country, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): The capacity utilization of Coimbatore, Madurai, and Tiruchirappalli airports in Tamil Nadu is 80.02%, 44.34%, and 39.64% respectively. In comparison, the capacity utilization of Kannur, Kochi, Kozhikode, and Thiruvananthapuram airports in Kerala is 13.09%, 41.46%, 50.31%, and 97.90% respectively.;

With the repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation has been fully deregulated. Airlines are free to select markets and routes, induct any aircraft type, and operate in compliance with the Routes Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the government. Therefore, the decision to introduce air services to or from any airport depends on the airline operator's operational and commercial viability.;

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.

STATEMENT

State-wise Total Passenger Handling Capacity in Million Passenger Per Annum (MPPA) at operational airports on 31.12.2024 and Total Passenger handled (In MPPA) during 2023-24 as per available information

S.No.	State/UT	Total Capacity (MPPA) as on 31.12.2024	Total Passenger handled (MPPA) during 2023-24
1	A and N ISLAND	4.00	1.45
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	10.17	5.25
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.31	0.17
4	ASSAM	4.95	7.39
5	BIHAR	3.45	4.29
6	CHANDIGARH	6.00	3.72
7	CHHATTISGARH	3.75	2.52
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0.11	0.07
9	DELHI	100.02	73.67
10	GOA	19.00	11.28
11	GUJARAT	27.90	15.70
12	HARYANA	-	0.00

13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.51	0.24
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7.20	5.66
15	JHARKHAND	3.70	2.75
16	KARNATAKA	56.81	40.53
17	KERALA	45.10	19.27
18	LADAKH	0.48	1.07
19	LAKSHADWEEP ISLAND	0.05	0.05
20	MADHYA PRADESH	11.25	5.50
21	MAHARASHTRA	74.72	67.07
22	MANIPUR	1.39	1.27
23	MEGHALAYA	0.50	0.15
24	MIZORAM	1.20	0.40
25	NAGALAND	0.50	0.32
26	ODISHA	5.02	4.87
27	PUDUCHERRY	0.20	0.05
28	PUNJAB	4.92	3.10

29	RAJASTHAN	9.50	8.24
30	SIKKIM	0.40	0.01
31	TAMILNADU	41.35	27.40
32	TELANGANA	34.00	25.05
33	TRIPURA	3.00	1.47
34	UTTAR PRADESH	17.44	11.30
35	UTTARAKHAND	4.86	1.71
36	WEST BENGAL	29.81	23.42
	Total	534.57	376.42

CARBON EMISSION FROM CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

1491. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that materials used in the construction industry contribute to 25-27% of the total carbon emissions during a project's lifecycle with constructions contributing 2-3%, operations accounting for 69-70% and demolitions responsible for 2-3%; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government considering that embodied carbon can be reduced by using low carbon materials in the construction of urban infrastructure and buildings?

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

(a) No. However, as per 2022 Global Status report for Buildings and Construction by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), The building and construction sector contributed to 37% of global carbon emission, out of which 10 GtCO₂ (74%) of the carbon emission is from building operations, and 3.6 GtCO₂ (26%) of the carbon emission is from production of building materials (i.e. concrete, steel, aluminium, glass and bricks) during the year 2021.

(b)The Central Govt. has taken several initiatives including helping reduce the carbon emissions inthe construction of buildings and urban infrastructure, the same are as under:

(i) A new chapter on Approach to Sustainability has been introduced as part 11 of the National Building Code 2016 by BIS, which provides a comprehensive set of requirements, intended to reduce the negative impact of buildings on the natural environment.

(ii) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under Ministry of Power, GoI has formulated the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for commercial buildings. It has also brought out Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS)-2018, the Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings. The Part- I of ENS 2018

focuses on building envelope. Further, BEE has come out with Eco-Niwas Samhita 2021 (Code Compliance and Part-II: Electro-Mechanical and Renewable Energy Systems). These Codes primarily focuses on improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions, during the operational phase of the buildings.

(iii) CPWD has also brought out Guidelines on SUSTAINABLE HABITAT, which includes the aspects such as Architectural Design and Layout, Sustainability index and Guidelines for materials, Guidelines for selection of equipment for Electrical and Mechanical Services for sustainable buildings and Guidelines on reuse and recycling of construction and demolition waste.

(iv) Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), the autonomous organization under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is also working towards promotion of cost effective, environment friendly materials and technologies. A number of materials and technologies such as fly ash brick, Autoclaved Aerated (AAC) Blocks and Panels, bamboo corrugated sheet, bamboo wood applications, prefab systems for roofing and walling and other emerging technologies suitable for green buildings are being promoted by the Council through evaluation and certification, Seminar, Exhibition, Workshop and Demonstration Construction.

FLIGHTS FROM MOHALI AIRPORT

1492. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking measures to increase international flight operations from Shaheed Bhagat Singh International Airport, Mohali, especially to countries with significant Punjabi diaspora such as Canada, USA, UK and Australia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps/initiatives being taken by the Government to upgrade the infrastructure at the said airport which serves as a major gateway for international passengers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) International flight operations are governed by bilateral Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and the respective countries. In accordance with ASA, Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations to/from any international airport including Shaheed Bhagat Singh International Airport, Chandigarh to foreign destinations as per mutually agreed capacity limits. However, the start of international flights from any point in India is purely a commercial decision of the airlines on the basis of economic viability of the route and other associated factors.

(c) and (d) Upgradation/ modernisation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other Airport Operators/Developers from time to time depending on the availability of land,

commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand / willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airport.

Chandigarh International Airport Limited (CHIAL) has initiated steps for construction of Southern Taxi Track Part-II, relocation of integrated cargo terminal, extension of apron along with integrated cargo terminal, construction of Terminal Building Phase-II, construction of MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul) Unit of aircraft, construction of Flight Kitchen/Hotel and Fuel Farm for Airlines facilitation, construction of General Aviation Terminal for VIP Movements/Chartered Flights etc. at Chandigarh Airport.

ZERO-WASTE-MANAGEMENT

1493. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is adopting technologies and models of Zero-Waste-Management from the countries with high recycling rates, viz. Germany (66.1%), Singapore(60.6%), South Korea (59%), if so, the details thereof and if not, the manner in which theGovernment is pursuing the issue;
- (b) whether it is true that the Government considers recycled products and substitutes underthe same GST bracket as products made from virgin materials, thereby not providing anyprovision to encourage the use of recycled products or substitutes and if so, the details thereof;and

(c) whether the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 are aligned with the waste management policies of the European Union, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste. For achieving the vision of mission, Govt. adopted various models and technologies for refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle through minimisation, collection, segregation and processing waste such as compost, bio-methanation, waste-to-energy, Material Recovery Facility (MRF), Construction and Demolition etc. The selection of treatment technologies is open to ULBs/State Governments.

The Mission encourage to adopt locally innovated, cost-effective solutions and business models in sanitation and solid waste management by small scale and private entrepreneurs and start-ups, through investments in R&D, technology challenges, and facilitation for inclusion in GeM, in order to take forward the government's vision of an "Aatma Nirbhar Bharat" and "Make in India".

Solid Waste Management (SWM) is a state subject and function of ULBs. All the statutory towns/cities are mandated to implement the SWM Rules 2016 and carrying out the functions of municipal solid waste management.

(b) The GST rates and exemptions are notified on the basis of recommendations of GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising of representatives from both the Union and State/UT Governments. Based on the recommendations of GST Council, products such as plastic, rubber, iron and steel, copper, aluminum, nickel, lead, zinc, tin, electronic items etc. and their waste and scrap generally attract 18% GST.

(c) The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, were notified on 8th April, 2016. These Rules provide the statutory framework for environmentally sound management of solid waste. The rules follow the principles of circular economy by mandating source segregation of waste and processing of waste through appropriate technologies. The local bodies are mandated to allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfills also emphasizing that every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objectives of zero waste going to landfill.

CANTEENS AT AIRPORTS

1494. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up canteens having affordable rates for the common people at all airports in the country; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has introduced the concept of 'Udan Yatri Cafe' at Kolkata Airport as a new initiative to offer affordable meals to passengers.

The introduction of 'Udan Yatri Cafe' or similar low-cost outlets at other airports is at the discretion of the respective airport operators. Prices of non-aeronautical activities, including food and beverage services, are determined by airport operators and concessionaires based on market dynamics and commercial considerations, as they are not regulated by the Government. Furthermore, 30% of the non-aeronautical revenue (including food and beverages) generated by airports is used to cross-subsidize aeronautical charges, leading to lower ticket prices for passengers.

NATIONAL SMART GRID MISSION

1495. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

(a) the details of the key objectives of the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) and its alignment with India's vision for a modernized and efficient power sector;

- (b) whether the Government outline the specific components and technologies involved in the said Mission, such as smart meters, energy storage and demand response systems and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the current status of NSGM implementation across the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (d) the details of the challenges being faced in the implementation of the said Mission, if any, along with the steps being taken to address these challenges;
- (e) the funds allocated/utilised by the Government for the said Mission so far;
- (f) the details of the total number of smart consumer meters sanctioned and awarded, specifically for the State of Tamil Nadu under the said Mission; and
- (g) the details of the number of smart consumer meters deployed in the said districts till date under the said mission?

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 (g) National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) was established by Government of India (GoI) in 2015 with an objective to plan and monitor the implementation of policies and programs related to Smart Grids in India. NSGM was implemented through NSGM Project Management Unit (NPMU). The scheme stands closed on 31.03.2024.

The key components of the mission were assistance in formulation of projects including pre-feasibility studies, project appraisal, funding to projects, training and

Capacity Building. NSGM contributed to development of Smart Metering ecosystem with indigenous smart meter standard IS16444 and companion standard IS 15959 and Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) bid documents for Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) and Design Build Finance Own Operate Transfer (DBFOOT) models.

Under NSGM, Smart Meter projects were implemented using Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology which included Smart Metering, Head End System, Meter Data Management System (MDMS) with multiple communication technologies viz. General packet radio service (GPRS)/Radio Frequency (RF) and Power Line Carrier (PLC) etc.

Under NSGM, 1,45,343 smart meters were successfully installed in the State of Rajasthan and 24,214 smart meters in Chandigarh. No project was sanctioned under NSGM for the State of Tamil Nadu.

AMI, being new technology, there were challenges in availability of sufficient skilled manpower. However, Ministry of Power facilitated capacity building through institutions like Smart Grid Knowledge Centre (SGKC), Manesar to train utility professionals. Around, 475 professionals were trained under NSGM.

Out of the allocation of Rs.155.67 Cr., a total of Rs.72.27 Cr. has been released under NSGM.

MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1496. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the total budget allocated for the maintenance of National Highways during the last three years and the annual utilization of the allocated budget;
- (b) the details of the National Highways that have undergone condition assessments during the last three years;
- (c) the total length in kilometers of National Highways that have been upgraded or repaired during the last three years;
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure the timely completion of repair works on National Highways and the measures used to monitor the performance of contractors; and
- (e) the details on the extent of technology adoption in monitoring and enhancing the quality of repairs and upgrades on National Highways?

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

(a) Funds allocated and expenditure incurred by the Government on Maintenance and Repair (MandR) of National Highways (NHs) during the last three years are as under:-

Amount in ₹ Crore		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2021-22	5,214	5,135

2022-23	6,510	6,278
2023-24	6,581	6,523

(b) Road condition assessment is carried out through Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) for the NHs stretches before start of work, before issue of completion certificate and thereafter at regular intervals of six months after completion of the work.

Status of NSV testing and subsequent uploading into Road Asset Management system (RAMS) for data management / analysis purpose is as under: -

Year	Length (in km)
2021	17,450
2022	39,652
2023	46,323
2024	38,097*
*- Provisional Figures; Final Figures after completion of Data Acceptance for Cycle 2	

(c) 33,137 km length of NHs has been constructed / developed / upgraded during the last three years. In addition, about 95,000 km length of NHs has been maintained / repaired under various types of MandR works during the last three years.

(d) and (e) The Government has prioritized the maintenance of existing NH network and inter-alia evolved a mechanism to ensure MandR of all NHs sections through accountable maintenance agency.

The MandR of stretches of NHs, where development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (OandM) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the end of the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ the Concession Period. Similarly, for NHs stretches undertaken under TOT (Toll Operate and Transfer) and InvIT (Infrastructure Investment Trust), MandR responsibility lies with concerned Concessionaire till the end of the Concession Period. No separate maintenance expenditure is recorded in respect of these NHs stretches.

For all remaining sections of NHs stretches, Government has taken a policy decision to undertake maintenance works through Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC).

Repair of identified defects / issues in the road condition as well as other maintenance / repair works are completed by the Contractor / Concessionaire within the stipulated timeline as per provisions of the Contract. Compliance is ensured through penalty provisions incorporated in the Contract documents for action against defaulting Contractor / Concessionaire.

Government encourages the adoption of innovative technologies or methods to enhance the durability and reduce the maintenance requirements of

NHs (depending upon factors like rainfall, terrain type, soil category etc.). Such innovative technologies or methods include stabilization of subgrade, geosynthetic reinforced layer(s) in sub-base / base, concrete roads / whitetopping, perpetual pavement, Hi-performance bituminous mixes, modified bitumen / bituminous mixes, Fiber Reinforced Concrete, Cement Grouted Bituminous Mixes, intelligent compaction etc.

Further, App based monitoring through NHA One / Tatpar App facilitates efficient highway project management by the internal stakeholders (Field officers / Engineers / Contractors / Concessionaires) directly from onsite, through digital reporting of daily and monthly defects, submission of geo-tagged and time-stamped photos for inspections and digital uploading of test results.

SETTING UP OF NIFTEM IN NASHIK

1497. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up a National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) in Nashik to boost its strong agricultural base and significant contribution to the food processing sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of the said proposal including feasibility studies, surveys and data assessments conducted to evaluate Nashik's suitability for hosting NIFTEM;

(c) whether the Government has identified Nashik's potential as a hub for agro-based industries and its strategic location for promoting food technology and entrepreneurship and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such proposal has been initiated for leveraging Nashik's agricultural prominence and the benefits of NIFTEM to local farmers, entrepreneurs, and industries; and

(e) if so, the details of the measures taken by the Government to expedite this process along with timeline the Government envisions for setting up such an institute in Nashik?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): No Sir. No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

(b) to (e): Do not arise in view of (a) above.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN JHARKHAND

1498. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the length of National Highways in kilometers, proposed to be constructed by the Government in the State of Jharkhand;
- (b) the amount of funds earmarked and released during the last three years for the National Highways passing through all the districts of Jharkhand; and
- (c) the length in kilometers of construction work of National Highways completed so far and the construction work that is proposed to be undertaken, district-wise?

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

(a) The total length of National Highways (NHs) in the State of Jharkhand is 3500 km. Out of which, length of ongoing NH projects is 846 km and length of awarded projects is 371 km. Target for construction of length of NHs during the year 2024-25 is 232 km.

(b) The details of funds for the development of NHs and expenditure incurred on the NHs in the state of Jharkhand during last three years are given below:-

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
FY 2021-22	2853	2853
FY 2022-23	3127	3127
FY 2023-24	4599	4599

(c) District-wise length (in km) of construction works viz., widening to 2/4/6 lanes, strengthening completed and proposed to be undertaken on National Highways are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT**District wise completed length till date**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Length Completed (km)
1	Ranchi	191.2
2	Dhanbad	98.8
3	Giridih	142.8
4	Hazaribagh	154.6
5	Saraikela	77.8
6	Bokaro	77.8
7	East Singbhum	105.3
8	Ramgarh	66.4
9	Garhwa	50.1
10	Palamu	52.9
11	Lohardaga	6.1
12	Latehar	40.5
13	Koderma	5.2
14	Simdega	73.0
15	Gumla	100.0
16	Khunti	39.0
17	West Singbhum	141.0
18	Chatra	116.0

19	Dumka	71.0
20	Deoghar	77.0
21	Godda	76.0
22	Pakur	34.0
23	Sahibganj	21.0
24	Jamtara	20.0

District-wise length of NH construction work proposed to be undertaken:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Length (km)
1	Ranchi	38.0
2	Hazaribagh	116.8
3	Saraikela	2.0
4	Bokaro	65.9
5	East Singbhum	11.7
6	Ramgarh	57.5
7	Garhwa	41.0
8	Palamu	65.1
9	Lohardaga	70.5
10	Latehar	65.9
11	Chatra	119.2
12	Gumla	112.0
13	Godda	61.9
14	Dumka	30.3
15	Deoghar	65.2
16	Sahibganj	52.9
17	West Singbhum	84.6
18	Pakur	36.6
19	Jamtara	38.8

20	Dhanbad	15.0
21	Giridih	8.9
22	Simdega	57.0

CURRENT PROJECTS UNDER JJM IN RAJASTHAN

1499. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of current projects being implemented by the Government in Rajasthan, particularly in the areas of water supply, irrigation and rural development;
- (b) the reasons for the slow progress of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Rajasthan along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the challenges affecting its timely completion;
- (c) the details of statistics regarding the status and coverage of the Jal Jeevan Mission in the aspirational districts of Rajasthan along with the way in which the State compares to other regions in terms of achieving the mission's targets; and
- (d) the details of the total funds allocated by the Government for water-related projects in Rajasthan along with the manner in which the financial assistance is distributed across different districts, especially the aspirational ones?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) and (d) Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), in partnership with States/ UTs including Rajasthan, to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country. 'Drinking Water' is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

As reported by the state government of Rajasthan on JJM IMIS, on 15.08.2019, only 11.68 lakh (10.84%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 48.00 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 11.02.2025, out of 1.07 crore rural households in state, the provision of tap water supply is available to approximately 59.68 lakh (55.39%) rural households.

Under JJM, funds are released directly to the States/ UTs and their district-wise fund details are not maintained at the Government of India level. The details of fund allocation, fund drawn and reported fund utilization during the last five years (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24) and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 11.02.2025) by the state of Rajasthan are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Allocation	Fund Drawn	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	313.67	1,301.71	1,301.71	1,615.38	620.31	686.69
2020-21	995.07	2,522.03	630.51	1,625.58	762.04	789.05
2021-22	863.53	10,180.50	2,345.08	3,208.61	1,919.83	1,665.84
2022-23	1,288.79	13,328.60	6,081.80	7,370.59	3,937.70	4,123.31
2023-24	3,435.49	3,019.94	250.00	3,685.49	2,898.54	3,904.64
2024-25*	786.95	11,061.46	1,659.22	2,446.17	2,167.65	1,358.36

Source: JJM-IMIS

*as on

11.02.2025

As informed by Department of Water Resources, RD and GR, under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna –Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP), 2 projects viz., Narmada Canal Project and Modernisation of Ganga Canal Project were prioritized in the state of Rajasthan in the year 2016-17. Both these projects have been reported to be completed. Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 427.82 crore and Rs. 30.74 crore was released during 2016-24

respectively for the projects under PMKSY-AIBP. The irrigation potential created under these two projects is 245.88 thousand hectares and 69.69 thousand hectares respectively. After approval for continuation of PMKSY for the period 2021-26, one more project of Rajasthan, namely Parwan Multipurpose Project was included for funding. The ultimate irrigation potential of this project is 1.22 lakh hectare. Central assistance of Rs. 364.19 crore has been provided and mother sanction of Rs. 69.49 crore for financial year 2024-25 has been issued for the project. The central assistance is being provided to the projects included under PMKSY-AIBP on the basis of progress and budget provision made by state to the project in the financial year.

Further, 02 schemes have been included under RRR (Repair, Renovation and Restoration) component of PMKSY in the state of Rajasthan as per details below:

Name of scheme	District benefitted	Inclusion year	Estd Cost	Central Share	Target IP	Targeted Storage revival (MCM)	CA released (in crore)
37 RRR	Dungarpur (5), chittorgarh (1) Pratapgarh (1), Swaimadhopur (3), Dholpur (	2021-22	124.71	74.82	7.48	1.71	40.76

	2), Dausa (1), jaipur (3), sikar (1), Tonk (2), Bharatpur (2), Ajmer (5), Jhalawar (1), Baran (2), Bundi (8)						
84 RRR	Kota (44), Bundi (20), Tonk (20)	2023-24	142.92	85.75	4.40	6.16	0.00
Total			267.63	160.58	11.89	7.87	40.76

Ministry of Rural Development has informed that Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is being implemented w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for construction of pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing for all" in rural areas. The target under the PMAY-G was construction of 2.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by March, 2024. The scheme has been approved for implementation during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 for construction of 2 crore additional houses. As on 10.02.2025, against the cumulative target of 4.95 crore houses under PMAY-G, a total target of 3.79 crore houses (including 22,15,247 houses of Rajasthan) have been allocated to the States/UTs out of which 3.38 crore houses (including 19,98,639 houses of Rajasthan) have already been sanctioned to the beneficiaries. Further, as on 10.02.2025, over 2.69 crore

houses (including 17,00,553 houses of Rajasthan) have already been constructed. Since inception of the PMAY-G, the central share of assistance released to the state of Rajasthan is Rs. 13,152.03 crore (including PM-JANMAN).

Further, another programme being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS). Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand-driven wage employment scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. There is no project-wise allocation of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. During the financial year 2024-25, as on 10.02.2025, 56,351 water-related works have been completed in state of Rajasthan with total expenditure of Rs.2,57,321.00 lakhs.

(b) : The slow implementation of JJM in Rajasthan has been mainly on the account of non-tendering of several JJM works approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). In addition, out of Rs.41,414.24 crore central grant allocated to the state under JJM till FY 2024-25, the state could draw only Rs.12,268.32 crore due to the non-availability of matching state share fund, thus, affecting the pace of implementation of JJM in Rajasthan.

To expedite the provision of tap water connections to all rural households in the state, concerted efforts have been made to impress the state government to

accelerate the pace of implementation of JJM on ground. These include measures such as holding high level joint review meetings with the state government on regular basis and visits of multi-disciplinary teams from the department to highlight areas which need attention for expediting implementation in a mission mode to make provision of tap water supply to all households in timebound manner.

(c) : There are 05 aspirational districts namely Baran, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Karauli and Sirohi in the state of Rajasthan. As reported by state government on JJM MISAs on 15.08.2019, only 0.75 lakh (8.31%) rural households had provision of tap water supply in these districts. Since then, around 3.54 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 11.02.2025, out of 8.97 lakh rural households in these districts, around 4.29 lakh (47.43%) rural households have tap water supply, compared to state average of 55.39%.

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PVTGs MISSION

1500. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) Mission aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the PVTGs in the country and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of tribal groups of North-Eastern Region (NER) which have improved their socio-economic conditions under the said mission;
- (c) the budgetary expenditure made under the said mission during 2023-24, particularly for NER;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to accommodate the findings of the field visits under the components of the said mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has taken note of inclusion of Soliga community under the said mission; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) On 15th November 2023, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT including Maram in Manipur and Rieng in Tripura. The mission aims to provide basic facilities to improve their socio-economic conditions 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. The Mission is approved with total outlay of Rs.24,104 crore (Central Share: Rs.15,336 crore and State Share: Rs.8,768 crore) and the objectives are being met through 11 interventions

implemented by 9-line Ministries. PM JANMAN comprises of several schemes like PMAY-G, PMGSY, JJM , AWC, SamagraSiksha, RDSS (HH energisation) ,Solar energisationetc and in all the schemes the fund sharing ratio between centre and state for north eastern states is either 90-10 or 100%. The expenditure / releases to state are made as per extant scheme guideline and compliance of expenditure norms like SNA etc. The budgetary expenditure/ releases during 2023-24 made under the said mission, including for NER as per Expenditure Profile- 2025-26 (10BB statement) of Government of India is Rs.1367.30 Cr.

(d) Field visits were carried out by Officers of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and its attached office to the PVTG areas. The reports identified infrastructural gaps and observed that PVTG habitations need focused approach for overall socio-economic development Accordingly the findings of the field visits have been accommodated in the objective of the Mission.

(e) and (f): The mission is targeted towards socio-economic development of already identified 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The list of PVTGs is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

List of PVTGs, State/UT-wise

S.No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Name of PVTGs
1		Chenchu

2	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	Bodo Gadaba
3		BondoPoroja
4		DongriaKondhs
5		GutobGadaba
6		Khond Poroja
7		Kolam
8		Kondareddis
9		Konda Savaras
10		KuttiyaKondhs
11		Parangiperja
12		Thoti
13	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	Asur
14		Birhor
15		Birjia
16		Hill Kharia
17		Korwa
18		Mal Paharia / Mal Pahariya
19		Paharia
20		SauriaPaharia
21		Savar
22	Gujarat	Kathodi

23		Kotwalia
24		Kolgha
25		Padhar
26		Siddi
27		JenuKuruba
28	Karnataka	Koraga
29	Kerala	Cholanaickan
30		Kadar
31		Kattunayakan
32		Koraga
33		Kurumbas
34	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	Abujh Marias / Abhuj Maria
35		Baiga
36		Bharia
37		Birhor
38		Hill Korwa
39		Kamar
40		Saharia
41	Maharashtra	Katkari
42		Kolam
43		Maria Gond

44	Manipur	Maram
45	Odisha	Birhor
46		Bondo
47		ChuktiaBhunja
48		Didayi
49		DungariaKondh
50		Juang
51		Kharia
52		KutiaKandha
53		LanjiaSaora
54		Lodha
55		Mankidia
56		PaudiBhuyans
57		Saura
58	Rajasthan	Seharia
59	Tamil Nadu	Irular
60		Kattunayakan

61		Kota
62		Kurumbas
63		Paniyan
64		Toda
65	Tripura	Riang
66	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttrakhand)	Buksa
67		Raji
68	West Bengal	Birhor
69		Lodha
70		Toto
71	Andaman and Nicobar islands	Great Andamanese
72		Jarawas
73		Onges
74		Sentinelese
75		Shom Pens

TRIAL SITES FOR AIR TAXIS

1501. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M. :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has initiated identifying trial sites for air taxis or electric vertical takeoff and landing aircraft and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has visited sites in many States in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also true that the Government is looking at a regulatory sandbox within the country in this regard 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): With a view to promote the Advanced Air Mobility in the country and create an enabling eco-system, a delegation consisting of officers from the Ministry, DGCA and AAI and industry stakeholders recently visited the following potential Sandbox sites in the States of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh:

1. State of Gujarat:

(i) Mandvi Airstrip in Kutch

(ii) Sabarmati River Front.

2. State of Andhra Pradesh:

(i) Kurnool Airport

(ii) Puttaparthi Airport.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थल

1502. श्री चंदन चौहान:

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

(क) देश भर में सरकार/भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण द्वारा राज्य-वार पहचाने गए दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों (ब्लैक स्पॉट्स) की संख्या की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर इन दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों पर सबसे अधिक दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों की मरम्मत के लिए कोई उपाय किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर चिन्हित दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों (ब्लैक स्पॉट्स) का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों को दुर्घटना मुक्त बनाने के लिए, सरकार ने दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों पर तत्काल अल्पकालिक उपाय जैसे कि सड़क चिह्नांकन, साइनेज, क्रैश बैरियर, रोड स्टड, डिलिनेटर, मध्य मार्ग को बंद करना, यातायात को नियंत्रित करने के उपाय, आदि करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों के स्थायी सुधार के लिए सड़क ज्यामितीय सुधार, जंक्शन सुधार, कैरिजवे का चौड़ीकरण, अंडरपास/ओवरपास का निर्माण आदि जैसे दीर्घकालिक उपाय भी किए गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर पहचाने गए कुल 13,795 दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों में से 9,525 दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों पर अल्पकालिक सुधार उपाय किए जा चुके हैं और 4,777 दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों पर स्थायी सुधार किया जा चुका है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर चिन्हित दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों (ब्लैक स्पॉट्स) का ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों की संख्या
अंडमान	4
आंध्र प्रदेश	1202
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9
असम	236
बिहार	355
चंडीगढ़	7
छत्तीसगढ़	257
दमन और दीव	1
दिल्ली	132
गोवा	47
गुजरात	373
हरियाणा	144
हिमाचल प्रदेश	226
जम्मू और कश्मीर	200
झारखंड	263
कर्नाटक	1217
केरल	692
मध्य प्रदेश	674
महाराष्ट्र	642

मणिपुर	27
मेघालय	55
मिजोरम	2
नागालैंड	40
ओडिशा	568
पुदुचेरी	69
पंजाब	911
राजस्थान	954
सिक्किम	19
तमिलनाडु	1011
तेलंगाना	1121
त्रिपुरा	22
उत्तर प्रदेश	981
उत्तराखंड	81
पश्चिम बंगाल	1253
कुल	13795

SHARE OF NATURAL GAS IN PRIMARY ENERGY BASKET

1503. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has announced in 2016 that India would increase the share of natural gas in its primary energy basket from 6.14 per cent in 2016 to 15 per cent by 2030 and become a “gas-based economy”;
- (b) if so, the details of the current share of natural gas in the primary energy basket;
- (c) the decline/increase noticed in the net domestic production of natural gas from 2012-13 to 2023-24 along with the annual average decline/increase for the same period;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target of 15% of natural gas in its primary energy basket by 2030;
- (e) whether the Government has formulated any policy in response to achieve the abovementioned target; and
- (f) 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) Government have set a target to raise the share of natural gas in energy mix to 15% in 2030. Presently in India the share of natural gas in energy basket is around 6%.
- (c) The net domestic production of natural gas from 2012-13 to 2023-24 along with percentage increase/decrease is as under:

Year	Net Domestic Production (MMSCM)	Increase/decrease (in %)
FY 2012-13	39753	
FY 2013-14	34574	-13.03
FY 2014-15	32693	-5.44
FY 2015-16	31129	-4.78
FY 2016-17	30848	-0.90
FY 2017-18	31731	+2.86
FY 2018-19	32056	+1.02
FY 2019-20	30257	-5.61
FY 2020-21	27784	-8.17
FY 2021-22	33131	+19.24
FY 2022-23	33664	+1.61
FY 2023-24	35717	+6.10

Source: PPAC

Note: Net production for consumption, which is derived by deducting gas flared and loss from gross production.

(d) to (f) Various steps taken by the Government to achieve the target of 15% of natural gas in its primary energy basket by 2030 including expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, expansion of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals, allocation of domestic gas to Compressed Natural Gas (Transport) / Piped Natural Gas (Domestic)

CNG(T)/PNG(D) as priority sector, allowing marketing and pricing freedom with a ceiling price to gas produced from high pressure/high temperature areas, deep water and ultra-deep water and from coal seams, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative to promote Bio-CNG, etc. For increasing domestic gas production, Government of India has notified Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) for the award of exploration acreages shifting from Production Sharing mechanism to Revenue Sharing mechanism. Government further notified the policy reforms on 28th February 2019, where many of the processes and approvals were relaxed to promote "Ease of Doing Business", Revenue Share from Category II and III type of basins were removed, except for windfall gains, 7 years Royalty Holiday for Deep and Ultra-deep blocks, concessional Royalty Rates for Deepwater and for ultra-deep water blocks, and fiscal incentives have been provided for early monetization of fields along with Marketing and Pricing freedom for natural gas. Further, Government vide notification dated 07.04.2023 allowed a premium of 20% over the Administered Price Mechanism prices for gas produced from new well and well interventions of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Oil India Limited from their nomination fields.

RIVER REGULATION ZONE POLICY

1504. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) the current status of the draft River Regulation Zone (RRZ) policy and the timeline for its finalisation and implementation;
- (b) the extent of stakeholder consultations conducted in developing the Draft RRZ policy, including input from State Governments, environmental experts and local communities;
- (c) the measures included in the policy to prevent encroachment and pollution in river floodplains;
- (d) the role envisioned for State Governments and local bodies in implementing and enforcing the RRZ regulations; and
- (e) the plans, if any, for integrating the RRZ policy with existing environmental regulations and river conservation programmes?

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

(a) to (e) Regulation of rivers through identifying River Conservation/Regulation Zones, has the primary objective to conserve flood plains and to impose regulations on different activities on the river banks. Land and water, both being the State subjects, it is primarily for the respective States/ Union Territories to take proactive steps for regulation of rivers within their jurisdiction.

The Govt. of India has been supplementing efforts of the States/ Union Territories by providing financial and technical 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 in the country.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFandCC), Government of India formulated a Draft River Regulation Zone (RRZ) under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and circulated to all the State/UT Governments on 08.01.2016. The notification intends to prohibit, restrict as well as regulate certain activities in the river conservation zones in order to conserve and protect river ecosystem in the country. The MoEFandCC received comments from some of the State and UTs.

As per amendment in Business allocation rules of Government of India, vide Gazette Notification S.O. 1972 (E) dated 14.06.2019, the work related to formulation of guidelines for management of river fronts including flood plains by evolving a River Regulation Zone (RRZ) is now being handled by Ministry of Jal Shakti.

In continuation of this, Central Water Commission, Department of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has drafted the Technical Guidelines for Flood Plain Zoning and circulated to States and UTs. States and UTs are being encouraged to take up Flood Plain Zoning, and access to Central assistance and support on flood management is conditional on the States and UTs demonstrating progress on Flood Plain Zoning.

एमएसएमई के लिए क्लस्टरों का विकास

1505. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के समग्र विकास के लिए क्लस्टर विकास दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए स्थानों के चयन के लिए क्या मानदंड तय किए गए हैं;

(ग) छत्तीसगढ़ में प्रस्तावित एमएसएमई क्लस्टरों और कार्यात्मक क्लस्टरों का विवरण क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का छत्तीसगढ़ के औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों, नामतः रायगढ़, जशपुर और कुनकुरी में ऐसे क्लस्टर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (सुश्री शोभा करांदलाजे):

(क) और (ख) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय देश भर में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य मौजूदा क्लस्टरों में सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी) स्थापित करने और नए/मौजूदा औद्योगिक संपदाओं/क्षेत्रों/फ्लैटेड फैक्ट्री परिसरों में बुनियादी ढांचा संबंधी सुविधाओं की स्थापना/उन्नयन करने के लिए भारत सरकार के अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके क्लस्टर विकास दृष्टिकोण को अपनाते हुए सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के समग्र विकास के लिए उनकी उत्पादकता और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाना है। यह केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है और इस योजना के तहत राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा क्लस्टर की सामान्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त किए जाते हैं।

(ग): छत्तीसगढ़ में योजनाओं की प्रगति नीचे संलग्न है:

सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी)			बुनियादी ढांचा विकास(आईडी) परियोजनाएं		
अनुमोदित	चल रही	पूर्ण किए गए	अनुमोदित	चल रही	पूर्ण किए गए
-	-	-	09	-	09

(घ) और (ड.): एमएसई-सीडीपी मांग आधारित योजना है। एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा जिला रायगढ़ में नए औद्योगिक सम्पदा, सियारपाली में केवल एक अवसंरचना विकास (आईडी) परियोजना को अनुमोदित किया गया, जिसे पूरा किया जा चुका है।

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER HAR KHET KO PANI

1506. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the achievements made under the sub-components of Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), including Command Area Development and Water Management (CADandWM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and Groundwater (GW) Development;

(b) the overall impact of the PMKSY on increasing the irrigated area, improving water use efficiency and enhancing sustainable water conservation practices in agriculture;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to further extend or modify the Groundwater Development component to address emerging challenges in groundwater management and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of ongoing projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and their expected contribution to agriculture and rural development in Bihar?

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

(a) to (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 (CADandWM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, and Ground Water (GW) Development. CADandWM sub-component of HKKP is being implemented pari-passu with AIBP.

Implementation of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by the Government of India in December 2021. However, approval of Ground Water component under PMKSY-HKKP has provisionally been accorded till 2021-22 only for committed liabilities, which has been extended subsequently till the completion of ongoing works.

In addition, PMKSY consists of two components, implemented by other Ministries. Watershed Development component (WDC) of PMKSY is being implemented by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development. 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.

Achievements of different sub-components of HKKP are given below:

Sl. No.	Component of HKKP	Achievements till March,2024
1.	CADandWM	Command area of 19.28 lakh hectare has been developed.
2.	SMI andRRR	4.64 lakh hectares has been created/ restored and storage of 191.28 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) has been revived.
3.	GW	Irrigation potential of 88,547 hectare has been created.

In addition to above components of HKKP, 26.27 lakh hectare new irrigation potential has also been created under PMKSY-AIBP, 95.58 lakh hectare area has been covered under micro irrigation for better water use efficiency under PMKSY-PDMC and 9.72 lakh hectare area brought under protective irrigation under PMKSY-WDC through watershed development till March,2024.

(d) 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,RDandGR 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, RDandGR.

2 projects namely Durgawati Irrigation Project and Punpun Irrigation Project of Bihar have been included under PMKSY-AIBP. These projects have targetted irrigation potential of 37,270 hectare, out of which 26,670 hectare irrigation potential has been created till March, 2024.

बिहार में बाढ़ प्रबंधन हेतु परियोजना

1507. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का बिहार में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए कोई व्यापक परियोजना तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए केंद्र सरकार से 1300 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष सहायता मांगी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या बिहार राज्य सरकार ने भी नेपाल सरकार के सहयोग से ऊंचे बांध बनाने का प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार को भेजा है; और

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

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटाव रोधी योजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और प्रोत्साहन तथा वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के

प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। बाढ़ प्रबंधन के संरचनात्मक उपायों को मजबूत करने के लिए मंत्रालय ने नदी प्रबंधन, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कटाव रोधी, जल निकासी विकास, समुद्र कटाव रोधी आदि से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं योजना के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (एफएमपी) लागू किया था, जो बाद में वर्ष 2017-18 से 2020-21 की अवधि के लिए "बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम" (एफएमबीएपी) के एक घटक के रूप में जारी रहा और मार्च, 2026 तक आगे बढ़ाया गया। ग्यारहवीं योजना से लेकर आज तक एफएमपी घटक के तहत बिहार को कुल 1624 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है। जल संसाधन विभाग, बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया कि हाल ही में राज्य ने बिहार की गंगा, कोसी, गंडक और बागमती नदियों पर लगभग 6198.68 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली कुल 21 बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन के लिए प्रस्तुत की हैं।

राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, बिहार सरकार के जल संसाधन विभाग ने दिनांक 20.01.2025 को बिहार सरकार के वित्त विभाग से बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं के लिए 1122.64 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष सहायता की मांग की है।

(ग) और (घ): दिसंबर, 1991 में, भारत सरकार और नेपाल सरकार के बीच सप्तकोशी उच्च बांध बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना (जिसे अब सप्त-कोशी बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना का नाम दिया गया है) की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) संयुक्त रूप से तैयार करने के लिए सहमति बनी थी। विस्तृत जांच/ कार्य क्षेत्र तैयार करने और एक संयुक्त विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए अगस्त 2004 में नेपाल के विराट नगर में एक संयुक्त परियोजना कार्यालय - सप्त-कोशी सप्त-कोशी जांच (जेपीओ-एसकेएसकेआई) की स्थापना की गई थी। जेपीओ-एसकेएसकेआई ने स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण, निर्माण सामग्री सर्वेक्षण, भूकंपीय अध्ययन आदि से संबंधित क्षेत्रीय कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। डीपीआर तैयार करने से संबंधित कार्यों की प्रगति की निगरानी दोनों देशों के स्थापित द्विपक्षीय तंत्र के माध्यम से की जाती है।

MAINTENANCE OF EAST-WEST CORRIDOR IN GOPALGANJ**1508. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

(a) whether the east-west corridor of Devapur-Kotwa section of district Gopalganj is in very dilapidated condition and requires urgent maintenance work for potholes and broken roads, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned or awarded any contract for the repair work on east-west corridor of Devapur-Kotwa section, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding pending works on the east-west corridor of Devapur-Kotwa section along with the action initiated in this regard and the stipulated time for completion thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is continuous process and all efforts are made to keep NHs traffic worthy. Government has evolved a mechanism to ensure Maintenance and Repair (MandR) of all NHs sections through maintenance agency. The MandR of stretches of NHs, where development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (OandM) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the end of the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ the Concession Period. For

remaining NHs stretches, Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken policy decision to undertake maintenance works either through Performance based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC).

For the maintenance of the Devapur-Kotwa section of NH-27 (part of the East-West Corridor), a Performance-Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) has already been awarded. Initial Rectification (IR) works under PBMC are currently in progress and scheduled to be completed by March' 2025. Furthermore, to eliminate accident black spots, underpasses are under construction as a long-term mitigation measure at four locations (two in Dewapur, one in Baithri, and one in Chainpatti). These underpasses are scheduled to be completed within a year.

राजस्थान में सड़कों की जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्थिति

1509. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान में चालीस हजार किलोमीटर से अधिक लम्बी सड़कें बहुत खराब और जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्थिति में हैं, जिसके कारण यातायात जाम और दुर्घटनाओं में भारी वृद्धि हुई है तथा आवागमन में बहुत परेशानी हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) एनएचएआई द्वारा अनुरक्षित ऐसी सड़कों की लंबाई कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यातायात और परिवहन सुविधाओं को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए कोई उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है और 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 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। राज्य सरकार के प्रबंधन और नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आनेवाली सड़कों की खराब और जीर्ण-शीर्ण लंबाई की स्थिति के संबंध में डेटा केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है।

राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर काम तदनुसार आपसी प्राथमिकता, यातायात सघनता, निधि की उपलब्धता और पीएम गति शक्ति रूपरेखा के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर किया जाता है ताकि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में रखा जा सके।

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई 10,733 किमी है, जिसमें से 7,111 किमी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लंबाई भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) को सौंपी गई है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के उन खंडों का रखरखाव और मरम्मत (एम एंड आर), जहां विकास कार्य शुरू हो चुके हैं या संचालन, रखरखाव और हस्तांतरण (ओएमटी) रियायतें/संचालन और रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) अनुबंध दिए गए हैं, वहां दोष देयता अवधि (डीएलपी)/रियायत अवधि के अंत तक संबंधित रियायतकर्ताओं/ ठेकेदारों की जिम्मेदारी है।

शेष राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों के लिए, सरकार ने निष्पादन आधारित रखरखाव अनुबंध (पीबीएमसी) या अल्पकालिक रखरखाव अनुबंध (एसटीएमसी) के माध्यम से रखरखाव कार्य करने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है।

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास, रखरखाव और मरम्मत (एम एंड आर) के लिए आवंटित निधि और किए गए व्यय और सौंपे गए और निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लंबाई का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे पर यात्रियों की सुविधा और यात्रा के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने के लिए की गई पहलों में निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और एक्सप्रेसवे का निरंतर सुधार/उन्नयन/विकास, सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं की सुविधा के लिए विश्राम क्षेत्र, बस ले-बाय, ट्रक ले-बाय आदि जैसी परियोजना सुविधाओं का प्रावधान शामिल है।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) ने अपनी पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली कंपनी 'राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग रसद प्रबंधन लिमिटेड (एनएचएलएमएल)' के माध्यम से योजना/डिजाइन चरण से ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे पर प्रत्येक 40 किमी से 60 किमी के अंतराल पर मार्गस्थ सुविधाएं (डब्ल्यूएसए) के विकास की परिकल्पना की है।

'राजमार्गयात्रा' ऐप राजमार्ग, टोल प्लाजा, आस-पास की सुविधाओं जैसे पेट्रोल पंप, अस्पताल, चार्जिंग स्टेशन, मौसम अपडेट आदि जैसी आस-पास की सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करता है। यह सूचना नागरिकों को उचित निर्णय लेने और अपनी यात्रा की प्रभावी ढंग से योजना बनाने में सक्षम बनाता है। ऐप को निर्बाध टोल भुगतान के लिए फास्टैग सेवाओं के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है और यह ऐप व्यापक पहुँच के लिए बहुभाषी सहायता प्रदान करती है। ऐप सुरक्षित ड्राइविंग आदतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ऐप गति सीमा अलर्ट और वॉयस सहायता बढ़ाने की कार्यक्षमता प्रदान करती है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म नागरिकों को राजमार्ग या टोल प्लाजा संचालन, गड़बड़ों और रखरखाव, अनधिकृत कब्जे, सुरक्षा खतरों आदि के लिए जियो-टैग की गई फोटो(इमेज) या वीडियो साक्ष्य के साथ आसानी से समस्याओं की रिपोर्ट करने की अनुमति देता है।

विवरण-I

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित निधि और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	आवंटन (करोड़ रुपए में)	व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
2021-22	11353	11353

2022-23	9719	9719
2023-24	8874	8874
2024-25*	4997	4481

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत (एम एंड आर) पर आवंटित निधि और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा।

वर्ष	आवंटन (करोड़ रुपए में)	व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
2021-22	146	146
2022-23	297	297
2023-24	619	619
2024-25*	847	798

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में सौंपे गए और निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लंबाई का ब्यौरा।

वर्ष	सौंपे गए (किमी में)	निर्मित((किमी में)
2021-22	516	722
2022-23	1034	715
2023-24	531	868
2024-25**	98	723

** 31.01.2025 तक

विवरण-II

सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए केन्द्र सरकार, सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों का ब्यौरा: -

(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 सुदृढीकरण 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

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 (ई-डीएआर) परियोजना शुरू की गई है।

v. एक्सप्रेसवे और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर संकेतकों 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 गईं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- I. वाहन की अगली सीट पर चालक के बगल में बैठे यात्री के लिए एयरबैग का अनिवार्य प्रावधान।
- II. मोटर साइकिल पर सवारी करने या उस पर ले जाए जाने वाले चार वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों से संबंधित निर्धारित मानदंड। इसमें सुरक्षा हार्नेस, क्रैश हेलमेट के उपयोग को भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया है और गति को 40 किमी प्रति घंटे तक सीमित रखा गया है।
- III. निम्नलिखित सूचीबद्ध सुरक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के फिटमेंट के लिए अनिवार्य प्रावधान: -

एम1 श्रेणी के वाहनों के लिए:

- 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. प्रोत्साहन/हतोत्साहन 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. 01 अप्रैल, 2025 से 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 नगदीरहित उपचार प्रदान करने के लिए एक पायलट कार्यक्रम लागू किया है।

महाराष्ट्र में शहरी विकास

1510. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहरी विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राज्य में शहरी विकास के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार से जिलेवार कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए;

(ग) शहरी विकास योजनाओं में शामिल महाराष्ट्र के शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) ऐसे प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को शामिल किया गया है और जिलेवार संभावित विकास कार्य किए जाने हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू);

(क) से (घ) : सातवीं और बारहवीं अनुसूचियों के साथ संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243ब के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, शहरी विकास से संबंधित मामले राज्यों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। हालांकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय अपने विभिन्न प्रमुख मिशनों/कार्यक्रमों जैसे अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन 2.0 (अमृत 2.0), स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम), स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - शहरी 2.0 (एसबीएम-यू 2.0), प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0) और शहरी परिवहन (यूटी) आदि के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनके शहरी विकास एजेंडे में कार्यक्रम संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा केंद्रीय सहायता जिलों या शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को जारी ना करके राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती है। इसलिए, जिलावार/ शहरी स्थानीय निकाय वार जानकारी केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखी जाती है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत और अमृत 2.0): -

अमृत के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए 7,759.32 करोड़ रु. की राज्य वार्षिक कार्य योजनाएँ अनुमोदित की जा चुकी हैं। राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 8,013.28 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 208 परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं, जिनमें से 7,543.14 करोड़ रु. के कार्य वास्तविक रूप से

पूरे हो चुके हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में 4,446.06 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 43 जलापूर्ति परियोजनाएँ, 3,294.03 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 36 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाएँ, 94.06 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली एक जल निकासी परियोजना और 179.13 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 128 हरित स्थल और पार्क परियोजनाएँ शामिल हैं।

अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत अब तक इस मंत्रालय द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 30,553.59 करोड़ रु. की 286 परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की जा चुकी हैं, जिनमें 15,831.02 करोड़ रु. की 117 जलापूर्ति परियोजनाएं, 12,992.75 करोड़ रु. की 48 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं, 1,540.49 करोड़ रु. की 96 जलाशय नवीकरण परियोजनाएं और 189.34 करोड़ रु. की 25 हरित स्थल और पार्क परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन – शहरी (एसबीएम-यू और एसबीएम-यू 2.0):

इस मिशन के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र सरकार से 6907.44 करोड़ रु. की परियोजना लागत वाले कुल पांच प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए और इन सभी पांच प्रस्तावों को 2495.40 करोड़ रु. की केन्द्रीय हिस्सेदारी जारी करने के लिए अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है।

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन:-

इस मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्य से 8 शहरों औरंगाबाद, कल्याण-डोंबिवली, नागपुर, नासिक, पिंपरी-चिंचवाड़, पुणे, सोलापुर और ठाणे का चयन किया गया है। कुल 17,044 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 348 परियोजनाओं का कार्य शुरू हो चुका है, जिनमें से 15,146 करोड़ रु. की लागत से 324 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और 1,898 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली शेष 24 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन के चरण में हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई- यू और पीएमएवाई - यू 2.0):-

अब तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए कुल 13.64 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 11.60 लाख आवास निर्माणाधीन हैं और 9.33 लाख आवास पूरे हो चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। इस योजना की अवधि, जो पहले 31.03.2022 तक थी, सभी स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के

लिए फंडिंग पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दी गई है, लेकिन इस योजना का ऋण संबद्ध सब्सिडी स्कीम (सीएलएसएस) घटक इस विस्तार में शामिल नहीं है।

शहरी परिवहन (यूटी): -

मेट्रो रेल प्रणाली सहित शहरी परिवहन शहरी विकास का एक अभिन्न अंग है, जो राज्य का विषय है। मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं सहित शहरी परिवहन प्रणाली की योजना और विकास का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। केंद्र सरकार, संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता मांगे जाने पर इन परियोजनाओं की व्यवहार्यता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता देने पर विचार करती है।

50:50 संयुक्त उद्यम मॉडल के तहत कार्यान्वयन के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार से पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्राप्त मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रस्तावों की सूची निम्नानुसार है : -

क्रम. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई किलोमीटर में	लागत (₹ करोड़ में)
1	नागपुर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना (चरण-II)	43.80	6,708.00
2	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना कॉरिडोर 1ए: पिंपरी-चिंचवाड़ (पीसीएमसी) से निगडी	4.413	910.18
3	ठाणे इंटीग्रल रिंग मेट्रो परियोजना न्यू ठाणे से न्यू ठाणे (रिंग कॉरिडोर)	29	12,200.10
4	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना विस्तार लाइन स्वर-गत्ते से कात्रज तक	5.464	2,954.53
5	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-2	12.75	3,626.24

	वनाज से चांदनी चौक और रामवाड़ी से वाघोली / विठ्ठलवाड़ी		
6	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-2, लाइन-4: खराड़ी - हडपसर- स्वर-गत्ते- खडकवासला नाल स्टॉप- वारजे - माणिक बाग की स्पर लाइन के साथ	31.63	9897.19

JAL SHAKTI KENDRAS IN TAMIL NADU

1511. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the number of Jal Shakti Kendras established in Tamil Nadu including Arani Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the key objectives of the Jal Shakti Kendras along with the services being provided by them to the public;

(c) the total funds allocated for the establishment and operation of the said Kendras;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand the network of Jal Shakti Kendras to underserved and rural areas; and

(e) the impact of the said Kendras on water conservation, management and accessibility in these regions?

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

- (a) Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), all the States/UTs have been requested to set up Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) in all the districts of the country including all the districts of Tamil Nadu. As per information uploaded on JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) by the State Government, JSKs have been established in all the 38 districts of Tamil Nadu including the Viluppuram and Tiruvannamalai districts of Arani Constituency.
- (b) Jal Shakti Kendras(JSKs) are set up with the objective to serve as dedicated resource and knowledge centers, playing a pivotal role in water conservation efforts. They are providing comprehensive information on water-related issues, including best practices in conservation and effective water-saving techniques. Additionally, JSKs are offering expert guidance and technical support to local communities and district administration, enabling effective water management strategies.
- (c) No separate funds are allotted to States for establishment and operation of the Kendras from Ministry of Jal Shakti. They are operated through pooling of resources both human and infrastructure. However, a one time pilot grant of Rs. 5 lakh each was released to Pali, Yadgir, Thane and Pune from Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra States respectively.
- (d) As part of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), the Ministry of Jal Shakti has requested all States and Union Territories to establish Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) in every district, ensuring comprehensive coverage, including underserved and rural areas. According to the advisory issued to all States/UTs, JSKs should be set up in institutional structures that are

openly and easily accessible to the public, operating 24x7. Ideally, these centers are located in the District Magistrate's office or other places with significant public footfall. District administrations have been encouraged to select central and well-connected locations, ensuring that residents from rural and underserved areas can access the kendras with ease.

- (e) Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) serve as dynamic resource and knowledge hubs, driving transformative change in water conservation, management and accessibility. In addition, JSKs assist District Magistrates (DMs)/Collectors in coordinating all water-related activities within the district. They function as facilitation centers for planning, preparation and addressing water-related issues. As knowledge centers, JSKs disseminate information on critical topics such as water conservation methods, water use efficiency, groundwater policies, efficient irrigation techniques, water quality and greywater management. They also serve as technical guidance centers, offering advice and support to local communities on these matters.

SECURITY AT AIRPORTS

1512. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government for improving security at airports including the use of technology;

(b) whether it is true that there has been an increase in CISF strength for improved security and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate smooth flow of passengers and reduce the waiting time during security checking at airports along with the impact of such measures; and

(d) the number of airports that have adopted the DigiYatra and the estimated number of passengers that have used the DigiYatra entry since its launch?

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

(a) Airports in India are provided with security equipment like CCTV, ATRS/X-BIS, DFMDs, HHMDs and ETDs etc. Some of the major airports are equipped with upgraded security systems and equipment like Dual View XBIS, Biometric Access Control System, Queue Management System, ATRS (Automotive Tray Retrieval System), PIDS (Perimeter Intrusion Detection System), Remote Screening and Digi Yatra- Face recognition based access.;

(b) Yes, CISF manpower augmentation at airports is done based on survey/resurvey done by a committee led by BCAS. The sanctioned strength of CISF has increased to 45884 from the sanctioned strength of 34587 in 2022.;

(c) For smooth passenger flow and to reduce wait times at security checks, following measures have been implemented.

i) Customer service associates for assisting passengers at security.

- ii) Increase in security checkpoint lanes, wherever required.
 - iii) Increase in CISF manpower based on augmented security infrastructure.
 - iv) Digi Yatra has been implemented for providing seamless and hassle free experience at airports.
 - vi) Awareness among passengers about security procedures by way of hoarding/signage.;
- (d) At present, Digi Yatra is available at 24 airports namely Delhi, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Cochin, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Pune, Varanasi, Vijayawada, Goa (MOPA), Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Dabolim, Indore, Bagdogra, Ranchi, Patna and Raipur airport. Since its launch, Digi Yatra has been used more than 4.42 Crore times by passengers to travel through the Digi Yatra enabled airports.

GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN BODOL AND TERRITORIAL REGION

1513. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) the details of the data on the groundwater levels during the last five years in Bodoland Territorial Region, district-wise;
- (b) the details of initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to increase the groundwater level during the said period;
- (c) whether it is a fact that contamination of water is caused by agricultural practices, including the use of fertilizers and their impact on water quality and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to mitigate contamination from other sources, particularly in severely affected States like Rajasthan, Punjab and Karnataka; and

(e) the progress made in expanding the groundwater monitoring network, including the use of digital devices to measure water levels?

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

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale including Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), four times in every year through its network of monitoring wells.

The district wise ground water levels measured for the period of last five years (2020-2024) in respect of Bodoland Territorial Region is mentioned in the enclosed **Statement**. Perusal of the data shows that ground water levels in the Bodoland region in the last 5 years have remained within the range of 0-10 mbgl (meters below ground level) in almost 100% of the wells analyzed, except for the year 2024, indicating ease of access to ground water.

(b) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for sustainable development of ground water resources in the country 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 Baksa and Udalguri districts in BTR. 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. Further, CGWB has also completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project covering approximately 25 lakh square kms. of mappable area across the country, including around 61,826 sq. km in the state Assam. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared for all Districts, including those of Bodoland Region, and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. Aquifer management plans prepared under NAQUIM, propose both supply side and demand side interventions.
- III. 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 with estimated cost to harness about 185 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of water.
- IV. Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA and FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country,

including Assam, 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. As per the information available, an area of 44,356 hectares in Assam has been covered under efficient irrigation practices under the scheme.

- 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 Assam. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with 2,966 in Assam (379 in Bodoland Region).
- VI. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under the Ministry of Jal Shakti 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.

(c) It is understood that various agricultural practices like excessive use of chemical fertilizers cause contamination of ground water, especially of Nitrate, due to leaching of chemical residues into ground water. Other human activities like improper grey water management, open defecation etc. are also known to cause ground water contamination.

(d) Despite Water being a state subject, several steps have been taken by the Central Government in the direction of mitigating ground water contamination like regular quality monitoring and sharing of data by 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.

But the major thrust for safeguarding the entire population of the country from the adverse effects of contaminated water has been provided by the Government by way of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, as a noble initiative. JJM is operational in the country since August 2019, including in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab and Karnataka, 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.

(e) CGWB is currently manually monitoring ground water levels through around 27,000 stations and quality through around 17,000 stations. However, realizing the significance of having high frequency data on ground water on real time basis, this Ministry has taken up the process of installing Digital Water Level

Recorders (DWLRs) with telemetry systems throughout the country under its various schemes and projects like Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWM andR) Scheme, Atal Bhujal Yojana etc. The state governments are also funded for carrying out the said activity under National Hydrology Project(NHP). So far, around 24,000 DWLRs have been installed across the country under the above said schemes for providing real-time access to ground water data.

STATEMENT

The district wise ground water levels measured for the period of last five years (2020-2024) in Bodoland Territorial Region

Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2024

S No	District Name	No of wells 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	Baksa	17	2	11.8	7	41.2	4	23.5	4	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	7	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	9	3	33.3	6	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	19	11	57.9	6	31.6	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	52	19	36.5	22	42.3	7	13.5	4	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0

Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells

Post-Monsoon 2023

S No	District Name	No of wells 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	Baksa	6	2	33.3	3	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	7	1	14.3	5	71.4	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	11	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	24	9	37.5	12	50.0	3	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	48	12	25.0	31	64.6	5	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells

Post-Monsoon 2022

S No	District Name	No of wells 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	Baksa	6	1	16.7	4	66.7	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	5	0	0.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	12	0	0.0	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

4	Udalguri	15	8	53.3	6	40.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	38	9	23.7	25	65.8	4	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

**Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells
Post-Monsoon 2021**

S No	District Name	No of wells anal ysed	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	Baksa	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	4	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	9	0	0.0	8	88.9	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	13	6	46.2	7	53.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	29	8	27.6	20	69.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

**Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells
Post-Monsoon 2020**

S No	District Name	No of wells anal ysed	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.	%

			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Baksa	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	2	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	5	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	10	5	50.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	19	8	42.1	10	52.6	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

GROUNDWATER RESERVES IN TAMIL NADU

1514. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

- the status of groundwater reserves in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate the depletion of groundwater reserves;
- the status of groundwater contamination in Tamil Nadu, district-wise; and
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the groundwater levels in Tirunelveli?

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

- The Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment is being carried out annually for the whole country, including the state of Tamil Nadu, jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the respective State Nodal

departments. As per the latest assessment of 2024, in Tamil Nadu, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 21.51 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources is 19.46 BCM. Further, the total Annual Ground Water Extraction for all purposes (irrigation, industrial, domestic etc.) is 14.45 BCM. Accordingly, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction (SoE), which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all purposes over Annual Extractable Ground Water is arrived at 74.26%. The district wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Water being a State subject, the responsibility of addressing the ground water related issues lies primarily with the concerned State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for mitigation of ground water depletion in the country, including Tamil Nadu, 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 Tamil Nadu. 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 1.05 lakh sq km of Tamil Nadu, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State/District administrations.
- III. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country, including Tamil Nadu, 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 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water.
- IV. Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA and FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop Scheme in the country, including Tamil Nadu, 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.
- 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 2,488 in Tamil Nadu.

- VI. Government of India has placed a major thrust on construction of water conservation and rainwater harvesting in states, including in Tamil Nadu, through its schemes like MGNREGS and PMKSY-WDC.
- VII. 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/>
- VIII. In addition to the above, as per the information received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the Directorate of Town Panchayats is actively engaged in construction of rooftop rainwater harvesting structures on all government, commercial and residential buildings falling within the jurisdiction of around 90 town panchayats in Tamil Nadu and so far more than 19 lakh buildings have been provided with such structures. Further, under various state government projects like Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TNIAMP), Mission on Sustainable Dryland Agriculture (MSDA), Chief Minister's Dryland Development Mission (CMDDM) etc. large scale construction of farm ponds and check dams has been taken up across the state.
- (c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data for the whole country as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. As per the latest Annual Ground Water Quality Report,

2024, localized occurrences of nitrate beyond permissible limit has been reported in 37.8% of the samples from isolated pockets of the state of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, Electrical Conductivity (EC) has been found higher than the prescribed limit in 9.2% of samples and Fluoride has been detected in 9.7% of samples from certain isolated pockets. The district-wise details of these major contaminants are provided in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) Most parts of the country, including the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu has got covered under the above mentioned measures taken by the Government for improvement of ground water resources. To give a specific account,

- In the Master Plan for artificial recharge prepared by CGWB, a total of 5,207 nos. of Rain water harvesting and Artificial recharge structures have been recommended for the Tirunelveli District. While implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan, the masterplan recommendations have also been given due consideration apart from additional requirements observed in the field. Under JSA, it is to submit that construction of total 16,309 water conservation structures has been completed/ongoing in Tirunelveli district in the past 3 years.
- Under NAQUIM programme, aquifer mapping of entire Vaippar river basin covering totally five districts including Tirunelveli has been carried out by CGWB and suitable groundwater management plan, containing recommendations for both demand and supply side interventions have been prepared and shared with State and District Authorities.

- In the Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country has been carried out in 2024, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction has been assessed at 43% for Tirunelveli district, indicating the District is under 'Safe' category.
- As per the available data, under Mission Amrit Sarovar 70 water bodies/lakes/ponds have been constructed/rejuvenated in Tirunelveli District.
- 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 for real time monitoring of ground water status.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu, 2024

S.No.	Name of District	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge (in Ham)	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (in Ham)	Annual Ground Water Extraction (in Ham)	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)
1	Ariyalur	37721.25	34339.78	17926.61	52.20
2	Chengalpattu	62787.98	56583.85	38638.20	68.28
3	Chennai	10217.89	9296.52	11609.99	124.89
4	Coimbatore	60383.89	54421.92	47180.46	86.69
5	Cuddalore	111824.88	100940.65	65583.44	64.97
6	Dharmapuri	47810.97	43029.84	41074.89	95.46
7	Dindigul	62166.17	56087.70	62174.95	110.85
8	Erode	73605.86	66369.68	54124.99	81.55

9	Kallakurichchi	67131.54	61034.42	50907.82	83.41
10	Kancheepuram	57920.51	52255.09	25835.83	49.44
11	Kanniyakumari	32933.53	29640.18	4940.63	16.67
12	Karur	34015.99	30795.17	29831.63	96.87
13	Krishnagiri	48402.82	43886.28	42081.02	95.89
14	Madurai	78705.70	73366.74	49119.70	66.95
15	Mayiladuthurai	39485.34	35536.80	43906.57	123.55
16	Nagapattinam	0.00	0.00	0.00	Saline
17	Namakkal	59780.72	54217.01	60918.67	112.36
18	Perambalur	25321.14	22900.04	25062.87	109.44
19	Pudukkottai	96945.89	87294.89	44365.37	50.82
20	Ramanathapuram	48633.81	43770.38	4522.44	10.33
21	Ranipet	28341.01	25829.98	22927.83	88.76
22	Salem	52995.79	47696.16	69990.28	146.74
23	Sivagangai	66038.65	59693.81	17582.53	29.45
24	Tenkasi	58059.41	52384.29	40164.38	76.67
25	Thanjavur	104762.25	94354.19	95117.13	100.81
26	The Nilgiris	14741.30	13267.16	902.35	6.80
27	Theni	31406.73	28266.03	21636.12	76.54
28	Thiruvavarur	23692.54	21323.29	14338.38	67.24
29	Thoothukudi	68729.18	62013.40	21614.22	34.85
30	Tiruchirappalli	80486.24	72493.05	52991.30	73.10
31	Tirunelveli	83678.90	75788.59	32748.55	43.21
32	Tirupathur	10037.15	9033.43	12575.96	139.22
33	Tiruppur	62009.74	55944.24	46783.04	83.62
34	Tiruvallur	86267.47	78655.65	42933.82	54.58
35	Tiruvannamalai	121599.71	110146.16	91275.12	82.87
36	Vellore	16999.72	15335.17	18629.72	121.48

37	Villupuram	103094.63	93425.09	81585.10	87.33
38	Virudhunagar	82588.45	74736.43	41700.76	55.80
	Total(Ham)	2151324.75	1946153.06	1445302.67	74.26
	Total(BCM)	21.51	19.46	14.45	74.26

STATEMENT-II

District-wise Ground Water Quality Data for Tamil Nadu for year 2023

*S.No.	District	Total no. of samples analyzed	Percentage (%) of Samples above Permissible limits		
			EC (%) (>3000 micro siemens/cm)	Fluoride (%) (>1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (%) (>45 mg/l)
1	Ariyalur	15	0.0	6.7	53.3
2	Chennai	12	8.3	8.3	25.0
3	Coimbatore	46	6.5	8.7	43.5
4	Cuddalore	51	0.0	9.8	33.3
5	Dharmapuri	28	35.7	7.1	50.0
6	Dindigul	41	9.8	14.6	46.3
7	Erode	83	1.2	8.4	36.1
8	Kancheepuram	58	3.4	0.0	24.1
9	Kanyakumari	17	0.0	0.0	29.4
10	Karur	14	0.0	7.1	42.9

11	Krishnagiri	33	6.1	33.3	21.2
12	Madurai	35	0.0	5.7	37.1
13	Nagapattinam	16	6.3	0.0	56.3
14	Namakkal	44	2.3	9.1	50.0
15	Nilgiris	7	28.6	28.6	85.7
16	Perambalur	18	27.8	16.7	83.3
17	Pudukkottai	30	13.3	6.7	26.7
18	Ramanathapuram	11	18.2	0.0	18.2
19	Salem	39	17.9	5.1	41.0
20	Sivaganga	3	0.0	0.0	33.3
21	Thanjavur	14	0.0	0.0	7.1
22	Theni	33	6.1	21.2	42.4
23	Thiruvannamalai	36	0.0	0.0	30.6
24	Tirunelveli	28	21.4	25.0	46.4
25	Tiruvallur	49	4.1	0.0	12.2
26	Tiruvarur	6	16.7	0.0	33.3
27	Trichy	41	9.8	0.0	34.1
28	Tuticorin	27	18.5	11.1	29.6
29	Vellore	5	20.0	60.0	80.0
30	Villupuram	48	16.7	8.3	56.3
31	Virudhunagar	28	35.7	42.9	39.3
		916	9.2	9.7	37.8

* The Quality data is provided for the erstwhile districts of Tamil nadu State, which include the results of 8 new reorganized districts

IMPROVEMENT IN AIR CONNECTIVITY

1515. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities benefit from improved air connectivity under the UDAN scheme;
- (b) the manner in which the Government addresses the infrastructure challenges and financial sustainability;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of policy updates such as UDAN 5.0 and the Air India-Vistara merger on Indian carriers' global competitiveness and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures being implemented by the Government to ensure smaller airports have necessary safety, security and navigational services in underserved regions keeping in view the expansion of aviation infrastructure;
- (e) the manner in which the Government addresses the demand for skilled aviation professionals to support the expansion in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities;
- (f) the initiatives taken by the Government to promote sustainability in the civil aviation sector of the country; and

(g) whether the Government is exploring international partnerships to strengthen the position of the country as a global aviation hub and to support regional 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) The Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by reviving unserved and underserved airports in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, for making air travel affordable to the masses. Under the Scheme, 619 RCS routes connecting 88 unserved and underserved airports, including 13 heliports and 2 water aerodromes have been operationalised.;

(b) Development / upgradation / modernization of airports in the country is a continuous process. To improve the aviation infrastructure, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other PPP Airport Operators have embarked upon a Capex Plan from 2019-20 to 2024-25 for more than Rs.91,000 crore for development /upgradation / modernization of various airports in the country to meet the growing demands of air traffic and passenger growth. Projects include new airports, expansions and modifications of existing terminals, additional passenger facilities, new terminals, expansions and strengthening of runways and aprons, and ANS (Air Navigation Services) work like control towers and technical blocks.;

(c) The merger of Air India and Vistara has significant implications for the global competitiveness of Indian airlines such as :-

- Strengthened Market Position :The merger creates India's largest full-service airline, consolidating Air India's position in both domestic and international markets. It enhances fleet size and route network, making Air India a stronger global competitor
- Improved Service Quality and Brand Image
- The merger has also upgraded Air India's in-flight experience, leading to better customer retention on long-haul routes.
- Expanded International Network : The merger allows better hub utilization at Delhi, Mumbai, and Bengaluru, improving transit options for international travelers;
- Cost Synergies and Fleet Modernization : The combined entity will benefit from economies of scale, reducing operational costs.
- Air India's ongoing fleet expansion (Airbus A350s, Boeing 777s, 787s) will help modernize long-haul offerings.
- Common aircraft types will optimize maintenance and pilot training costs.;
- The merger will provide Competitive Edge Against Foreign Carriers

(d) Airports in India are provided with security equipments like CCTV, ATRS/X-BIS, DFMDs, HHMDs and ETDs etc. Some of the major airports are equipped with upgraded security systems and equipment like Dual View XBIS, Biometric Access Control System, Queue Management System, ATRS (Automotive Tray

Retrieval System), PIDS (Perimeter Intrusion Detection System), Remote Screening and Digi Yatra- Face recognition based access. CISF manpower augmentation at airports is done based on survey/resurvey done by a committee led by BCAS.;

(e) In order to meet the requirement of aviation training, to encourage skill development and increase the domestic training capacity, the government has taken the following steps:-

(i) To augment the supply of trained pilots in the country, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has brought out a liberalised Flying Training Organisation (FTO) policy whereby the concept of airport royalty (revenue share payment by FTOs to AAI) has been abolished and land rentals have been significantly rationalised.;

(ii) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has launched an internship scheme "Pradipti" with an aim to create interest in Civil Aviation among the students. The aims of the scheme are:

- Supplementing theoretical knowledge with practical operations / working.
- Giving exposure to students in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) / non-STEM domains - widen horizons.
- Giving opportunity to work on small-duration projects related to Civil Aviation.;

(f) and (g) In 2016, the Government released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP 2016), which envisages key action steps covering over 20 aspects of the aviation value chain including: regional connectivity, safety, security, airlines, airports, bilateral traffic rights, code-share agreements, air navigation, helicopters, cargo, manufacturing, maintenance and skill development etc. The

Government has been taking concrete steps to take flying to the masses by making it affordable, convenient and also provide safe, secure, affordable and sustainable air travel for passengers as well as air transportation of cargo with access to various parts of India and the world and establish an integrated eco-system which is leading to significant growth of the civil aviation sector.;;

India plans to become an aviation hub of choice for Indian passengers by 2030 and global aviation hub by 2047, competing with established hubs. The strategy leverages India's geographical advantage and includes limiting foreign carriers while strengthening domestic ones, resulting in Indian carriers' international traffic share increasing along with increase in I to I traffic.

महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली में जेजेएम का कार्यान्वयन

1516. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली में नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों के प्रतिशत सहित जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान जेजेएम के तहत लातूर जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और जारी की गई है; और

(ग) महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली में उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में काम की खराब गुणवत्ता और देरी जैसे मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) अगस्त 2019 से, भारत सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी से देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर निर्धारित गुणवत्ता (बीआईएस: 10500) के साथ 55 लीटर प्रतिव्यक्ति प्रतिदिन (एलपीसीडी) के सेवा स्तर पर पीनेयोग्य पानी का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल लागू कर रही है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 15.08.2019 को राज्य में जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के समय, केवल 48.44 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन थे। तब से, 81.16 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 10.02.2025 तक, राज्य के 146.81 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 129.59 लाख (88.28%) से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान उपलब्ध है।

दादरा और नगरहवेली तथा दमण व दीव (डीएनएच और डीडी) के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, सभी 85,156 ग्रामीण परिवारों (100%) को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

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

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	केंद्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	व्यय	
1	2019-20	248.12	847.97	345.28	593.4	308.04	431.79
2	2020-21	285.35	1,828.92	457.23	742.58	473.59	324.56

3	2021-22	268.99	7,064.41	1,666.64	1935.63	377.98	477.98
4	2022-23	1,557.65	7,831.25	3,915.62	5,473.27	3,109.53	2,972.21
5	2023-24	2,363.74	21,465.88	7,444.26	9,808.00	8,208.53	8,371.34
6	2024-25*	1,599.47	5,352.93	1,605.88	3,205.35	2,014.42	2,255.88
कुल			44,391.36	15,434.91		14,492.09	14,833.76

*दिनांक 10.02.2025 तक

चूंकि पेय जल राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए जिला-स्तरीय निधि आबंटन सहित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं के ब्यौरे भारत सरकार स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं। दादरा तथा नगर हवेली और दमन व दीव के संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने जल जीवन मिशन के तहत कोई निधि नहीं ली है।

(ग) पेयजल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन एवं कार्यान्वयन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ही करते हैं। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* कार्य की खराब गुणवत्ता और विलंब सहित शिकायतों/सवालों आदि के संबंध में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर कार्रवाई और निपटान किया जाता है।

महाराष्ट्र और दादरा तथा नगर हवेली और दमन व दीव सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने तथा निगरानी करने और उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अनेक 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, आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान के आदान-प्रदान के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक दल द्वारा क्षेत्र दौरे आदि शामिल हैं। पारदर्शिता लाने और प्रभावी निगरानी 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 प्रदान करता है।

FLYOVER AT SAVALESHWAR VILLAGE (SOLAPUR-PUNE HIGHWAY)

1517. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) the total number of accidents reported on the Solapur-Pune highway near Savaleshwar village during the last five years;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to address safety concerns in this area;
- (c) the current allocation for road infrastructure development in Solapur district and the funds earmarked for the construction of a service road and flyover at Savaleshwar; and
- (d) the timeline for commencing and completing the construction of the service road and flyover at Savaleshwar and the steps being taken to ensure timely execution of the project?

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

- (a) A total of 35 accidents have been reported in the vicinity of Savaleshwar village over the past five years.
- (b) to (d) To ensure safety, an under pass with service roads at estimated cost of about Rs 50 crore is under process of approval in National Highways Authority

of India (NHAI). The construction of the underpass is expected to take one year after its approval.

AMRUT SCHEME IN TAMIL NADU

1518. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the details and the current status of the work being done under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 scheme in the country, particularly in the Karur Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the name and number of cities taken up under AMRUT 2.0 in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the details of the funds released and utilized since the inception of the said scheme, State/UT-wise,
- (d) whether it is a fact that AMRUT 1.0 also included air pollution control under its ambit; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the exclusion of air pollution reduction measures from AMRUT 2.0?

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

(a) to (c) 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, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. The Mission aims to provide water tap connections to households in all statutory towns. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in

500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies, development of green spaces and parks, etc are other components of the Mission. The mission focuses on Information Education and Communication (IEC), adopting latest technologies through Start-ups and preparation of Aquifer Management Plans for cities. The reform agenda of the Mission provisions for use of recycled treated used water; 24x7 water supply with 'Drink from tap' (DFT) facility in at least 1 ward/ District Metered Area (DMA) of AMRUT cities; Geographic Information System (GIS) based master plans of the cities and raising funds through issuance of municipal bonds.

Under AMRUT 2.0, States/Union Territories (UTs) have involved citizens in water quality monitoring, AMRUT Mitra initiative has been launched to actively involve women SHG groups in the water sector. “Jal Hi AMRIT” is a sub-scheme under AMRUT 2.0 reforms, aims to incentivize states and Uts to efficiently manage sewage treatment plants for recyclable treated water meeting environmental standards. The total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including total Central assistance of ₹76,760 crore for five years.

Under AMRUT 2.0, States/Uts are empowered to select, prioritise, design, implement and monitor the projects within the broad framework of Mission 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.

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 crore have been awarded for 5,383 projects. Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been issued for another 820 projects worth ₹28,588.19 crore. Rest of the projects are at various stages of designing and implementation. Total works worth ₹27,183.78 crore have been physically completed and ₹20,834.92 Crore expenditure has been incurred.

Under AMRUT 2.0, Central assistance of ₹ 66,750 crore has been allocated for the projects. So far, ₹11,785.20 crore have been released to State/Uts against which utilisation certificate of ₹6,743.27 crore have been received. State/ UT-wise details of funds released and UC received is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, 666 ULBs are covered under AMRUT 2.0. The name of ULBs is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

In the Karur Parliamentary constituency of Tamil Nadu, a total of 99 projects worth ₹826.42 crore (including Operations and Maintenance cost) have been approved by MoHUA. As reported by the State on AMRUT 2.0 portal, contracts have been awarded for all the projects and total works worth ₹499.75 crore have been physically completed.

(d)and(e) AMRUT Mission was launched in the year 2015. Besides providing water and sewer connections in selected AMRUT Cities, the purpose of AMRUT Mission was inter alia, to increase the amenity value of cities by developing

greenery and well maintained openspaces (e.g. parks); and to reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). Under AMRUT, 352 non-motorised Urban Transport projects worth ₹1,021.71 crore and 2,524 parks and green spaces projects worth ₹1,604.93 crore have been taken up by the States/ UTs.

The objective of AMRUT 2.0 is to enable the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Rejuvenation of water bodies including development of parks and green spaces is one of the thrust areas of AMRUT 2.0. Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 1,676 parks and green spaces projects worth ₹1,049.63 crore have been approved by MoHUA.

STATEMENT-I

Amount in crore

State/ UT- wise details of funds released and UC received

S.N O	State / UT	Committed Central Assistance (CA) for Projects	CA Released	UC Received
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	5.51	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	2948	589.55	200.22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	226	29.5	0.00

S.N O	State / UT	Committed Central Assistance (CA) for Projects	CA Released	UC Received
4	Assam	775	56.65	17.89
5	Bihar	2628	400	0.00
6	Chandigarh	170	33	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1303	148.4	125.53
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	30	6	0.00
9	Delhi	2885	282.66	172.73
10	Goa	85	15.76	0.00
11	Gujarat	4512	1305.47	877.73
12	Haryana	1496	140	0.00
13	Himachal Pradesh	256	102.67	46.16
14	Jammu and Kashmir	867	158.6	48.51
15	Jharkhand	1183	104.52	8.23
16	Karnataka	4628	925.6	485.72
17	Kerala	1374	148.74	124.48
18	Ladakh	128	11.7	0.00
19	Lakshadweep*	2	0	0.00

S.N O	State / UT	Committed Central Assistance (CA) for Projects	CA Released	UC Received
20	Madhya Pradesh	4065	283.85	0.00
21	Maharashtra	9310	1831.96	1601.24
22	Manipur	170	17.05	0.00
23	Meghalaya	111	75.92	65.07
24	Mizoram	143	28	24.71
25	Nagaland	176	35.19	0.00
26	Odisha	1373	400.63	395.96
27	Puducherry	150	47.04	28.82
28	Punjab	1836	254.69	0.00
29	Rajasthan	3552	695.45	298.06
30	Sikkim	40	8	3.62
31	Tamil Nadu	4942	1614.93	819.45
32	Telangana	2789	100	0.00
33	Tripura	157	64.93	64.93
34	Uttar Pradesh	8161	1296.68	1257.14
35	Uttarakhand	585	70.92	38.11
36	West Bengal	3658	495.65	38.96
	Total	66,750	11,785.20	6743.27

***Lakshadweep has not taken up any project so far.**

STATEMENT-II

The name of ULB covered under AMRUT 2.0 in the State of Tamilnadu

S. No.	District	ULB
1	ARIYALUR	ARIYALUR
2	ARIYALUR	JAYAMKONDAN
3	ARIYALUR	UDAIYAR PALAYAM
4	ARIYALUR	VARATHARAJANPETTAI
5	CHENNAI	CHENNAI
6	COIMBATORE	ALANTHURAI
7	COIMBATORE	ANAMALAI
8	COIMBATORE	ANNUR
9	COIMBATORE	CHETTIPALAYAM
10	COIMBATORE	COIMBATORE
11	COIMBATORE	DHALIYUR
12	COIMBATORE	ETTIMADAI
13	COIMBATORE	GUDALUR_C
14	COIMBATORE	IDIGARAI
15	COIMBATORE	IRUGUR
16	COIMBATORE	KANNAMPALYAM
17	COIMBATORE	KARAMADAI
18	COIMBATORE	KARUMATHAMPATTI

S. No.	District	ULB
19	COIMBATORE	KINATHUKADAVU
20	COIMBATORE	KOTTUR
21	COIMBATORE	MADHUKKARAI
22	COIMBATORE	METTUPALAYAM_C
23	COIMBATORE	MOPPERIPALAYAM
24	COIMBATORE	NARASIMHANAICKENPALAYAM
25	COIMBATORE	NO.4 VEERAPANDI
26	COIMBATORE	O.K.MANDAPAM
27	COIMBATORE	ODAYAKULAM
28	COIMBATORE	PALLAPALAYAM_C
29	COIMBATORE	PERIYA NEGAMAM
30	COIMBATORE	PERIYANAICKENPALAYAM
31	COIMBATORE	PERUR
32	COIMBATORE	POLLACHI
33	COIMBATORE	POOLUVAPATTI
34	COIMBATORE	SAMATHUR
35	COIMBATORE	SARCARSAMAKULAM
36	COIMBATORE	SIRUMUGAI
37	COIMBATORE	SULESWARANPATTI
38	COIMBATORE	SULUR
39	COIMBATORE	T.M.PALAYAM

S. No.	District	ULB
40	COIMBATORE	THENKARAI_C
41	COIMBATORE	THONDAMUTHUR
42	COIMBATORE	VALPARAI
43	COIMBATORE	VEDAPATTI
44	COIMBATORE	VELLALORE
45	COIMBATORE	VETTAIKARANPUDUR
46	COIMBATORE	ZAMINUTHUKULI
47	CUDDALORE	ANNAMALAI NAGAR
48	CUDDALORE	BHUVANAGIRI
49	CUDDALORE	CHIDAMBARAM
50	CUDDALORE	CUDDALORE
51	CUDDALORE	GANGAIKONDAN
52	CUDDALORE	KATTUMANNARKOIL
53	CUDDALORE	KILLAI
54	CUDDALORE	KURINJIPADI
55	CUDDALORE	LALPET
56	CUDDALORE	MANGALAMPET
57	CUDDALORE	MELPATTAMPAKKAM
58	CUDDALORE	NELLIKUPPAM
59	CUDDALORE	PANRUTI
60	CUDDALORE	PARANGIPETTAI

S. No.	District	ULB
61	CUDDALORE	PENNADAM
62	CUDDALORE	SETHIYATHOPE
63	CUDDALORE	SRIMUSHNAM
64	CUDDALORE	THITTAGUDI
65	CUDDALORE	THORAPADI
66	CUDDALORE	VADALUR
67	CUDDALORE	VIRUDHACHALAM
68	DHARMAPURI	B. MALLAPURAM
69	DHARMAPURI	DHARMAPURI
70	DHARMAPURI	HARUR
71	DHARMAPURI	KADATHUR
72	DHARMAPURI	KAMBAINALLUR
73	DHARMAPURI	KARIMANGALAMA
74	DHARMAPURI	MARANDAHALLI
75	DHARMAPURI	PALAKKODU
76	DHARMAPURI	PAPPARAPATTI
77	DHARMAPURI	PAPPIREDDIPATTI
78	DHARMAPURI	PENNAGARAM
79	DINDIGUL	AGARAM
80	DINDIGUL	AMMAYAN AICKANUR
81	DINDIGUL	AYAKUDI

S. No.	District	ULB
82	DINDIGUL	AYYALUR
83	DINDIGUL	AYYAMPALAYAM
84	DINDIGUL	BALASAMUDRAM
85	DINDIGUL	BATHALAGUNTU
86	DINDIGUL	CHINNALAPATTI
87	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL
88	DINDIGUL	ERIODU
89	DINDIGUL	KANNIVADI_D
90	DINDIGUL	KEERANUR_D
91	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL
92	DINDIGUL	NATHAM
93	DINDIGUL	NEIKKARAPATTI
94	DINDIGUL	NILLAKOTTAI
95	DINDIGUL	OTTANCHATRAM
96	DINDIGUL	PALANI
97	DINDIGUL	PALAYAM
98	DINDIGUL	PANNAIKADU
99	DINDIGUL	PATTIVEERANPATTI
100	DINDIGUL	SEVUGAMPATTI
101	DINDIGUL	SITHAYANKOTTAI
102	DINDIGUL	SRIRAMAPURAM

S. No.	District	ULB
103	DINDIGUL	THADICOMBU
104	DINDIGUL	VADAMADURAI
105	DINDIGUL	VEDASANDUR
106	ERODE	AMMAPETTAI_E
107	ERODE	ANTHIYUR
108	ERODE	APPAKDUAL
109	ERODE	ARACHALUR
110	ERODE	ARIYAPPAMPALYAM
111	ERODE	ATHANI
112	ERODE	AVALPOONDURAI
113	ERODE	BHAVANI
114	ERODE	BHAVANISAGAR
115	ERODE	CHENNASAMUDRAM
116	ERODE	CHENNIMALAI
117	ERODE	CHITHODE
118	ERODE	ELATHUR
119	ERODE	ERODE
120	ERODE	GOBICHETTIPALAYAM
121	ERODE	JAMBAI
122	ERODE	KANJIKOVIL
123	ERODE	KARUMANDI CHELLIPALAYAM

S. No.	District	ULB
124	ERODE	KASIPALAYAM
125	ERODE	KEMBANAICKENPALAYAM
126	ERODE	KILAMPADI
127	ERODE	KODUMUDI
128	ERODE	KOLAPPALUR
129	ERODE	KOLLANKOVIL
130	ERODE	KUGALUR
131	ERODE	LAKAMPATTI
132	ERODE	MODAKKURRICHI
133	ERODE	NALAMPATTI
134	ERODE	NAMBIYUR
135	ERODE	NASIYANUR
136	ERODE	NERINJIPETTAI
137	ERODE	OLAGADAM
138	ERODE	P.METTUPALAYAM
139	ERODE	PALLAPALAYAM_E
140	ERODE	PASUR
141	ERODE	PERIYAKODIVERI
142	ERODE	PERUNDURAI
143	ERODE	PETHAMPALAVAM
144	ERODE	PUNJAIPULIYAMPATTI

S. No.	District	ULB
145	ERODE	SALANGAPALAYAM
146	ERODE	SATHYAMANGALAM
147	ERODE	SIVAGIRI_E
148	ERODE	UNJALUR
149	ERODE	VADUGAPATTI_E
150	ERODE	VANIPUTHUR
151	ERODE	VELLOTTAMPARAPPU
152	ERODE	VENGAMBUR
153	KANCHEEPURAM	ACHARAPAKKAM
154	KANCHEEPURAM	ANAKAPUTHUR
155	KANCHEEPURAM	CHENGALPATTU
156	KANCHEEPURAM	CHITLAPAKKAM
157	KANCHEEPURAM	EDAIKALINADU
158	KANCHEEPURAM	GUDUVANCHERRY
159	KANCHEEPURAM	KANCHEEPURAM
160	KANCHEEPURAM	KARUNKUZHI
161	KANCHEEPURAM	KUNDRATHUR
162	KANCHEEPURAM	MADAMPAKKAM
163	KANCHEEPURAM	MADHURANTHAGAM
164	KANCHEEPURAM	MAMALLAPURAM
165	KANCHEEPURAM	MANGADU

S. No.	District	ULB
166	KANCHEEPURAM	MARAIMALAINAGAR
167	KANCHEEPURAM	PALLAVARAM
168	KANCHEEPURAM	PAMMAL
169	KANCHEEPURAM	PEERKANKARANAI
170	KANCHEEPURAM	PERUNGALATHUR
171	KANCHEEPURAM	SEMBAKKAM
172	KANCHEEPURAM	SRIPERUMBUDUR
173	KANCHEEPURAM	ST THOMAS MOUNT CANTT
174	KANCHEEPURAM	TAMBARAM
175	KANCHEEPURAM	THIRUKALUKUNDRAM
176	KANCHEEPURAM	THIRUNEERMALAI
177	KANCHEEPURAM	THIRUPORUR
178	KANCHEEPURAM	UTHIRAMERUR
179	KANCHEEPURAM	WALAJABAD
180	KANNIYAKUMARI	AGASTEESWARAM
181	KANNIYAKUMARI	ALUR_T
182	KANNIYAKUMARI	ANJUGRAMAM
183	KANNIYAKUMARI	ARALVOIMOZHI TOWN
184	KANNIYAKUMARI	ARUMANAI
185	KANNIYAKUMARI	ATTOOR
186	KANNIYAKUMARI	AZHAGAPPAPURAM

S. No.	District	ULB
187	KANNIYAKUMARI	AZHAGIAPANDIPURAM
188	KANNIYAKUMARI	BOOTHAPANDI
189	KANNIYAKUMARI	COLACHEL
190	KANNIYAKUMARI	EDAICODE
191	KANNIYAKUMARI	ERANIEL
192	KANNIYAKUMARI	EZHUDESAM
193	KANNIYAKUMARI	GANAPATHIPURAM
194	KANNIYAKUMARI	KADAYAL
195	KANNIYAKUMARI	KALIYAKKAVILAI
196	KANNIYAKUMARI	KALLUKOOTTAM
197	KANNIYAKUMARI	KANYAKUMARI
198	KANNIYAKUMARI	KAPPIYARAI
199	KANNIYAKUMARI	KARUNGAL
200	KANNIYAKUMARI	KEEZHKULAM
201	KANNIYAKUMARI	KILLIYUR
202	KANNIYAKUMARI	KOLLANCODE
203	KANNIYAKUMARI	KOOTHANALLUR_K
204	KANNIYAKUMARI	KOTTTARAM
205	KANNIYAKUMARI	KULASEKARAM
206	KANNIYAKUMARI	KUMARAPURAM
207	KANNIYAKUMARI	KUZHITHURAI

S. No.	District	ULB
208	KANNIYAKUMARI	MANAVALAKURICHY
209	KANNIYAKUMARI	MANDAIKADU
210	KANNIYAKUMARI	MARUNGUR
211	KANNIYAKUMARI	MULAGUMOODU
212	KANNIYAKUMARI	MYLADI
213	KANNIYAKUMARI	NAGARCOIL
214	KANNIYAKUMARI	NALLUR
215	KANNIYAKUMARI	NEYYOOR
216	KANNIYAKUMARI	PACODE
217	KANNIYAKUMARI	PADBANABAPURAM
218	KANNIYAKUMARI	PALAPALLAM
219	KANNIYAKUMARI	PALUKAL
220	KANNIYAKUMARI	PONMANAI
221	KANNIYAKUMARI	PUTHALAM
222	KANNIYAKUMARI	PUTHUKKADAI
223	KANNIYAKUMARI	REETHAPURAM
224	KANNIYAKUMARI	SUCHINDRUM
225	KANNIYAKUMARI	THAZHAKUDY
226	KANNIYAKUMARI	THENGAMPUDUR
227	KANNIYAKUMARI	THENTHAMARIKULAM
228	KANNIYAKUMARI	THERUR

S. No.	District	ULB
229	KANNIYAKUMARI	THINGALNAGAR
230	KANNIYAKUMARI	THIRPARAPPU
231	KANNIYAKUMARI	THIRUVATTAR
232	KANNIYAKUMARI	THIRUVITHANCODE
233	KANNIYAKUMARI	UNNAMALAIKADAI
234	KANNIYAKUMARI	VALVACHAGOSTAM
235	KANNIYAKUMARI	VELLIMALAI
236	KANNIYAKUMARI	VERKILAMBI
237	KANNIYAKUMARI	VILAVOOR
238	KANNIYAKUMARI	VILLUKURI
239	KARUR	ARAVAKURICHI
240	KARUR	KARUR
241	KARUR	KRISHNARAYA PURAM
242	KARUR	KULITHALAI
243	KARUR	MARUDUR
244	KARUR	NANGAVARAM
245	KARUR	P.J. CHOLAPURAM
246	KARUR	PALLAPPATTY
247	KARUR	PULIYUR
248	KARUR	PUNJAIPUGALUR
249	KARUR	PUNJAITHOTTA KURICHI

S. No.	District	ULB
250	KARUR	TNPL
251	KARUR	UPPIDAMANGALAM
252	KRISHNAGIRI	BARGUR
253	KRISHNAGIRI	DENKANIKOTTAI
254	KRISHNAGIRI	HOSSUR
255	KRISHNAGIRI	KAVERIPATTINAM
256	KRISHNAGIRI	KELAMANGALAM
257	KRISHNAGIRI	KRISHNAGIRI
258	KRISHNAGIRI	NAGOJANAHALLI
259	KRISHNAGIRI	UTHANGARAL
260	MADURAI	A.VELLALAPATTI
261	MADURAI	ALLANGANALLUR
262	MADURAI	ELUMALAI
263	MADURAI	MADURAI
264	MADURAI	MELUR
265	MADURAI	PALAMEDU
266	MADURAI	PARAVAI
267	MADURAI	PERIYUR
268	MADURAI	SOZHAVANDHAN
269	MADURAI	T.KALLUPATTI
270	MADURAI	THIRUMANGALAM

S. No.	District	ULB
271	MADURAI	USILAMPATTI
272	MADURAI	VADIPATTI
273	NAGAPATTINAM	KILVELUR
274	NAGAPATTINAM	KUTHALAM
275	NAGAPATTINAM	MANALMEDU
276	NAGAPATTINAM	MAYILADUTHURAI
277	NAGAPATTINAM	NAGAPATTINAM
278	NAGAPATTINAM	SIRKALI
279	NAGAPATTINAM	THALANAYAR
280	NAGAPATTINAM	THARANGAMPADI
281	NAGAPATTINAM	THITTACHERY
282	NAGAPATTINAM	VAITHIESWARANKOIL
283	NAGAPATTINAM	VEDHARANYAM
284	NAGAPATTINAM	VELANKANNI
285	NAMAKKAL	ALAMPALAYAM_N_T
286	NAMAKKAL	ATHANUR
287	NAMAKKAL	ERUMAPATTY
288	NAMAKKAL	KALAPPANAICKENPATTI
289	NAMAKKAL	KUMARAPALAYAM
290	NAMAKKAL	MALLASAMUDRAM
291	NAMAKKAL	MOHANUR

S. No.	District	ULB
292	NAMAKKAL	NAMAGIRIPETTAI
293	NAMAKKAL	NAMAKKAL
294	NAMAKKAL	PADAIVEEDU
295	NAMAKKAL	PALLIPALAYAM
296	NAMAKKAL	PANDAMANGALAM
297	NAMAKKAL	PARAMATHY
298	NAMAKKAL	PATTINAM
299	NAMAKKAL	PILLANALLUR
300	NAMAKKAL	POTHANUR
301	NAMAKKAL	R. PUDUPATTY
302	NAMAKKAL	RASIPURAM
303	NAMAKKAL	SEERAPALLI
304	NAMAKKAL	SENDAMANGALAM
305	NAMAKKAL	TIRUCHENGODE
306	NAMAKKAL	VELUR
307	NAMAKKAL	VENGARAI
308	NAMAKKAL	VENNADUR
309	PERAMBALUR	ARUMBAVUR
310	PERAMBALUR	KURUMBALUR
311	PERAMBALUR	LABBAIKUDIKADU
312	PERAMBALUR	PERAMBALUR

S. No.	District	ULB
313	PERAMBALUR	POOLAMBADI
314	PUDUKOTTAI	ALANGUDI
315	PUDUKOTTAI	ANNAVASAL
316	PUDUKOTTAI	ARANTHANGI
317	PUDUKOTTAI	ARIMALAM
318	PUDUKOTTAI	ILUPPUR
319	PUDUKOTTAI	KARAMBAKUDI
320	PUDUKOTTAI	KEERAMANGALAM
321	PUDUKOTTAI	KEERANUR_P
322	PUDUKOTTAI	PONNAMARAVATHI
323	PUDUKOTTAI	PUDUKOTTAI
324	RAMANATHAPURAM	ABIRAMAM
325	RAMANATHAPURAM	KAMUTHI
326	RAMANATHAPURAM	KEELAKARAI
327	RAMANATHAPURAM	MANDAPAM
328	RAMANATHAPURAM	MUDUKULATHUR
329	RAMANATHAPURAM	PARAMAKUDI
330	RAMANATHAPURAM	R.S. MANGALAM
331	RAMANATHAPURAM	RAMANATHAPURAM
332	RAMANATHAPURAM	RAMESWARAM
333	RAMANATHAPURAM	SAYALGUDI

S. No.	District	ULB
334	RAMANATHAPURAM	THONDI
335	SALEM	AATTAYAMPATTY
336	SALEM	ARASIRAMANI
337	SALEM	ATTUR
338	SALEM	AYOTHIAPATTINAM
339	SALEM	BELUR_T
340	SALEM	EDANGANSALAI
341	SALEM	ELAMPILLAI
342	SALEM	ETHAPUR
343	SALEM	GANGAVALLI
344	SALEM	IDAPADDI
345	SALEM	JALAGANDAPURAM
346	SALEM	KADAYAMPATTI
347	SALEM	KANNANKURICHI
348	SALEM	KARUPPUR
349	SALEM	KEERIPATTI
350	SALEM	KOLATHUR
351	SALEM	KONGANAPURAM
352	SALEM	MALLUR
353	SALEM	MECHERI
354	SALEM	METTUR

S. No.	District	ULB
355	SALEM	NANGAVALLI
356	SALEM	NARASINGAPURAM
357	SALEM	OMALUR
358	SALEM	P.N.PATTI
359	SALEM	PANAIMARATHUPATTY
360	SALEM	PETHANAICKENPALAYAM
361	SALEM	POOLAMPATTI
362	SALEM	SALEM
363	SALEM	SANGAGIRI
364	SALEM	SENTHARAPATTI
365	SALEM	THAMMAMPATTI
366	SALEM	THARAMANGALAM
367	SALEM	THEDAVUR
368	SALEM	THEVUR
369	SALEM	VANAVASI
370	SALEM	VAZHAPADI
371	SALEM	VEERAGANUR
372	SALEM	VEERAKKALPUDUR
373	SIVAGANGA	DEVAKOTTAI
374	SIVAGANGA	ILAYANGUDI
375	SIVAGANGA	KANADUKATHAN

S. No.	District	ULB
376	SIVAGANGA	KANDANUR
377	SIVAGANGA	KARAIKUDI
378	SIVAGANGA	KOTTAIYUR
379	SIVAGANGA	MANAMADURAI
380	SIVAGANGA	NATTARASANKOTTAI
381	SIVAGANGA	NERKUPPAI
382	SIVAGANGA	PALLATHUR
383	SIVAGANGA	PUDUVAYAL
384	SIVAGANGA	SINGAMPUNERI
385	SIVAGANGA	SIVAGANGAI
386	SIVAGANGA	THIRUPPATHUR
387	SIVAGANGA	THIRUPPUVANAM
388	THANJAVUR	ADIRAMPATTINAM
389	THANJAVUR	ADUTHURAI
390	THANJAVUR	AMMAPETTAI_T
391	THANJAVUR	AYYAMPETTAI
392	THANJAVUR	CHOLAPURAM
393	THANJAVUR	DHARASURAM
394	THANJAVUR	KUMBAKONAM
395	THANJAVUR	MADUKKUR
396	THANJAVUR	MELATHIRUPPANTHRUTHI

S. No.	District	ULB
397	THANJAVUR	MELATTUR
398	THANJAVUR	ORTHANADU
399	THANJAVUR	PAPANASAM
400	THANJAVUR	PATTUKOTTAI
401	THANJAVUR	PERAVURANI
402	THANJAVUR	PERUMAGALUR
403	THANJAVUR	SWAMIMALAI
404	THANJAVUR	THANJAVUR
405	THANJAVUR	THIRUBUVANAM
406	THANJAVUR	THIRUKATTUPALLI
407	THANJAVUR	THIRUNAGESWARAM
408	THANJAVUR	THIRUPPANANTHAL
409	THANJAVUR	THIRUVADAIMARUTHUR
410	THANJAVUR	THIRUVAIYARU
411	THANJAVUR	VALLAM
412	THANJAVUR	VEPPATHUR
413	THE NILGIRIS	ADIGARATTY
414	THE NILGIRIS	BIKKATTY
415	THE NILGIRIS	COONOOR
416	THE NILGIRIS	DEVARSHOLA
417	THE NILGIRIS	GUDALUR_N

S. No.	District	ULB
418	THE NILGIRIS	HULICAL
419	THE NILGIRIS	JEGATHALA
420	THE NILGIRIS	KETTI
421	THE NILGIRIS	KIL KUNDAH
422	THE NILGIRIS	KOTAGIRI
423	THE NILGIRIS	NADUVATTAM
424	THE NILGIRIS	NELLIYALAM
425	THE NILGIRIS	O VALLEY
426	THE NILGIRIS	SHOLUR
427	THE NILGIRIS	UDAGAMANDALAM
428	THE NILGIRIS	WELLINGTON CANTT
429	THENI	ANDIPATTI
430	THENI	B. MEENAKSHIPURAM
431	THENI	BODINAYAKANUR
432	THENI	BOOTHIPURAM
433	THENI	C.PUDUPATTI
434	THENI	CHINNAMANUR
435	THENI	CUMBUM
436	THENI	DEVADANAPATTI
437	THENI	GANGUVARPATTI
438	THENI	GUDALUR_T

S. No.	District	ULB
439	THENI	HANUMANTHAMPATTI
440	THENI	HIGHWAVYS
441	THENI	KAMAYAGOUNDANPATTI
442	THENI	KOMBAI
443	THENI	KUCHANUR
444	THENI	MARKAYANKOTTAI
445	THENI	MELACHOKKANATHAPURAM
446	THENI	ODAIPATTI
447	THENI	PALANI CHETTIPATTI
448	THENI	PANNAIPURAM
449	THENI	PERIYAKULAM
450	THENI	THAMARAIKULAM
451	THENI	THENI ALINAGARAM
452	THENI	THENKARAI_T
453	THENI	THEVARAM
454	THENI	UTHAMAPALAYAM
455	THENI	VADUGAPATTI_T
456	THENI	VEERAPANDI
457	THIRUVALLUR	ARANI_TR
458	THIRUVALLUR	AVADI
459	THIRUVALLUR	GUMMIDIPOONDI

S. No.	District	ULB
460	THIRUVALLUR	MINJUR
461	THIRUVALLUR	NARAVARIKUPPAM
462	THIRUVALLUR	PALLIPET
463	THIRUVALLUR	PODHATURPET
464	THIRUVALLUR	PONNERI
465	THIRUVALLUR	POONAMALLEE
466	THIRUVALLUR	THIRUMAZHSAI
467	THIRUVALLUR	THIRUNINRAVUR
468	THIRUVALLUR	THIRUTANI
469	THIRUVALLUR	TIRUVALLUR
470	THIRUVALLUR	TIRUVERKADU
471	THIRUVALLUR	UTHUKOTTAI
472	THOOTHUKKUDI	ALWARTHIRUNAGIRI
473	THOOTHUKKUDI	ARUMUGANERI
474	THOOTHUKKUDI	ATHUR
475	THOOTHUKKUDI	ERAL
476	THOOTHUKKUDI	ETTAYAPURAM
477	THOOTHUKKUDI	KADAMBUR
478	THOOTHUKKUDI	KALUGUMALAI
479	THOOTHUKKUDI	KANAM
480	THOOTHUKKUDI	KAYALPATTINAM

S. No.	District	ULB
481	THOOTHUKKUDI	KAYATHAR
482	THOOTHUKKUDI	KOVILPATTI
483	THOOTHUKKUDI	NAZARETH
484	THOOTHUKKUDI	PERUNGULAM
485	THOOTHUKKUDI	PUDUR (V)
486	THOOTHUKKUDI	SATHANKULAM
487	THOOTHUKKUDI	SAWYERPURAM
488	THOOTHUKKUDI	SRIVAIKUNTAM
489	THOOTHUKKUDI	THENTHIRUPERAI
490	THOOTHUKKUDI	THOOTHUKUDI CORPORATION
491	THOOTHUKKUDI	TIRUCHEDUR
492	THOOTHUKKUDI	UDANGUDI
493	THOOTHUKKUDI	VILATHIKULAM
494	TIRUNELVELI	ACHANPUDUR
495	TIRUNELVELI	ALANGULAM
496	TIRUNELVELI	ALWARKURICHI
497	TIRUNELVELI	AMBASAMUDRAM
498	TIRUNELVELI	AYIKUDI
499	TIRUNELVELI	CHERANMADEVI
500	TIRUNELVELI	COURTALAM
501	TIRUNELVELI	ERUVADI

S. No.	District	ULB
502	TIRUNELVELI	GOPALASAMUDRAM
503	TIRUNELVELI	ILANJI
504	TIRUNELVELI	KADAYANALLUR
505	TIRUNELVELI	KALAKAD
506	TIRUNELVELI	KALLADAIKURICHI
507	TIRUNELVELI	KILAPAVOOR
508	TIRUNELVELI	MANIMUTHAR
509	TIRUNELVELI	MELAGARAM
510	TIRUNELVELI	MELASEVAI
511	TIRUNELVELI	MOOLAKARAIPATTI
512	TIRUNELVELI	MUKKUDAL
513	TIRUNELVELI	NANGUNERI
514	TIRUNELVELI	NARANAMMALPURAM
515	TIRUNELVELI	PANAGUDI
516	TIRUNELVELI	PANPOLI
517	TIRUNELVELI	PATHAMADAI
518	TIRUNELVELI	PUDUR (S)
519	TIRUNELVELI	PULIANKUDI
520	TIRUNELVELI	RAYAGIRI
521	TIRUNELVELI	SAMBAVAR VADAGARAI
522	TIRUNELVELI	SANKAR NAGAR

S. No.	District	ULB
523	TIRUNELVELI	SANKARANKOIL
524	TIRUNELVELI	SENGOTTAI
525	TIRUNELVELI	SIVAGIRI_T
526	TIRUNELVELI	SUNDARAPANDIAPURAM
527	TIRUNELVELI	SURANDAI
528	TIRUNELVELI	TENKASI
529	TIRUNELVELI	THIRUKARUNGUDI
530	TIRUNELVELI	THIRUVENKADAM
531	TIRUNELVELI	THISAYANVILAI
532	TIRUNELVELI	TIRUNELVELI
533	TIRUNELVELI	VADAKARAI KEELPDIAGAI
534	TIRUNELVELI	VADAKKU VALLIOOR
535	TIRUNELVELI	VASUDEVANALLUR
536	TIRUNELVELI	VEERAVANALLUR
537	TIRUNELVELI	VIKRAMASINGAPURAM
538	TIRUPPUR	AVINASHI
539	TIRUPPUR	CHHINNAKKAMPALAYAM
540	TIRUPPUR	DHALI
541	TIRUPPUR	DHARAPURAM
542	TIRUPPUR	KANGAYAM
543	TIRUPPUR	KANIYUR

S. No.	District	ULB
544	TIRUPPUR	KANNIVADI_T
545	TIRUPPUR	KOLATHUPALAYAM
546	TIRUPPUR	KOMARALINGAM
547	TIRUPPUR	KUNNATHUR
548	TIRUPPUR	MADATHUKULAM
549	TIRUPPUR	MULANUR
550	TIRUPPUR	MUTHUR
551	TIRUPPUR	PALLADAM
552	TIRUPPUR	RUDRAWATHI
553	TIRUPPUR	SAMALAPURAM
554	TIRUPPUR	SANGARAMANALLUR
555	TIRUPPUR	THIRUMURUGANPOONDI
556	TIRUPPUR	TIRUPPUR
557	TIRUPPUR	UDUMALAIPETTAI
558	TIRUPPUR	UTHUKULI
559	TIRUPPUR	VELLAKOIL
560	TIRUVANNAMALAI	ARANI_TI
561	TIRUVANNAMALAI	CHENGAM
562	TIRUVANNAMALAI	CHETPET
563	TIRUVANNAMALAI	DESUR
564	TIRUVANNAMALAI	KALAMBUR

S. No.	District	ULB
565	TIRUVANNAMALAI	KANNAMANGALAM
566	TIRUVANNAMALAI	KILPENNATHUR
567	TIRUVANNAMALAI	PERNAMALLUR
568	TIRUVANNAMALAI	POLUR
569	TIRUVANNAMALAI	PUDUPALAYAM
570	TIRUVANNAMALAI	THIRUVATHIPURAM
571	TIRUVANNAMALAI	TIRUVANNAMALAI
572	TIRUVANNAMALAI	VANDAVASI
573	TIRUVANNAMALAI	VETTAVALAM
574	TIRUVARUR	KODAVASAL
575	TIRUVARUR	KOOTHANALLUR_T
576	TIRUVARUR	KORADACHERY
577	TIRUVARUR	MANNARGUDI
578	TIRUVARUR	MUTHUPETTAI
579	TIRUVARUR	NANNILAM
580	TIRUVARUR	NEEDAMANGALAM
581	TIRUVARUR	PERALAM
582	TIRUVARUR	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI
583	TIRUVARUR	THIRUVARUR
584	TIRUVARUR	VALANGAIMAN
585	TRICHY	BALAKRISHNANPATTI

S. No.	District	ULB
586	TRICHY	KALLAKUDI
587	TRICHY	KATTUPUTHUR
588	TRICHY	KOOTHAPAR
589	TRICHY	LALGUDI
590	TRICHY	MANAPARAI
591	TRICHY	MANNACHANALLUR
592	TRICHY	METTUPALAYAM_T
593	TRICHY	MUSIRI
594	TRICHY	PONNAMPATTI
595	TRICHY	POOVALUR
596	TRICHY	PULLAMBADI
597	TRICHY	S.KANNANUR
598	TRICHY	SIRUGAMANI
599	TRICHY	THATHAIYANGARPETTAI
600	TRICHY	THOTTIYAM
601	TRICHY	THURAIYUR
602	TRICHY	THUVAKUDI
603	TRICHY	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
604	TRICHY	UPPILIAPURAM
605	VELLORE	ALANGAYAM
606	VELLORE	AMBUR

S. No.	District	ULB
607	VELLORE	AMMOOR
608	VELLORE	ARAKKONAM
609	VELLORE	ARCOT
610	VELLORE	GUDIYATHAM
611	VELLORE	JOLARPET
612	VELLORE	KALAVAI
613	VELLORE	KAVERIPAKKAM
614	VELLORE	MELVISHARAM
615	VELLORE	NATRAMPALLI
616	VELLORE	NEMILI
617	VELLORE	ODUGATHUR
618	VELLORE	PALLIKONDA
619	VELLORE	PANAPAKKAM
620	VELLORE	PENNATHUR
621	VELLORE	PERNAMBUT
622	VELLORE	RANIPET
623	VELLORE	SHOLINGUR
624	VELLORE	THAKKOLAM
625	VELLORE	THIMIRI
626	VELLORE	THIRUVALAM
627	VELLORE	TIRUPATHUR

S. No.	District	ULB
628	VELLORE	UTHAYENDRAM
629	VELLORE	VANIYAMBADI
630	VELLORE	VELLORE
631	VELLORE	VILAPAKKAM
632	VELLORE	WALLAJAPET
633	VILUPPURAM	ANANTHAPURAM_V
634	VILUPPURAM	ARAKANDANALLUR
635	VILUPPURAM	CHINNASALEM
636	VILUPPURAM	GINGEE
637	VILUPPURAM	KALLAKURICHI
638	VILUPPURAM	KOTTAKUPPAM
639	VILUPPURAM	MANALURPET
640	VILUPPURAM	MARAKKANAM
641	VILUPPURAM	SANKARAPURAM
642	VILUPPURAM	THIAGADURGAM
643	VILUPPURAM	THIRUKOILUR
644	VILUPPURAM	THIRUVENNAINALLUR
645	VILUPPURAM	TINDIVANAM
646	VILUPPURAM	ULUNDURPETTAI
647	VILUPPURAM	VADAKKANANDAL
648	VILUPPURAM	VALAVANUR

S. No.	District	ULB
649	VILUPPURAM	VIKKIRAVANDI
650	VILUPPURAM	VILLUPURAM
651	VIRUDHUNAGAR	ARUPPUKOTTAI
652	VIRUDHUNAGAR	CHETTIARPATTI
653	VIRUDHUNAGAR	KARIAPATTI
654	VIRUDHUNAGAR	MALLANGINARU
655	VIRUDHUNAGAR	MAMSPURAM
656	VIRUDHUNAGAR	RAJAPALAYAM
657	VIRUDHUNAGAR	S.KODIKULAM
658	VIRUDHUNAGAR	SATTUR
659	VIRUDHUNAGAR	SEITHUR
660	VIRUDHUNAGAR	SIVAKASI
661	VIRUDHUNAGAR	SRIVILLIPUTHUR
662	VIRUDHUNAGAR	SUNDARAPANDIYAM
663	VIRUDHUNAGAR	THIRUTHANGAL
664	VIRUDHUNAGAR	VIRUDHUNAGAR
665	VIRUDHUNAGAR	W.PUDUPATTI
666	VIRUDHUNAGAR	WATRAP

CSR ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY NTPC

1519. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI ARUN KUMAR SAGAR:

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

- (a) the details of the works undertaken by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) for social welfare related works under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of the amount of funds spent on various works during the said period and the location-wise number of people benefitted from the same;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria regarding utilization of funds under CSR;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take some effective steps to ensure that the funds under CSR are spent particularly in the backward and Scheduled Caste dominated areas;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government has received any Social Audit Report to monitor the CSR activities undertaken by the NTPC and PFC; and
- (g) if so, the details and the outcome 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 details of works undertaken and the amount of funds spent by NTPC Ltd. and PFC Ltd. for social welfare related works and the number of people benefitted under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last

three years and the current year are in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(c) to (e) : Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines on CSR activities which stipulates that it would be mandatory for all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which meet the criteria as laid down in Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, to spend at least 2% of the average net profits of the three immediately preceding financial years in pursuance of their CSR activities as stipulated in the Companies Act, 2013 and the CSR Rule. This stipulated percentage of average net profits is to be spent every year in a manner specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and CSR Rules. In case a company fails to spend such amount, it shall have to specify the reasons for not spending it. However, in case of CPSEs mere reporting and explaining the reasons for not spending this amount in a particular year would not suffice and the unspent CSR amount in a particular year would not lapse. It would instead be carried forward to the next year for utilization for the purpose for which it was allocated. As mentioned in the Act, CPSEs should give preference to the 'local area' in selecting the location of their CSR activities.

DPE has also been issuing guidelines from the financial year 2018-19 onwards to all administrative Ministries and CPSEs for adopting annual theme-based focussed approach on CSR expenditure by the CPSEs. These instructions, inter-alia, provide that CSR expenditure for such thematic programmes should be around 60% of annual CSR expenditure of CPSEs and the Aspirational districts, as identified by NITI Aayog, may be given preference in CSR

expenditure. The details of annual CSR theme prescribed by DPE since 2018-19 are as under:

Year	Theme
2018-19	School Education and Health care
2019-20	School Education, Healthcare and Nutrition
2020-21	Health and Nutrition
2021-22	Health and Nutrition, with special focus on Covid related measures including setting up makeshift hospitals and temporary COVID Care facilities
2022-23	Health and Nutrition
2023-24	Health and Nutrition
2024-25	Health and Nutrition

Most of the NTPC's Stations are located in areas having significant populations of communities belonging to Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes. The benefits of the CSR activities, which are inclusive in nature, extend to all the communities including that of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.

Similarly, PFC has also undertaken various CSR activities for the people belonging to backward and Scheduled Castes communities like Skill Development Training and Health related Skill Development Training of unemployed youth belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) / Scheduled Tribes (STs) / Other Backward Classes (OBCs) / Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PwBDs) /Women/ Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in various locations in India.

(f) and (g) : CandAG undertakes thematic audit of CSR expenditure of the CPSEs to assess the correctness of planning and implementation of CSR policy/project in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act/Rules/Guideline. In addition to that, NTPC's stations undertake the regular Need Assessment Surveys (NAS) and Societal Impact Evaluation (SIE) at regular intervals as per NTPC's policy for CSR.

PFC has undertaken impact assessment studies of its CSR initiatives as per Rule 8(3) of the Companies (CSR) Rules and PFC's CSR Policy. The details of studies undertaken by PFC is available on PFC website on the following link:

[<https://pfcindia.com/ensite/Home/VS/45>]

STATEMENT-I

A. Details of works undertaken by NTPC Ltd.for social welfare related works and people benefitted under CSR

(Figure in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No	Focus area	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)	People Benefitted
1	Health	153.54	123.71	38.71	34.05	Approx. 16,00,000 persons benefitted from various CSR activities of NTPC undertaken
2	Education	59.78	21.87	40.07	41.25	
3	Environment and Sustainable Development Activities	30.98	37.65	59.26	27.57	
4	Infrastructure Development	16.95	14.04	12.77	9.34	
5	Drinking Water	9.59	6.90	5.74	5.16	

6	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	38.42	62.79	13.98	5.25	majorly in the vicinity of NTPC Stations and Projects located across the country.
7	Sanitation	4.84	2.22	5.17	12.22	
8	Construction of Roads	3.86	4.39	4.45	4.48	
9	Vocational Training	7.24	4.86	4.92	5.18	
10	Cul/ Sports/Animal	5.33	14.79	13.11	20.67	
11	Support to Divyangjans	0.40	0.01	0.06	0.14	
12	Women Empowerment	7.24	5.49	2.33	0.81	
13	Others	18.56	16.60	0.00	3.14	
	Total	356.72	315.32	200.57[@]	169.26	

@Rs.425.76 Cr. Including 'Set-off' as per audited accounts FY 2023-24.

[Excess amount of Rs 225.19 Cr.(set off amount) was spent over the requirement during the previous Financial Years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24]

'Set-off' means an amount spent in excess of the requirement provided under sub section (5) of Section 135 of Companies Act,2013.

NTPC Ltd Plant/Station/Region HQ wise CSR expenditure

(Figure in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	NTPC Station / Projects / Region/ Corporate Centres(CC)	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)
1	Anta Gas Power Project	4.09	1.34	0.65	0.33
2	Auraiya Gas Power Project	3.43	1.20	1.31	0.76
3	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	6.45	5.71	7.26	6.57

Sl. No.	NTPC Station / Projects / Region/ Corporate Centres(CC)	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)
4	Barauni Thermal Power Plant	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
5	Barh Thermal Power Plant	0.74	5.36	3.59	0.50
6	Bongaigaon Thermal Power	1.19	0.96	3.72	6.77
7	Coal Mining Head Quarters**	0.05	0.93	0.80	0.40
8	Corporate Center*	159.58	130.73	20.21	24.04
9	Dadri Gas Power Project	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.35
10	Dadri Thermal Power Project	10.77	6.69	4.22	2.62
11	Darlipali STPP	0.23	3.52	0.12	0.74
12	Dulanga Coal Mining Project	1.62	0.64	0.00	0.00
13	Eastern Region HQ Patna**	3.36	5.49	10.21	1.63
14	ERHQ II**	1.09	1.31	1.32	0.21
15	Farakka Super Thermal Power	10.86	8.97	4.15	4.68
16	Faridabad Gas Power Station	1.46	1.26	1.39	0.36
17	Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal	4.23	2.86	4.83	3.28
18	Gadarwara STPP	1.98	0.26	1.10	0.51
19	Hydro HQ**	0.00	0.18	0.28	0.05
20	Jhanor- Gandhar Gas Power Project	1.07	1.91	1.57	1.67
21	Kahalgaoon Super Thermal Power	11.06	19.12	6.03	4.90
22	Kanti TPS	0.00	0.90	0.57	1.33
23	Kawas Gas Power Project	0.85	1.97	1.31	0.53
24	Kerendari 'A' Coal Mining Proj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	KHARGONE STPP	3.71	0.57	0.60	1.21
26	Koldam Hydro Project	0.17	1.56	2.11	1.97
27	Korba Super Thermal Power Project	25.82	7.57	6.42	2.44
28	Kudgi STPP	0.33	2.99	5.13	5.52

Sl. No.	NTPC Station / Projects / Region/ Corporate Centres(CC)	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)
29	Lara STPP	0.64	1.21	1.15	0
30	Mouda Super Thermal Power	0.02	0.10	3.29	2.66
31	Nabinagar STPS	0.00	6.51	3.93	3.15
32	Nokhra Solar PV Project -300MW	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	North Karanpura Thermal Power	3.24	0.41	0.08	0.00
34	Northern Region HeadQuarters**	14.61	15.18	14.52	10.28
35	Pakri Barwdih Coal Mining Pro.	5.19	1.57	0.15	0.30
36	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP	3.70	0.30	1.72	2.34
37	Ramagundam Super Thermal Power	7.03	4.73	7.30	5.37
38	Rihand Super thermal Power	9.87	3.55	4.13	6.24
39	Simhadri Thermal Power Project	6.98	9.99	8.01	7.36
40	Singrauli Super Thermal Power	6.71	2.12	2.31	1.84
41	Sipat Super Thermal Power Proj	5.61	16.17	8.53	4.57
42	Solapur STPP	2.11	2.66	9.79	2.73
43	Southern Region Head Quarters**	0.28	0.40	4.28	6.33
44	TandCC Office Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	Talaipalli Coal Mining Project	1.96	4.39	0.82	0.00
46	Talcher Super Thermal Power	11.85	9.43	8.41	5.15
47	Talcher Thermal Power Station	9.44	4.64	8.81	8.85
48	Tanda Thermal Power Project	1.31	2.71	3.61	2.92
49	Tapovan Vishnugadhydro Project	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.15
50	Telangana Super Thermal Power	1.83	3.34	0.35	0.01
51	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project	8.96	6.63	7.63	10.28
52	Western Region Head QuartersII**	0.24	2.97	1.41	0.47

Sl. No.	NTPC Station / Projects / Region/ Corporate Centres(CC)	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)
53	Western Region Head Quarters I**	0.24	2.19	10.42	14.88
54	AandN Islands SOLAR PV	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
	Grand Total	356.72	315.32	#200.57	169.26

** The CSR Spent by Corporate Office is made pan India across various states in multiple CSR Activities like Support to PMCARES Fund to fight COVID-19 pan India, Support to Archery Sport, Support to DOTs-Cum-DMC Programme, Support to NTPC Foundation NILD (National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities) Disability Rehabilitation Centres[NFNDRC] etc.*

*** The CSR Spent by Regional Headquarters is made in multiple states in their region on various CSR Activities.*

#Rs.425.76 Cr. Including 'Set- off' as per audited accounts FY 2023-24. [Excess amount of Rs 225.19 Cr.(set off amount) was spent over the requirement during the previous Financial Years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24]

STATEMENT-II

A. Details of works undertaken by PFC Ltd for social welfare related works and people benefitted under CSR

(Figure in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	Focus area	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)	People Benefitted
1	Health	130	107	129	123	

2	Education	3	29	29	42	Approx. 50,13,000 persons benefitted from various CSR activities undertaken by PFC Ltd across the country.
3	Environment and Sustainable Development Activities	9	-	14	1	
4	Infrastructure Development	5	18	14	15	
5	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	
6	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	9	2	-	-	
7	Sanitation	-	-	-	-	
8	Construction of Roads	-	2	-	-	
9	Vocational Training	10	2	-	-	
10	Cul/ Sports/Animal	-	5	0.06	-	
11	Support to Divyangjans	-	-	-	-	
12	Women Empowerment	-	7	-	-	
13	Others	4	7	30	5	
	Total	170	179	215	186	

B. Details of the amount of funds spent by PFC Ltd under CSR

(i) Details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Power Finance Corporation Limited during FY 2021-22

Sl No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
1	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Project towards providing 58 no. oxygen concentrators in the Covid care centres in Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh	0.55
2	Rajasthan	Kota	Project towards Covid-19 relief measures in Kota District, Rajasthan	0.50

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
3	Manipur	Churachandpur	Project for providing Medical Infrastructure in Covid care centres, CHCs, PHCs in Churachandpur district, Manipur	1.72
4	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of various solar interventions in various villages of Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan	0.55
5	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	Mohanlalgarh	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 500 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting System (SLS) in various villages of Mohanlalgarh Region, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	0.97
6	Haryana	Gurugram	Project for construction of Phase II of Daullah Smartgram Secondary School at village Daullah Gurugram, Haryana	0.59
7	Uttarakhand	Multiple Districts	Project for providing Relief and Rehabilitation activities in Uttarakhand	4.00
8	Rajasthan	Multiple Districts	Project for undertaking rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under CSR Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan (SBSV) in the States of Rajasthan, after survey of toilets	3.23
9	Pan India	Pan India	Project for providing skill development training to 1000 nos. of unemployed youth belonging to SC/ST/OBC/ PwD/Women/EWS sections of society in various locations in India	10.03
10	Pan India	Pan India	Project for providing health related skill development training to 900 nos. of unemployed youth belonging to SC/ST/OBC/ PwD/Women/EWS sections of society in various locations in India	2.61

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
11	Jharkhand	Singhbhum	Providing Medical Infrastructure in Community Health Care Centre (CHC) at Bandgaon Block, West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand state, Chaibasa	1.23
12	Rajasthan	Bundi	Project for construction of Community Centre in Brundhan and Talera Villages in Bundi District,Rajsthan	0.70
13	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Project of procurement of Medical Equipment's in Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai and Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer, Navi Mumbai.	9.97
14	Delhi	South Delhi	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of Grid Connected SPV Power Plant with a cumulative capacity of 240 kWp at Chattarpur Temple, Delhi	1.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Project for upgrading C.H.C Gulaothi in Bulandshahr District, Uttar Pradesh	0.88
16	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Project for providing one unit of Cancer Detection and Awareness Mobile Van and related equipment for Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, UP.	3.49
17	UP,MP, AP and Delhi	10 Districts of UP, MP, AP and Delhi	Project for distribution of 1000 nos. of Motorized Tricycle to orthopedically impaired, Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans) in 10 districts.	4.70
18	Harayana	Faridabad	Project for Supply, Installation and Commissioning of 4324 nos. of LED Street Lighting Systems (SLS) and fixtures in 21 villages of Faridabad region of Haryana.	3.56
19	Andhra Pradesh	Multiple Districts	Project for undertaking rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under CSR	5.89

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
			Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan (SBSV) in the States of Andhra Pradesh (1st phase), after survey of toilets	
20	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Project for upgrading District Combined Hospital (D.C.H) Vrindavan in Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh	0.99
21	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Project for Construction of six classrooms at AMU city Girls Highschools	1.27
22	Leh	Nubra valley	Project for Upgradation of Public Health Infrastructure in Nubra Subdivision-Leh district	6.93
23	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Project for establishment of Trauma centre in Siddharthnagar district, Uttar pradesh	3.99
24	Himachal Pradesh	Una	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 1750 nos. of 15 watt solar photovoltaic Street Lighting systems (SLS) in UNA district of Himachal Pradesh	2.95
25	Pan India	Multiple Districts	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of Grid Connected SPV Power Plant with a cumulative capacity of 450 kWp in various Leprosy Mission Hospitals across the country	1.99
26	Pan India	Pan India	Contribution to PM CARES Fund	50.00
27	Delhi	New Delhi	Providing daily Packed-Lunch facility to the Doctors and Health Staff deployed in dedicated Govt. COVID-19 Hospital in Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi Phase-III	1.01
28	Dadar nagar haveli,	Multi Districts	Project for procurement and distribution of Cold Chain Equipment (CCE) as part of COVID-19 vaccination programme (Dadar nagar haveli, Sikkim and Mizoram) under PFC's CSR initiative	0.22

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
	Sikkim and Mizoram			
29	Pan India	Pan India	Project towards airing jingles on FM channels for Mass Awareness Campaign on ' Swachhta'	0.14
30	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Project for Training, Research and Entrepreneurship development in Smart Grid through IIT	0.99
31	Pan India	Pan India	Excess Spent Carried Forward from Previous Year (FY2020-21)	39.39
32	-	-	Administrative overhead (pay and allowances of CSR staff and travelling expenses in r/o CSR activities)	4.41
Total (FY 2021-22)				170.44

(ii) Details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Power Finance Corporation Limited during FY 2022-23

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
1	Punjab	Ferozpur, Moga, Amritsar and Taran taran	Project for construction of classrooms and allied facilities in Akal Academy schools in 4 districts (Ferozpur, Moga, Amritsar and Taran taran) of Punjab	5.30
2	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Project for providing Medical Infrastructure in District Hospital in Pratapgarh district, Rajasthan	0.51
3	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Project for Upgradation of Public Health Infrastructure in Machilipatnam region, Andhra	5.07

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
			Pradesh through District Admin. of Krishna of Andhra Pradesh	
4	Pan India	Multiple Districts	Contribution to PM CARES Fund	50.00
5	Kerala	Malappuram	Project for providing necessary medical equipment in Sreevalsam Institute of Medical Sciences (SIMS) Hospital in Malappuram District, Kerala	0.97
6	Dadar Nagar Haveli	Dadar Nagar Haveli	Project for construction of G+1 Hostel building in 'Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram' premises in Khanvel, Silvassa	4.77
7	Maharashtra	Amravati	Project for providing necessary medical equipment in Dr. Hedgewar Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (DHIMSR) Hospital in Amravati District, Maharashtra.	1.91
8	Manipur	Imphal	Project for procurement of Advance life support (ALS) ambulances and other mobility support vehicles for medical educational institutions of the Health Department, Govt. of Manipur	2.80
9	Mizoram	Lungleng and Aizwal	Project for development of AFC Complex at Lungleng, Aizwal District, Mizoram	5.47
10	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 50 nos. of Water ATM (WATM) in 50 locations of Basti region of Uttar Pradesh.	3.97
11	Uttarakhand	Badrinath	Project for construction of Emergency Response Centre (ERC)' building near Badrish Lake in Badrinath town , Chamoli District	17.58

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
12	Andhra Pradesh	Multiple Districts	Project for undertaking rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under CSR Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan (SBSV) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, after survey of toilets-2nd Phase	1.86
13	Bihar	Arrah	Project of Development works in the 3 blocks (Piro, Bihiya, Jagdishpur) of Arrah District, Bihar-Bhojpur Village Development Programme as an addendum to supplementary project.	1.79
14	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Project for construction of State of Art Building for Interdisciplinary Centre for Energy Research (ICER), IISc Bengaluru, Karnataka' through IISc Bengaluru.	10.87
15	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Project for creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for 500 women through oyster mushroom cultivation, marketing and branding, through District Administration Aurangabad'	7.06
16	Telangana	Suryapet	Project for providing additional rooms, toilets and drinking water facility in Primary Health Centers (PHC), Schools, Anganwadis and construction of Gram Panchayat Building in selected Mandals in Suryapet District, Telangana through District Collector, Suryapet'	5.77
17	Telangana	Hyderabad	Project for Supply, Installation and Commissioning of 64 Slice Computed Tomography Scanner with 5-year warranty in MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre (MNJ), Hyderabad through MNJ, Hyderabad'.	5.00

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
18	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Multiple Districts	Project for providing skill development training to 1000 nos. of persons belonging to under privileged sections of the society in various locations in India.	2.02
19	Nagaland	Kohima	Project for procurement of CT scan machine at Naga Hospital Authority Kohima.	3.56
20	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	Upgradation of 'Healthcare Services' and provide Equipment for 'Free Community Kitchen' for The Kalgidhar Society, Baru Sahib, Sirmour, H.P (TKS)'	1.23
21	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	Project for installation of R.O Water Treatment Plant in the Villages of Palnadu District, Andhra Pradesh	2.50
22	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Procurement of (1) nos. of Cancer Detection and Awareness Mobile Van and related equipment to Bharat Sevashram Sangha (BSS) to be Stationed at Murshidabad, Kolkata	3.47
23	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	Project for improvement/upgradation of Cantonment Board Hospital/ Dispensary in Lansdowne Cantonment, Uttarakhand' through Cantonment Board	1.64
24	Odisha	Kandhamal	Project of Renovation and Improvement of Educational and allied infrastructures of 20 numbers of schools in Kandhamal District, Odisha	6.00

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
25	Uttar Pradesh.	Lucknow	Project for procurement of life saving medical device for poor cancer patients being admitted in KGMU, Lucknow.	10.02
26	Rajasthan	Multiple districts	Proposal for modifications in 'Project for undertaking rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under CSR Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan in the State of Rajasthan, after survey of toilets'	4.42
27	Odisha	Sundergarh	Project for procurement and supply of sanitation and hygiene items for prevention of adverse effect on health of sanitation workers in Municipal Corporation of Rourkela, Sundergarh district, Odhisa	1.09
28	Tamilnadu	Thoothukud	Upgradation of public Health infrastructure in various villages of Thoothukud district Tamil Nadu.	2.31
29	Uttar Pradesh.	Gautam-budhnagar	Providing various equipments/ items for operationalization of Mother and New Born Care Unit (MNCU) at 10 government health centers of Gautambudhnagar District Uttar Pradesh	0.86
30	Pan India	Pan India	Contribution to PM CARES Fund	1.94
31	-	-	Administrative overhead (pay and allowances of CSR staff and travelling expenses in r/o CSR activities)	6.82
TOTAL (FY 2022-23)				178.58

(iii) Details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Power Finance Corporation Limited during FY 2023-24

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
1	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Project for construction of State of Art Building for Interdisciplinary Centre for Energy Research (ICER), IISc Bengaluru, Karnataka' through IISc Bengaluru.	12.66
2	Rajasthan	Bundi	Project for development works in 35 villages of Bundi District, Rajasthan	7.50
3	Daman	Daman	Procurement and Installation of Sewer utility Vehicle with Jetting machine (01 no.) and Mobile toilets (05 nos.) for Daman Municipal Council, Daman (UT) to ensure proper sanitation and also for prevention of adverse health effects	1.44
4	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 500 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting System (SLS) in various villages of Sonbhadra Region, Uttar Pradesh	1.06
5	Delhi	Delhi	Project for Installation and Commissioning of Sewage	0.48

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
			Treatment Plant (STP) in SGGS Vidya Kender, Delhi	
6	Uttarakhand	Uttarakashi	Expansion of student residential facilities and other development works at Swami Vedanand Ved Vidyalaya in Kuteti, Uttarakashi under CSR activity,through Telecommunication Consultants India Limited"	1.02
7	Andhra Pradesh	Multi Districts	Rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014- 15 under Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyanin the State of Andhra Pradesh'- Awarded to CRISP for Geotagging	2.94
8	Rajasthan	Multi Districts	Rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014- 15 under Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyanin the State of Rajasthan'- Awarded to CRISP for Geotagging	0.64
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit, Nimsai	Supply,Installation and Commissioning of 02 nos. of Solar Power Plants (SPV) in 2	3.93

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
			Govt. Schools and 1160 nos. Solar Street Lighting System(SLS) in villages of Lohit and Namsai district of Arunachal Pradesh	
10	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Project for Procurement and installation of Medical Equipment for Swami vivekananda Blood Centre,Coimbatore, Tamil nadu	0.95
11	Maharashtra	Sambhajinagar	Project for development of public garden with energy efficient technology in sambhajinagar, Maharastra	10.57
12	Uttar Pradesh	Muzzafarnagar	Project for supply installation and commissioning of 200 nos. LED High Mast Lighting systems in various villages of Muzzafarnagr District Uttar pradesh	2.45
13	Kerela	Kozhikode	Project for procuremnet of ambulance for Seva Bharthi chevayur, Kozhikode, Kerela	0.21
14	Uttar Pradesh	Siddarthnagar	Project for Supply instlation and commissioning of 500 Nos.LED Street Lightining system in	1.01

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
			various villages of Siddarthnagar , District, Uttar Pradesh	
15	Maharashtra	Dhule	Project for construction of Common Facility Centre (CFC) building, for installation of cotton processing machinery, jointly funded by Central, State Government and Ekvira Cotton to Fabric Association (SPV) in Dhule District, Maharashtra under PFC's CSR initiative, through Dhule District Administration (DDA)	7.50
16	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	'Project for installation of 32 RO Water Treatment Plants in 32 Villages of Ongole, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	2.50
17	West Bengal	Purba and Paschim Medinipur	Project for supply and installation of 20 nos. of Solar Photovoltaic (PV) powered pumping Structures pump with 5 HP capacity of motor and water tank for irrigation in Purba and Paschim Medinipur Districts of West Bengal	1.14

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
18	Bihar	Bhojpur	Project for Construction of Boundary wall in Government Hospital, Piro Block, Re-Development and Beautification of Padaw Maidan in Piro Block, Construction of Gateway to the Fort of Historical importance of Freedom Fighter Veer Kunwar Singh in Jagdishpur block and Construction of Bus-stand near Naya Tola Morin Jagdishpur Block	11.62
19	Goa	North Goa	CSR project of Medical Camps for the 37th National Games, Goa	2.57
20	Bihar	Madhubani	Proposal for supply, installation and commissioning of 30 KW capacity of off Grid SPV Power Plant in 3 nos. Sub-divisional Health Centre in Jhanjharpur Parliamentary Constituency	1.13
21	Bihar	Bhojpur	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 150 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting Systems	0.30

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
22	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Proposal for Procurement of Ultrathin Sanitary Napkins Manufacturing unit, Tehsil: Soraon, District: Prayagraj, Phulpur Constituency (U.P)	0.26
23	Andhra Pradesh	Machlipatnam	Project for Fisheries community development in Machlipatnam	0.34
24	Kerala	Kozhikode	Procurement of Hockey Sports Material/ Equipment for Sarawathi Vidya Mandiram school, Kozhikode, Kerala	0.06
25	Bihar	Bhojpur	CSR Project of Developmental works in 28 villages of Bihiya block in the Bhojpur District, Bihar under the 'Bhojpur Village Development Programme', Bihar	3.94
26	Kerela	Kottayam	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of cumulative 100 kWp Grid Connected Solar Power Plant at Taluk Head Quarters Hospital, Vaikom, Kottayam District, Kerala	0.68
27	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagram	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 500 nos.	1.01

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
			of Solar based LED Street Lighting Systems various villages of Vizianagram, Andhra Pradesh	
28	Daman	Silvassa	Construction of Boys Hostel Block and Entrance Gate for "Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Military Academy" complex in Silvassa, UT of Daman and Diu	12.30
29	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Project for Supply, installation and commissioning of 750 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting System (SLS) in various strategic locations of Amethi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	1.52
30	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Project for Supply, Installation and Commissioning of 500 nos. SPV LED Street Lighting Systems at Various blocks of Akbarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	1.01
31	Daman	Silvassa	Project for upgradation of Healthcare Services in Campus Hospital and Kitchen utensils for	1.59

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
			Dinning Hall in Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Military Academy	
32	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 63 nos. of Solar based LED High-Mast Street Lighting Systems in various villages of Azamgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	0.24
33	Goa	North Goa	Project for undertaking CSR Project for Procurement of Medical equipment's in Goa Medical College and Hospital, Bambolin	4.00
34	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	Project for Construction of Community Training and Health Care Centre (G+3) at Eternal University, The Kalgidhar Trust, Baru Sahib, Sirmaur district, Himachal Pradesh	5.50
35	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Project for strengthening Healthcare Delivery through Equipment Upgradation in various Government Hospitals of Satna District, Madhya Pradesh	4.88

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
36	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Proposal for setting up of research undergraduate Anatomy laboratory in the department of Medical Sciences and Technology in IIT, Madras	16.25
37	Kerala	Kottayam	Project for providing medical equipment's for upgradation of Healthcare Services in Family Health Centre's of Pallickathodu and Mutholy Gram panchayat, Kerala	0.75
38	Karnataka	Udupi	Project for Construction of Dining Hall along with other infrastructural facilities for Mid-Day Meal Beneficiaries in premises of Manipal Pre-University College, Udupi, Karnataka	0.89
39	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Project for setting up of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Labs-IOT Labs in 11 nos. of Govt. Higher Secondary (10+2) Schools, and 02 nos. of Govt. Polytechnic Colleges in Balurghat Block of District Dakshin Dinajpur of West Bengal	2.59

SI No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
40	Pan India	Pan India	Contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh	77.46
41	-	-	Administrative overhead (pay and allowances of CSR staff and travelling expenses in r/o CSR activities)	6.51
Total (FY 2023-24)		215.39		

(iv) Details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Power Finance Corporation Limited during FY 2024-25 (upto 31.01.2025)

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs. Cr.)
1	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Project for construction of State of Art Building for Interdisciplinary Centre for Energy Research (ICER), IISc Bengaluru, Karnataka' through IISc Bengaluru.	18.22
2	Bihar	Bhojpur	Development works in 25 Villages of Bihiya and Jagdishpur Block in Bhojpur District, Bihar inclusive of taxes plus agency charges	4.31
3	Andhra Pradesh	Machlipatnam	Project for Fisheries community development in Machlipatnam	5.05

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs. Cr.)
4	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 63 nos. of Solar based LED High-Mast Street Lighting Systems in various villages of Azamgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	0.50
5	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Project for construction of Auditorium Siddharthnagar through Jila Civil Social Responsibility Association (JCSRA), Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh	5.98
6	Kerala	Kannur	Project for Construction of Two classrooms (including supply and installation of sound system, smart board, projector etc.) at School of Legal Studies at Manjeswaram Campus (Kannur University)	0.97
7	Pan India	Pan India	Swachh Bharat Kosh	50.00
8	Karnataka	Udupi	Project for Construction of School building and related infrastructure for Adi Udupi School, Udupi, Karnataka	15.00
9	Pan India	Multi States	Project for distribution of 2000 nos. of Motorized Tricycle to orthopedically impaired, Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans) in various locations of 10 States	12.97
10	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Project for Upgradation and renovation of school infrastructure in Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	3.50

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs. Cr.)
11	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Project for upgrading healthcare services at Jayadev Memorial Rashtrotthana Hospital and Research Centre, Bengaluru, Karnataka	4.99
12	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Project for establishment of Cath Lab at Swami Vivekanand Charitable Hospital, Dharmawala, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	4.71
13	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Project for expansion of Hostel Building in Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram premises, Khanvel, Silvassa, Dadra Nagar Haveli (VKA) by construction of 2nd Floor and 3rd Floor under Second Phase of Project	4.75
14	Pan India	Pan India	Swachh Bharat Kosh	50.00
15	Pan India	Pan India	Impact Assessment study of 18 CSR Projects	0.44
16	-	-	Administrative overhead (pay and allowances of CSR staff and travelling expenses in r/o CSR activities) (up to 31.01.2025)	4.94
TOTAL (FY 2024-25 (upto 31.01.2025))				186.33

नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना

1520. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) क्या देश भर में नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना अपने अंतिम चरण में है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति और कार्यान्वयन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत को क्या लाभ प्रदान किए जाएंगे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (ग) वर्ष 1980 में, भारत सरकार ने जल की अधिकता वाले बेसिनों से जल की कमी वाले बेसिनों/क्षेत्रों में जल अंतरण के लिए नदियों के परस्पर संयोजन (आईएलआर) के संबंध में एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना (एनपीपी) तैयार की थी। इस राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण (एनडब्ल्यूडीए) को नदियों के परस्पर संयोजन का कार्य सौंपा गया है। राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण ने 30 लिंक परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है जिनमें दो घटक अर्थात् हिमालयी घटक (14 इंटरलिंकिंग ऑफ रिवर परियोजनाएं) और प्रायद्वीपीय घटक (16 इंटरलिंकिंग ऑफ रिवर परियोजनाएं) परियोजनाओं को शामिल किया गया है। इनमें से 11 लिंक परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर), 26 लिंकों की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट (एफआर) और सभी 30 लिंकों की पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट (पीएफआर) तैयार करने का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में आईएलआर परियोजनाओं की नवीनतम स्थिति और इन परियोजनाओं से होने वाले लाभों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार, नदियों के परस्पर संयोजन (आईएलआर) कार्यक्रम को परामर्श के आधार पर आगे बढ़ा रही है और इस कार्यक्रम को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है। पक्षकार राज्यों के बीच अपेक्षित सहमति बनाने के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर भरसक प्रयास किए गए हैं जिससे परिपक्व आईएलआर परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किया जा सके। आईएलआर परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सितंबर, 2014 में एक नदी संयोजना संबंधी विशिष्ट समिति (स्पेशल कमेटी फॉर इंटरलिंकिंग ऑफ रिवर) का गठन किया गया था। अब तक, नदी संयोजन संबंधी विशेष समिति (स्पेशल कमेटी फॉर इंटरलिंकिंग ऑफ रिवर) की 21 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, अप्रैल, 2015 में 'टॉस्क फोर्स फॉर इंटरलिंकिंग ऑफ रिवर' का भी गठन किया गया है। इस टॉस्क फोर्स की

अब तक, 20 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। इन बैठकों में, राज्यों का व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व और भागीदारी रहती है, जहां पक्षकार राज्यों के बीच सहमति बनाने के समन्वित प्रयास किए जाते हैं और नदियों के परस्पर संयोजन की परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का रोड मैप तैयार किए जाता है। हालांकि, यह पक्षकार राज्यों पर निर्भर करता है कि वे कैसे नदियों के परस्पर संयोजन (आईएलआर) परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन पर सहमति बनाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत केन बेतवा लिंक परियोजना प्रथम ऐसी लिंक परियोजना है, जिसके कार्यान्वयन की शुरुआत, पक्षकार राज्यों के बीच सहमति बन जाने और मार्च 2021 में समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने के पश्चात, तदनुसार भारत सरकार द्वारा दिसंबर 2021 में परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन को मंजूरी दिए जाने के उपरांत किया गया था। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य 10.62 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रफल को वार्षिक सिंचाई प्रदान करना है, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश में 8.11 लाख हेक्टेयर और उत्तर प्रदेश में 2.51 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रफल शामिल है। यह परियोजना 103 मेगावाट जल विद्युत और 27 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा भी उत्पन्न करेगी। परियोजना के शुरुआती कार्यों में भूमि अधिग्रहण एवं पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन शामिल है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लाभों का ब्यौरा

प्रायद्विपीय घटक

क्र.सं.	नाम	लाभान्वित राज्य	वार्षिक सिंचाई (लाखहेक्टेयर)	घरेलू और औद्योगिक (मि.घनमी.)	जल विद्युत (मेगावाट)	स्थिति

1	महानदी (मणिभद्र) - गोदावरी (दौलैस्वरम) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा	4.43	802	445	एफआर पूर्ण
	वैकल्पिक महानदी (बरमूल) - ऋषिकुल्या - गोदावरी (दौलैस्वरम) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा	6.25 (0.91+ 3.52+ 1.82*)	700 +125*	210 + 240*	एफआर पूर्ण
2	गोदावरी (पोलावरम)-कृष्णा (विजयवाड़ा) लिंक@@	आंध्र प्रदेश	2.1	162	--	एफआर पूर्ण
3	क) गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली) - कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) लिंक	तेलंगाना	2.87	237	975+ 70= 1045	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) वैकल्पिक गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) लिंक **	तेलंगाना	2.38	232	26	डीपीआर पूर्ण
4	गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली/एसएसएमपीपी) - कृष्णा (पुलिचिंताला) लिंक	तेलंगानाऔर आंध्र प्रदेश	4.74 (0.36+ 4.38)	346	90	डीपीआर पूर्ण
5	क) कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) - पेन्नार (सोमसिला) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश	5.81	124	90	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) वैकल्पिक कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) - पेन्नार (सोमसिला) लिंक **	आंध्र प्रदेश	1.71	236	40	डीपीआर पूर्ण
6	कृष्णा (श्रीशैलम) - पेन्नार लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश	1.79	58	11	मसौदा डीपीआर पूर्ण
7	कृष्णा (अलमाटी) - पेन्नार लिंक	कर्नाटक	0.69	467		मसौदा डीपीआर पूर्ण
		आंध्र प्रदेश	1.57	29.83	--	

8	क) पेन्नार (सोमसिला) - कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और पुदुचेरी	4.91 (0.49+ 4.36 +0.06)	1105		एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) वैकल्पिक पेन्नार	आंध्र प्रदेश,	0.51	43	--	डीपीआर पूर्ण
	(सोमसिला) - कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक **	तमिलनाडु	1.14	618		
		पुदुचेरी	--	62		
9	कावेरी (कट्टलाई) - वैगई - गुंडूर लिंक	तमिलनाडु	4.48	218	--	डीपीआर पूर्ण
10	क) पार्वती-कालीसिंध - चंबल लिंक	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	Alt.I = 2.30 Alt.II = 2.20	- 13.2	--	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) संशोधित पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल लिंक (ईआरसीपी के साथ विधिवत एकीकृत)	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	3.38 (के रूप में प्रति ड्राफ्ट पीएफआर) मध्य प्रदेश - 2.58 राजस्थान- 0.8	राजस्थान- घरेलू- 1723 एमसीएम औद्योगिक- 286 एमसीएम मध्य प्रदेश- घरेलू- 36 एमसीएम	--	मसौदा पीएफआर पूर्ण
11	दमनगंगा - पिंजाल लिंक	महाराष्ट्र (केवल मुम्बई के लिए जलापूर्ति)	--	895	5	डीपीआर पूर्ण
12	पार-तापी-नर्मदा लिंक	गुजरात	2.28	76	21	डीपीआर पूर्ण
		महाराष्ट्र	0.04	--	--	

13	केन-बेतवा लिंक	उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश	10.62 (2.51 +8.11)	194	103 मेगावाट (हाइड्रो) और 27 मेगावाट (सौर)	डीपीआर पूर्ण और परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के अधीन है
14	पंजा - अचनकोविल - वैप्पर लिंक	तमिलनाडु	0.91	--	3.87	एफआर पूर्ण
		केरल			504.5	
15	बेदती - वरदा लिंक@	कर्नाटक	1.05	38	--	डीपीआर पूर्ण
16	नेत्रवती - हेमवती लिंक***	कर्नाटक	0.34	--	--	पीएफआर पूर्ण

*ओडिशा को ओडीशा सरकार की छह परियोजनाओं से लाभ

** 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 है जिसमें गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली जनमपेट)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुन सागर), कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर)-पेन्नार (सोमासिला) और पेन्नार (सोमासिला)-कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। कावेरी बेसिन से सटे वेल्लार नदी की सहायक नदी मणिमुखता नदी में लिंक नहर को समाप्त करने के लिए रिपोर्ट को और अपडेट किया गया था।

@ बेदती-वरदा संपर्क-डीपीआर इसकी पीएफआर तैयार होने के बाद सीधे तैयार किया गया था, कोई एफआर तैयार नहीं किया गया था।

@@ गोदावरी (पोलावरम) - कृष्णा (विजयवाड़ा) लिंक- इस परियोजना को आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा शुरू किया गया है।

*** 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।

टिप्पणी: क्रम संख्या 10 (ए) पर पीकेसी लिंक के लिए: ऑल्ट I- गांधीसागर बांध के साथ लिंकिंग, ऑल्ट II- राणा प्रताप सागर बांध के साथ लिंकिंग

हिमालयी घटक

क्र.सं.	नाम	देश/लाभान्वित राज्य	वार्षिक सिंचाई (लाख हेक्टेयर)	घरेलू एवं औद्योगिक (मि. घनमी.)	जल विद्युत (मेगावाट)	स्थिति
1.	कोसी-मेची लिंक	बिहार और नेपाल	4.74 (2.99+1.75)	24	3180	पीएफआर पूर्ण
2.	कोसी-घाघरा लिंक	बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और नेपाल	8.35 (6.05+1.20+1.10)	0	--	एफआर पूर्ण
3.	गंडक - गंगा लिंक	उत्तर प्रदेश और नेपाल	34.58 (28.80+5.78)	700	4375 (Dam PH) and 180 (Canal PH)	एफआर पूर्ण और परिचालित

4.	घाघरा-यमुना लिंक	उत्तर प्रदेश और नेपाल	27.84 (25.30 + 2.54)	1391	10884	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
5.	सारदा-यमुना लिंक	उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड	2.95 (2.65 + 0.30)	3054	6620	एफआर पूर्ण
6.	यमुना- राजस्थान लिंक	हरियाणा और राजस्थान	2.51 (0.11+ 2.40)	30	--	एफआर पूर्ण
7.	राजस्थान- साबरमती लिंक	राजस्थान और गुजरात	11.53 (11.21+0.32)	102	--	एफआर पूर्ण
8.	चुनार-सोन बैराज लिंक	बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश	0.67 (0.13 + 0.54)	--	--	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
9.	सोन बांध - गंगा लिंक की दक्षिणी सहायक नदियाँ	बिहार और झारखंड	3.07 (2.39 + 0.68)	360	95(90 बांध पीएच) एवं 5 (नहर पीएच)	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
10.	मानस-संकोश- तीस्ता-गंगा (एम-एस-टी- जी) लिंक	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	3.41 (2.05 + 1.00 + 0.36)	--	--	एफआर पूर्ण
11.	जोगीघोपा- तिस्ता-फरक्का लिंक (एम-एस-	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	3.559 (0.975+ 1.564+ 1.02)	265	360	पीएफआर पूर्ण (प्रस्ताव को रद्द कर

	टी-जी का विकल्प)					दिया गया है)
12.	फरक्का-सुंदरबन लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल	1.50	184	--	एफआर पूर्ण
13.	गंगा (फरक्का) - दामोदर-सुवर्णरेखा लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और झारखंड	12.30 (11.18+ 0.39+ 0.73)	432	--	एफआर पूर्ण
14.	सुवर्णरेखा-महानदी लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल और ओडिशा	2.16 (0.18+ 1.98)	198	20	एफआर पूर्ण

COLD CHAIN SCHEME IN TRIPURA

1521. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that small farmers and smaller organizations are aware of and can access the scheme's benefits, specifically in remote or underdeveloped areas particularly in the State of Tripura;
- (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) of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), project proposals are invited from time to time across the country including state of Tripura 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) and (c) The Cold Chain scheme is ongoing, and demand driven. Project proposals are invited by the Ministry of the across the country from time to time based on availability of funds under the scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ENERGY USAGE BENCHMARKS

1522. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government agrees with the view that utility data on electricity needs to be integrated with building or property IDs in order to establish energy usage benchmarks and track building-specific energy use and carbon emissions and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) 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) to (c) Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (as amended) prescribes the Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code (ECSBC) for commercial buildings and Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS) for Energy Efficient residential buildings. ECSBC/ENS sets minimum energy standards for new commercial buildings and residential buildings respectively having a connected load of 100 kW or more or contract demand of 120 kVA or more.

The benchmark for energy consumption in buildings as per ECSBC is expressed as kilowatt hour/square meter/year and there is no provision to integrate electricity data with building or property ID to establish the energy performance index for the buildings on regular basis in the aforesaid code. Moreover, buildings may have different sources of input energy besides electricity, which may include natural gas, LPG and renewable energy, which are not linked to utility electricity data.

BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD

1523. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) whether the Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars and the Teesta-Rangeet Catchment Area falls under Brahmaputra Board and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Brahmaputra Board to examine and study the impacts of the Teesta flood of October, 2023; and
- (c) the details of any flood mitigation or management measures undertaken by the Brahmaputra Board for Teesta River Basin?

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

- (a) Yes, the jurisdiction of Brahmaputra Board covers all the North Eastern States including Sikkim and a part of West Bengal (Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar, Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts).

(b) A Committee has been constituted by DoWR, RDandGR, Ministry of Jal Shakti for conducting the study on the morphological changes in the river Teesta in Sikkim, in view of October 2023 floods, assessing the magnitude of damage and providing guidance for remedial measures, resources and expert recommendation.

Apart from above, the National GLOF (Glacial Lake Outburst Flood) Risk Mitigation Programme of NDMA is a strategic initiative aimed at reducing the risks associated with glacial lake outburst floods, particularly in regions that are highly susceptible to such natural disasters. Currently, a High Level Committee (HLC) of MHA has approved an amount of Rs. 150 Crore for mitigation of the risk of GLOF in four States, i.e. Himachal Pradesh (Rs 35 Cr), Uttarakhand (Rs 30 Cr), Sikkim (Rs 40 Cr) and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs 45 Cr) under National GLOF Risk Mitigation Programme.

(c) During FY 2024-25, Brahmaputra Board has taken up following two flood mitigation/ management measures for Teesta River Basin.

- i. Preparation of master plan for Teesta river sub-basin for sustainable development and utilization of Water Resources in the region including flood and erosion management, catchment area treatment using State of the Art Technology.
- ii. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for improvement of protection work along left bank of Teesta River from Bhotbari embankment to Oran BSF camp in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal.

NANO ENTERPRISES

1524. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details regarding the total number of MSME registrations during the last five years in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh, category-wise;
- (b) the details regarding the total contribution to GDP by the MSME sector during the last five years in a category-wise manner in the country especially those registered in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any steps towards the recognition of nano-enterprises in the country during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has considered/received any proposal regarding the recognition of nano-enterprises in the MSME categorization matrix;
- (e) if so, the details regarding the same including total registrations so far under nano-enterprises; and
- (f) whether the Government is implementing schemes/taking initiatives to support nano-enterprises across the country especially in Andhra Pradesh, 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 (SUSHRI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. As on 31.01.2025 the total number of MSMEs registered in the country on the Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform is 5,91,55,513. The category-wise details including for Andhra Pradesh given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) As per the latest information received from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the share of MSME Gross Value Added (GVA) in all India GDP from 2018-19 to 2022-23 is given below:

Year	Contribution of MSME in GDP (%)
2018-19	30.5
2019-20	30.5
2020-21	27.3
2021-22	29.6
2022-23	30.1

(c) to (f) No such demand for re- categorisation of MSMEs has been received in this Ministry.

STATEMENT

Category-wise total number of Registered MSMEs under Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Portal* Since 01.07.2020 to 31.01.2025					
Sl. No.	State	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	17,427	277	14	17,718

2	ANDHRA PRADESH	29,48,276	25,050	1,994	29,75,320
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	32,176	404	35	32,615
4	ASSAM	9,98,756	9,984	878	10,09,618
5	BIHAR	31,93,305	19,433	1,032	32,13,770
6	CHANDIGARH	60,273	1,994	210	62,477
7	CHHATTISGARH	10,16,420	12,115	1,292	10,29,827
8	DELHI	10,42,584	41,275	5,019	10,88,878
9	GOA	1,02,331	1,728	159	1,04,218
10	GUJARAT	33,01,838	83,677	8,554	33,94,069
11	HARYANA	14,63,776	34,563	3,318	15,01,657
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2,53,054	3,956	448	2,57,458
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	6,88,191	5,252	353	6,93,796
14	JHARKHAND	11,95,533	9,033	664	12,05,230
15	KARNATAKA	38,94,716	46,856	4,398	39,45,970
16	KERALA	14,01,998	19,180	1,472	14,22,650
17	LADAKH	16,924	145	4	17,073
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1,999	1	-	2,000
19	MADHYA PRADESH	37,48,848	30,153	2,286	37,81,287
20	MAHARASHTRA	76,22,732	1,07,410	12,380	77,42,522
21	MANIPUR	1,29,479	681	38	1,30,198
22	MEGHALAYA	40,717	507	61	41,285
23	MIZORAM	41,704	208	11	41,923

24	NAGALAND	52,602	248	17	52,867
25	ODISHA	18,51,769	14,967	1,102	18,67,838
26	PUDUCHERRY	85,676	960	128	86,764
27	PUNJAB	16,29,264	27,332	2,465	16,59,061
28	RAJASTHAN	33,21,251	42,941	3,441	33,67,633
29	SIKKIM	24,529	200	19	24,748
30	TAMIL NADU	47,46,577	60,050	5,335	48,11,962
31	TELANGANA	22,41,046	28,215	3,152	22,72,413
32	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	26,578	1,284	238	28,100
33	TRIPURA	2,53,339	1,004	73	2,54,416
34	UTTAR PRADESH	62,34,715	62,952	4,868	63,02,535
35	UTTARAKHAND	4,79,929	6,370	543	4,86,842
36	WEST BENGAL	41,88,842	36,630	3,303	42,28,775
Total		5,83,49,174	7,37,035	69,304	5,91,55,513

*Udyam Assist Portal launched on 11.01.2023

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN KHADI SECTOR

1525. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to promote Khadi as a sustainable and eco-friendly fabric in the domestic and international markets;
- (b) the number of new Khadi production units set up across the country especially in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;
- (c) the number of artisans and workers employed in the Khadi sector and the steps taken to increase employment opportunities in this sector;
- (d) whether there are any specific initiatives to attract youth to Khadi production and entrepreneurship and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the role of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in promoting the development of Khadi and the funds allocated to KVIC during the last three years; and
- (f) whether there are any plans to expand KVIC's operations to include new regions and artisans and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Government of India through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has taken following steps taken to promote KVI products in domestic and international markets:
- i. Centre of Excellence for Khadi on the Hub and Spoke model, with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) New Delhi as Hub along with NIFT Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Shillong – have been set up for establishing benchmarked design processes for global standards, creating

new fabrics and products, disseminating quality standards for fabrics, branding and publicity by creating interesting narratives around the new Khadi, creative visual merchandizing and packaging for new Khadi products and increasing the global reach of Khadi by organizing National and International Khadi Fashion Shows and Exhibitions.

- ii. Organizing various level exhibitions and participating in Indian International Trade Fair (IITF) to make KVI products accessible in the domestic market.
- iii. Arranged product supply/marketing mechanism through e-Market linkage for MSMEs through GeM portal (gem.gov.in), and e-marketing portal (www.ekhadiindia.com) with an objective to sell Buyer to Consumer.
- iv. Established Khadi Lounges at various urban centers and in Tier-II cities for attracting both connoisseurs of Khadi as well as designers.
- v. Catering to the need of Government departments and bulk buyers of various Government Organization and PSUs to increase the sales of Khadi products.
- vi. Special discount has been announced on various occasions/festivals to attract customers and to boost the sales of KVI products.
- vii. For protecting the identity of brand 'Khadi' globally, KVIC has secured registration for the Trademark 'Khadi' in 15 countries and secured registration for the Khadi Logo in 31 countries.

(b): 184 new Khadi Institutions have taken the KHADI certificate for carrying out the Khadi production in the country including 03 new Khadi Institutions in Tamil Nadu State during the last three years i.e. from 2021-22 to 2023-24.

(c): Around 4.99 lakh persons are engaged in Khadi Sector including Khadi spinners, weavers, Khadi karyakartas, and other artisans involved in post-fabric production, garment conversion, and sales activities. The following steps are being taken by KVIC to increase the employment opportunities in Khadi sector:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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
- iii. 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.
- iv. Establishing Pashmina Wool roving manufacturing facility in Leh: KVIC has made efforts to introduce the Pashmina woolen spinning activity through NMC which would pave the way for more earnings and sustainable employment to the woolen spinners.
- v. Implementation of Khadi Activities in Bali Island of Sundarban Area: KVIC has undertaken initiatives to introduce Khadi activities aimed at providing

sustainable employment, KVIC has sanctioned 50 number of NMCs (under Sahyog Scheme), 115 numbers of NMCs and 8 number of looms under KRDP to implement the Khadi program through Chandrakanta Lalit Mohan Resham Khadi Samiti, Khagra Murshidabad. Subsequently, provided spinning training to 75 Spinners and 30 weavers to carry out spinning and weaving activities. Also, two group worksheds have been constructed to accommodate 30 spinners, providing a dedicated space to carry out their activities. Through these efforts, KVIC is helping the people of the Sundarbans build secure livelihoods within the Khadi sector.

- vi. Raw Material Bank: KVIC has set up Marino Wool Bank at Bikaner, Rajasthan and cocoon banks are being set up at Patna and Ranchi in order to cater the Raw Material need of Khadi institutions in Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand State for widening the scope of more production thereby increasing earnings of the Khadi artisans.

(d): The following initiatives are being taken to attract the youth to Khadi production and entrepreneurship:

- i. To make it easier for youth entrepreneurs to start a business in Khadi Sector, an online platform was created to obtain the Khadi Mark and Khadi Certificate to start the business activities in Khadi Sector.
- ii. KVIC organizes Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes through field offices to popularize the Schemes implemented by KVIC for generation of Self-employment opportunities in the country.

- iii. Publicity of KVI Schemes and programmes through print, electronic, digital and social media.
- iv. KVIC provides handholding support to the Khadi Institutions/units for marketing of their Khadi products at National and International level.
- v. HS Code for 11 Khadi products so that the brand is protected and the international trade of our heritage products are tracked.
- vi. KVIC is promoting its marketing activities through the network of 8035 'Khadi India' sales outlets of Khadi Institutions and 8 Departmental Sales Outlets, and its 18 retail branches and through e-marketing which provide a wide platform for sales of KVI products produced by traditional artisans and craftsmen, across the country.

(e): Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a Statutory Body established by an Act of Parliament (No. 61 of 1956) and as amended by Act No. 12 of 1987 and Act No. 10 of 2006. The functions of the Commission are to plan, promote, facilitate, organize and assist in the establishment and development of khadi and village industries in the rural area in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development. The Objectives of KVIC is as follows:

- Social objective: Providing livelihood and employment
- Economic objective: Producing saleable articles by artisans
- Wider objective: Creating self-reliance amongst the people

Khadi Vikas Yojana is being implemented by KVIC for promoting the development of Khadi and to increase the employment opportunities in the Khadi Sector. The details of funds allocated under KGVY and KVV during the last three years are as follows.

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Year	Funds allocated for KGVY	Funds allocated for KVV
1	2021-22	741.26	305.13
2	2022-23	685.51	299.13
3	2023-24	662.39	343.44

(f): KVIC's Programmes are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. Following the initiatives for expansion of KVIC's operations to include new regions and artisans:

- i) KVIC is implementing Khadi and Village Industries programmes through 40 State/ Divisional/ Sub offices, 6 Zonal offices, 26 Departmental Sales Outlets and its branch offices, and 5 Central Sliver Plants at different parts of the country.
- ii) Every year new KIs has been registered for the promotion and development of Khadi.

- iii) Skill Development Programmes in various trades are being conducted all over the country through 35 Departmental and Non-Departmental Training Centres, and 25 training partners.
- iv) Publicity of KVI Schemes and programmes through print, electronic, digital and social media.
- v) Handholding support to the Khadi Institutions/units for marketing of their Khadi products at National and International level helps in expansion of KVIC's operation.

DIESEL LEAKAGE AT HPCL DEPOT, ELATHUR, KERALA

1526. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed the recent diesel leakage at HPCL Depot in Elathur, Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the causes of the leakage assessed environmental impact and the estimated loss of revenue due to the incident;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to implement measures to prevent environmental damage and contamination of nearby water bodies or soil due to such incidents across the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any investigation or inquiry have been conducted by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) into this incident; and
- (f) 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 minor overflow of High Speed Diesel (HSD) from an underground tank during testing of level alarm on 04.12.2024 due to malfunctioning of servo gauge connected to safety inter-lock system for overfill protection was observed at HPCL Depot in Elathur, Kerala. Upon being noticed, the tank valve was closed immediately. However, by this time, a limited quantity of product had seeped to the drain outside the depot. All necessary actions were thereafter taken for the off-site emergency. Vigorous steps were taken to control the overflow and recover the product spilled into the drain using non-sparking and flame-proof equipment. Additionally, oil spill dispersant was deployed in the area adjacent to the depot to ensure no oil traces remained in nearby water sources. To minimize environmental impact, water-based bio-degradable oil spill dispersant approved by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa was used until the oil film was completely dispersed into biodegradable sludge. The surrounding area was continuously inspected after the dispersant was deployed and stopped only after confirming that no oil traces remained. HPCL's Elathur Depot has completely recovered all the product traces from nearby areas.

(c) and (d) Oil Terminals and Depots are built as per Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) Standards and operate under permissions from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Oil Spill Response mandated by respective port authorities including over spill protection systems to prevent such incidents.

(e) and (f) As per Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), the incident at HPCL's Elathur Depot was classified as a minor incident in accordance with the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Code of Practices for Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP)) Regulation 2010. Therefore, in accordance with the said regulation, no investigation was conducted by PNGRB.

PM GATI SHAKTI-NATIONAL MASTER PLAN IN JHARKHAND

1527. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

- (a) the details of the road projects/schemes approved for strengthening connectivity through various modes of transport under PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan (NMP) in Jharkhand;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose in Jharkhand, project-wise;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted in the recent past to reduce the accident rate across Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard under various initiatives including PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana?

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

(a) All projects/schemes undertaken by the Government for the development of National Highways (NHs), Multi-Modal Logistic Parks (MMLPs) and Ropeways are planned in line with PradhanMantri (PM) Gati Shakti - National Master Plan (NMP) principles. The total length of NHs in the State of Jharkhand is 3500 km out of which ongoing NH projects is 846 km and length of awarded projects is 371 km.

(b) The project-wise funds are not allocated. The details of funds for the development of NHs and expenditure incurred on the NHs in the state of Jharkhand during last three years are given below:-

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
FY 2021-22	2853	2853
FY 2022-23	3127	3127
FY 2023-24	4599	4599

(c) and (d) The analysis of road accident data from the States / Union Territories (UTs) reveals that road accidents have many causes and are the result of interplay of various factors which can broadly be categorized into human error, road condition/environment and vehicular condition.

Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Details of various initiatives taken to address road safety issues are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Under the PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana with the support of the Asian Development Bank, a Rural Road Safety Manual has been prepared by the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) and circulated to all State Rural Road Development Agencies (SRRDAs) to construct safer rural roads. The Manual covers guidance on accident data records, safer road design, road safety audit checklists, community awareness, and education. Suggestive training modules for PIUs, consultants, and other stakeholders have also been given. Further, adequate provisions have been made in the programme guidelines of PMGSY III and PMGSY-IV, which States are required to follow while preparing the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the road works to be sanctioned under the scheme. Also, the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency apprised all States on 6th October 2020 to undertake a design stage audit of all PMGSY roads more than 5 km long in the light of the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety. States were also requested to get all rural roads, more than 5 km long, on which the work is to start or is in progress, audited for safety. Existing rural roads in operation were also to be got audited/ inspected for undertaking remedial measures/retrofitting.

STATEMENT

Details of various initiatives taken by Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to address road safety issues: -

(1) Education:

- i. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme to provide financial assistance to various agencies for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.
- ii. Observance of National Road Safety Month/Week every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- iii. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country.

(2) Engineering:

2.1. Road Engineering:

- i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.
- ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.
- iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies to look after RSA and other road safety related works.
- iv. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.

- v. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.
- vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2.Vehicle Engineering:

Government has taken various initiatives to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

- i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.
- ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.
- iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

- a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.
- b. Manual Override for central locking system.
- c. Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

- a. Reverse Parking Alert System.
- iv.Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor

vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.

- v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.
- vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSS.
- vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.
- viii. A Scheme to set up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.
- ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.
- x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.

- xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1stOctober, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.
- xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

(3) Enforcement:

- i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology.
- ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk and high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions in Million plus cities in India and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

- iii. On 10th June, 2024 has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency Care:

- i. Published rules for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital.
- ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 for death).
- iii. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridor of National Highways.
- iv. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways along with National Health Authority (NHA), has implemented a pilot program for providing cashless treatment to victims of road accidents in Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Puducherry and Assam.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER

1528. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the details of groundwater samples analyzed for chemical contamination across various districts in the country, including data on the levels of nitrate, fluoride and uranium contamination;
- (b) whether any excessive or unsafe levels of groundwater chemical contamination have been reported in central and southern States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the district-wise information for Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of assessments conducted on the potential risks of such contamination on public health and associated environmental toxicity; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any safeguard measures to address unsafe levels of aforementioned chemicals in groundwater, 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) 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, Uranium 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 certain isolated pockets of some States/UTs. The summary on

the levels of nitrate, Fluoride and Uranium is given in the enclosed **Statement–I**.

(b) As is the case with rest of the country, certain ground water contaminants beyond permissible limits have been reported in isolated pockets of central and southern states as well. State-wise contaminants detail is provided in the enclosed **Statement–II**. Further, District-wise contaminants detail for State of Andhra Pradesh is provided in the enclosed **Statement–III**.

(c) Use of Ground Water for drinking purpose having Arsenic, Fluoride, heavy metals etc. above the permissible limits over a prolonged period of time is known to cause several adverse health effects. As per the information provided by M/o Health and Family Welfare, 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. Similarly, various other contaminants are known to produce different kinds of adverse effects.

(d) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, including the quality aspect is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments through technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are given below

:-

- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports and also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures. To further accelerate the dissemination of knowledge on ground water quality, CGWB has initiated the practice of issuing half-yearly ground water quality Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts so that immediate action can be initiated in the reported areas.
- Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances in ground water. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in construction of Fluoride safe wells.
- Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality and on regular and long term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources the main components of which are developing industry

specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India to be enforced by the SPCBs / PCCs through consent mechanism; Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries; Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) by Grossly Polluting Industries for getting real time information on the effluent quality etc.

- Awareness generation programs/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.

STATEMENT-I

The summary on the levels of nitrate, Fluoride and Uranium

Parameters	No. of samples collected	No. of districts partially Affected	% of samples exceeding Permissible limits
Nitrate	15259	443	19.8%
Fluoride	15259	263	9.04%
Uranium	11445	132	6.6%

STATEMENT-II

Details of Contaminants exceeding permissible limits for Central and Southern States of India

State	No. of samples analysed	% of samples with EC more than permissible Limits ($> 3000 \mu\text{S/cm}$)	% of samples with Fluoride more than permissible Limits ($> 1.5 \text{ mg/L}$)	% of samples with Nitrate more than permissible Limits ($> 45 \text{ mg/L}$)
Andhra Pradesh	1149	9.7	11.31	23.5
Chhattisgarh	783	0.3	1.79	11.49
Karnataka	345	14.5	17.68	48.99
Kerala	342	0	0.29	6.73
Madhya Pradesh	589	1.2	1.02	22.58
Maharashtra	1567	3.6	1.91	35.74
Tamil Nadu	916	9.2	9.72	37.77
Telangana	1150	3	14.87	27.48

STATEMENT-III

**District-wise Detail of contaminants exceeding Permissible limit for
Andhra Pradesh**

Sr. No	Districts	No. of Samples analyzed	% of samples with EC more than permissible Limits (> 3000 μ S/cm)	% of samples with Fluoride more than permissible Limits (>1.5 mg/L)	% of samples with Nitrate more than permissible Limits (> 45 mg/L)
1	Alluri Sita Rama Raju	40	0.0	5.0	17.5
2	Anakapalli	27	3.7	11.1	44.4
3	Ananthapur	62	4.8	19.4	19.4
4	Annamayya	73	5.5	5.5	12.3
5	Bapatla	33	24.2	3.0	6.1
6	Chittoor	61	1.6	1.6	11.5
7	East Godavari	25	4.0	12.0	16.0
8	Eluru	37	29.7	0.0	13.5
9	Guntur	32	18.8	0.0	21.9
10	Kakinada	23	8.7	0.0	21.7

11	Konaseema	31	3.2	0.0	6.5
12	Krishna	56	30.4	0.0	5.4
13	Kurnool	28	28.6	10.7	50.0
14	Nandyal	25	0.0	4.0	12.0
15	NTR	27	7.4	14.8	40.7
16	Palnadu	70	22.9	27.1	51.4
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	24	4.2	0.0	20.8
18	Prakasham	102	11.8	24.5	42.2
19	SPS Nellore	51	5.9	21.6	29.4
20	Sri Satya Sai	85	4.7	31.8	34.1
21	Srikakulam	49	4.1	2.0	22.4
22	Tirupathi	30	6.7	6.7	6.7
23	Visakhapatnam	20	0.0	0.0	10.0
24	Vizianagaram	45	2.2	0.0	22.2
25	West Godavari	26	7.7	0.0	15.4
26	YSR Kadapa	67	6.0	16.4	14.9
Andhra Pradesh		1149	9.7	11.3	23.5

TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION IN MSMES SECTOR

1529. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government in order to promote technology upgradation in MSMEs sector across States particularly in Telangana;
- (b) whether any subsidy is being provided by the Government to the MSMEs to boost exports;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with total budget allocated and utilized since the inception of the scheme, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the impact of these subsidies on improving MSME productivity and competitiveness; and
- (e) the details on the adoption rate upgraded technologies among MSMEs?

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): In order to promote technology upgradation in MSMEs sector, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing various Schemes which inter-alia include MSE-Cluster Development Programme (Common Facility Centres), Tool Rooms / Technology Centres, Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) - Green Investment Financing for Transformation (GIFT) Scheme and MSME Champions Scheme.

(b): To boost MSME exports, Government has been taking the following initiatives :

- i. International Cooperation Scheme of Ministry of MSME Provides financial assistance to MSMEs for participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions.
- ii. Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) of Ministry of MSME ensures easy availability of credit to exporters and reduces risks associated with exports.
- iii. The Interest Equalization Scheme on pre- and post-shipments of rupee export credit has also been extended to the MSME Sector up to 31-12-2024, with a total allocation of Rs. 12788 crores.
- iv. Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.
- v. The Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour-oriented certain items of textiles sector export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.
- vi. The Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021. With effect from 15.12.2022, uncovered sectors like pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic chemicals and iron and steel articles have been covered under RoDTEP.
- vii. A Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.

- viii. Districts as Export Hubs initiative has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.
- ix. The government has launched Trade Connect ePlatform on 11 September 2024. Trade connect ePlatform is an information and intermediation platform on international trade bringing together Indian Missions Abroad and officials from Department of Commerce and other organisations to provide comprehensive services for both new and existing exporters.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements International Cooperation (IC) Scheme which is a Central Sector Scheme. As per IC Scheme guidelines, funds are not allocated/released State-wise/UT-wise/District-wise; instead, funds are released for facilitating MSMEs through industry associations/organizations spread across the nation on reimbursement basis for participation in international events. The details of total budget allocated and utilized since the inception of revised IC scheme is as follows:

Financial Year	Budget allocated (Rs. in Crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
FY 2022-23	11.30	11.28
FY 2023-24	19.31	19.22

FY 2024-25	18.00	10.94
(Till 11.02.2024)		

Further, the details of MSMEs benefitted under IC scheme of Ministry of MSME are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	0	0
2021-22	0	0
2022-23	7062312	18
2023-24	925357	4
2024-25	382822	1

2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	-	-
2024-25	936973	6

3. ASSAM

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	1640353	2
2023-24	1903329	3
2024-25	1144865	1

4. BIHAR

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	327189	1
2024-25	-	-

5.CHANDIGARH

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	327911	1
2024-25	-	-

6. CHHATTISGARH

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	-	-
2024-25	358642	1

7. DELHI

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted

2020-21	4763671	18
2021-22	18104171	5
2022-23	59980887	126
2023-24	31463841	84
2024-25	9140677	22

8. DAMAN AND DIU

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	-	-
2024-25	362146	1

9. GUJARAT

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	263552	4
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	1525857	2

2023-24	25782101	73
2024-25	13422484	41

10.HARYANA

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	268573	5
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	191676	1
2023-24	8707812	35
2024-25	5261506	18

11.HIMACHAL PRADESH

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	699386	3
2024-25	575452	2

12.JAMMU AND KASHMIR

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	313461	1
2024-25	443754	1

13. JHARKHAND

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	-	-
2024-25	-	-

14.KARNATAKA

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	611242	1
2021-22	-	-

2022-23	118850	1
2023-24	4450493	14
2024-25	3867939	11

15.KERALA

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	2529128	8
2024-25	353853	1

16.MADHYA PRADESH

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	843236	6
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	1464735	1
2023-24	1712964	6
2024-25	1644814	3

17.MAHARASHTRA

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	5552914	29
2021-22	1604786	5
2022-23	19083524	39
2023-24	44226137	112
2024-25	14978929	52

18.MEGHALAYA

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	352320	1
2024-25	-	-

19.NAGALAND

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-

2022-23	-	-
2023-24	-	-
2024-25	-	-

20.ODISHA

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	3196513	10
2024-25	-	-

21.PUNJAB

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	1556980	16
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	1565000	2
2023-24	13570931	42
2024-25	3489108	9

22.RAJASTHAN

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	2697468	15
2024-25	5199223	15

23.TAMIL NADU

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	3207588	15
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	5993276	28
2024-25	5896058	20

24.TELANGANA

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted

2020-21	-	-
2021-22	3302263	5
2022-23	2114960	2
2023-24	8762064	17
2024-25	3242655	9

25. UTTAR PRADESH

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	939615	8
2021-22	186167	12
2022-23	2860989	2
2023-24	20417385	66
2024-25	13356457	43

26.UTTARAKHAND

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-

2023-24	813274	4
2024-25	-	-

27.WEST BENGAL

FY	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Entr. assisted
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	6000000	31
2022-23	13659479	33
2023-24	10273484	31
2024-25	4506677	15

जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे पर दिन-रात हवाई सेवा

1530. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग पर विचार करते हुए जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे पर दिन-रात्रि हवाई सेवा शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उक्त हवाई अड्डे पर विस्तार कार्य की धीमी गति के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) से (ग) जोधपुर हवाईअड्डा संयुक्त उपयोगकर्ता हवाई क्षेत्र है, जहाँ भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) सिविल एन्क्लेव का प्रचालन करता है। जोधपुर हवाईअड्डा पहले से ही नाइट लैंडिंग सुविधा से सुसज्जित है। तथापि, रात्रि के समय उड़ान सेवाएँ परिचालित करने के लिए किसी भी एयरलाइन से कोई स्लॉट अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

शुरू में विस्तार कार्य में विलंब निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुआ था:

- i. एनटीबी स्थल में परिवर्तन के कारण मास्टर प्लान में संशोधन हुआ
- ii. कार्य के दायरे में संशोधन।

उपर्युक्त मुद्दों का समाधान कर दिया गया है। किसी हवाईअड्डा परियोजना के पूरा होने की समयसीमा विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे संबंधित हवाईअड्डा विकासकर्ताओं द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण, अनिवार्य क्लीयरेंस, बाधाओं को दूर करना, वित्तीय समापन आदि।

AGRO PROCESSING CLUSTER IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1531. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) the details of the number of Agro Processing clusters approved in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the details of the physical and financial progress of these clusters;
- (c) whether any new proposals have been received under the said scheme from the state of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government would accept new proposals under the said scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof 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) The details of the Agro Processing Clusters approved in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years along with the project cost and approved grants-in-aid, reshow as under :-

Rs. in crore

FY	State	District	Name of Project	Date of approval	Project cost	Approved GIA
2019-20			NIL			
2020-21			NIL			
2021-22			NIL			
2022-23	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	M/s Charan Biotech Private Ltd	10.11.2022	29.00	9.86
		NTR	M/s Gama Biotech Farms	10.11.2022	28.06	9.43
2023-24		Eluru	M/s Ramansinghs Global Food Park	20.11.2023	25.85	10.00

		Nellore	M/s MR Agrotech Industries	20.11.2023	28.76	10.00
	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	M/s Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited	28.02.2024	48.66	10.00
		Vizianagaram	M/s Aalamandha Food Park	28.02.2024	20.78	10.00
		Ranga Reddy	M/s Gemini Edibles and Fats India Limited	28.02.2024	217.78	10.00
2024-25			NIL			

The projects are at various stages of implementation.

(c)to (f)The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) scheme as a sub-scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to provide support in the form of grant sinaid/subsidy to the investors for setting up of food processing industries in the country.The APC scheme is a demand driven scheme and the applications under this scheme are invited online from the potential investors / entrepreneurs against Expression of Interest (Eol) issued by the Ministry from time to time as per availability of funds. Thewilling entrepreneurs may apply online through SAMPADA portal for seeking the

available support for setting up off food processing industries, as per applicable guidelines, as and when the Ministry invites EoIs.

Details of the proposals received under APC scheme from the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of the Proposals received from the State of Andhra Pradesh under APC Scheme during the last five years:

FY	Name of Project	District	Submission Date
2019-20	Saibalaji Industrial Agro Products Pvt Ltd	Ananthapuramu	13/05/2019
	Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India	East Godavari	31/05/2019
	Saibalaji Industrial Agro Products Pvt Ltd	Ananthapuramu	02/08/2019
	Raseed	Chittoor	09/08/2019
	Saibalaji Industrial agro Products pvt ltd	Ananthapuramu	31/10/2019
	Suchow Agrotech	Y.S.R.	29/11/2019
	Association of Lady entrepreneurs of India	East Godavari	30/11/2019

	Saibalaji Industrial Agro Pvt Ltd	Ananthapuramu	29/02/2020
2020-21	CRPL Visakhapatnam Cold Chain Private Limited	Visakhapatnam	31/07/2020
	CRPL Visakhapatnam Cold Chain Private Limited	Visakhapatnam	31/08/2020
	Gudivada Rajesharao	Vizianagaram	30/10/2020
	Simhapuri Farmers Agri Parks Private Limited	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	30/11/2020
	Manthena Satyanarayana Raju	Krishna	30/11/2020
2021-22	NIL	NIL	NIL
2022-23	KPS Agro and Ind Private Limited	Kurnool	06/08/2022
	Society For Sustainable Development Goals Implementation	NTR	08/08/2022
	KPS Agro and Ind Private Limited	Kurnool	09/08/2022
	Charan BiotechPvt Ltd	Ananthapuramu	10/08/2022

	International Commerce Limited	Ananthapuramu	10/08/2022
	Gama Biotech Farms	NTR	10/08/2022
	Gama Biotech Farms	NTR	19/08/2022
	Nava Quality Foods Pvt Ltd	Tirupati	20/08/2022
	NAQ Seafood Exports Private Limited	Anakapalli	20/08/2022
	Charan Biotech Pvt Ltd	Ananthapuramu	20/08/2022
2023-24	Aalamndha Food Park	Vizianagaram	20/09/2023
	Ramansinghs Global Food Park	Eluru	20/09/2023
	MR Agrotech Industries	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	20/09/2023
	Slanutak Food Processing Limited	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	20/11/2023
	Himaja Agro Tech	Palnadu	22/11/2023
	International Commerce Limited	Ananthapuramu	22/11/2023
	Aalamndha Food Park	Vizianagaram	22/11/2023
	Aalamndha Food Park	Vizianagaram	12/12/2023
	Virtue Bountiful Cluster	Bapatla	15/12/2023

	International Commerce Limited	Ananthapuramu	15/12/2023
	Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited	East Godavari	15/12/2023
2024-25	NIL	NIL	NIL

ओडिशा के तेंतुलियापाड़ा में बीपीसीएल द्वारा तेल डिपो

1532. श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) द्वारा ओडिशा के ढेंकनाल जिले के तेतुलियापाड़ा में तेल डिपो के निर्माण का कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उद्यत मामले के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) उक्त डिपो के कब तक पूरी तरह तैयार होने की संभावना है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (ग): ओडिशा के ढेंकनाल जिले के तेंतुलीपाड़ा में 394 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 46,141 केएल की सकल टैंकेज क्षमता की एक सामान्य उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। क्रियान्वयन के लिए बीपीसीएल नोडल कम्पनी है जबकि सुविधाओं और लागत को तेल कम्पनियों के बीच साझा किया जाएगा। दिनांक 01.04.2024 को परियोजना क्रियान्वयन सम्बन्धी कार्यकलाप

आरम्भ हुए और दिनांक 31.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, यह परियोजना 30% वास्तविक प्रगति और 18% वित्तीय प्रगति के साथ सक्रिय क्रियान्वयन में है। इस परियोजना को मार्च, 2026 तक यांत्रिक रूप से पूरा किया जाना है।

2025 तक सभी के लिए विद्युत

1533. श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब:

श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधी:

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2025 तक "सभी को चौबीसों घंटे सातों दिन विद्युत" आपूर्ति कराने के सरकार के महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य के क्या क्या संघटक हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का विचार है जिसमें कोयला, जल विद्युत और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का अनुपात शामिल है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का छत्तीसगढ़, त्रिपुरा और राजस्थान के दूरस्थ और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर जनजातीय क्षेत्रों, जहां पारंपरिक अवसंरचना कम विकसित है, में चौबीसों घंटे सातों दिन विद्युत की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने की योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे किस प्रकार किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क)से (घ) देश में विद्युत की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता है। देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 462गीगावाट है।भारत सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2014से 230गीगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़कर विद्युत की कमी के गंभीर मुद्दे का समाधान किया है, जिससे देश विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत पर्याप्तता की ओर परिवर्तित हो गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2014से अब तक 2,00,168सर्किट किलोमीटर (सीकेएम) पारेषण लाइनों, 7,66,859एमवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता और 82,790मेगावाट अंतर-क्षेत्रीय क्षमता की वृद्धि की गई है, जिससे देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक 1,18,740मेगावाट अंतरित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त हुई है।

विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020के अनुसार, वितरण लाइसेंसधारी को सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7विद्युत की आपूर्ति करनी होगी। हालाँकि, आयोग कृषि जैसे कुछ श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आपूर्ति के कम घंटे विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकता है।

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 स्कीमों के तहत विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना के सुदृढीकरण के लिए 1.85लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गईं। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के तहत कुल 18,374गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया और सौभाग्य के दौरान 2.86करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने जुलाई, 2021में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय रूप से टिकाऊ 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 2.78लाख करोड़ रुपये के अवसंरचना के कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है।

भारत सरकार आरडीएसएस की चल रही स्कीम के अंतर्गत सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों

के ग्रीड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को सहयोग दे रही है। इसके अलावा, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान) के तहत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित सभी अभिचिन्हित घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत आदिवासी घरों को स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के तहत ऑन-ग्रीड विद्युत कनेक्शन के लिए मंजूरी दी जा रही है। अब तक, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान और त्रिपुरा सहित सभी राज्यों में पीएम-जनमन के तहत अभिचिन्हित पीवीटीजी घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत अभिचिन्हित आदिवासी घरों सहित 9,97,680 घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,535 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत कार्यों में 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 की परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, नई सौर विद्युत स्कीम के तहत 9,961 घरों के ऑफ-ग्रीड सौर आधारित विद्युतीकरण के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये के कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई है। राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सामूहिक प्रयासों से, वित्त वर्ष 2024 में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति के औसत घंटे क्रमशः 21.9 घंटे और 23.4 घंटे तक सुधर गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने सभी के लिए चौबीसों घंटे विद्युत सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं::

1. उत्पादन योजना:

- (i) वर्ष 2031-32 में संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 874 गीगावाट होने की संभावना है। इसमें पारंपरिक स्रोतों- कोयला, लिग्नाइट आदि, नवीकरणीय स्रोतों- सौर, पवन और जलविद्युत से प्राप्त क्षमता शामिल है।

- (ii) उत्पादन क्षमता अनुमानित अधिकतम मांग से अधिक सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सभी राज्यों ने सीईए के परामर्श से अपनी "संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाएँ (आरएपी)" तैयार की हैं, जो गतिशील 10 वर्षीय रोलिंग योजनाएँ हैं और इसमें विद्युत उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विद्युत खरीद योजना भी शामिल है।
- (iii) सभी राज्यों को उनकी संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाओं के अनुसार सभी उत्पादन स्रोतों से उत्पादन क्षमता तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू करने की सलाह दी गई।
- (iv) विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता की अभिवृद्धि के लिए, भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की है:
- (क). विद्युत मंत्रालय ने राज्यों के परामर्श से वर्ष 2031-32 तक न्यूनतम 80,000 मेगावाट की तापीय क्षमता जोड़ने की योजना की परिकल्पना की है। इस लक्ष्य के निमित्त, 28,020 मेगावाट तापीय क्षमता पहले से ही निर्माणाधीन है और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 19,200 मेगावाट तापीय क्षमता के लिए कान्ट्रैक्ट अवार्ड किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, 36,320 मेगावाट कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित संभावित क्षमता की पहचान की गई है जो देश में योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में है।
- (ख). 13,997.5 मेगावाट की जल विद्युत परियोजनाएँ, 8,000 मेगावाट पंप भंडारण परियोजनाएँ (पीएसपी) निर्माणाधीन हैं और 24,225.5 मेगावाट की जल विद्युत परियोजनाएँ और 50,760 मेगावाट की पीएसपी नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और इन्हें वर्ष 2031-32 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।
- (ग). 7,300 मेगावाट न्यूक्लियर क्षमता निर्माणाधीन है और इसे वर्ष 2029-30 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है। 7,000 मेगावाट न्यूक्लियर क्षमता नियोजन और अनुमोदन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।
- (घ). 84,190 मेगावाट सौर, 26,200 मेगावाट पवन और 36,330 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड विद्युत सहित 147,160 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय क्षमता निर्माणाधीन है, जबकि 50,830 मेगावाट

सौर, 600 मेगावाट पवन और 27,840 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड विद्युत सहित 79,270 मेगावाट की नवीकरणीय क्षमता नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में है और इन्हें वर्ष 2029-30 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

(ड). 522.60 मेगावाट क्षमता की छह (06) बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस) परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं और 14,242.29 मेगावाट क्षमता की 45 बीईएसएस परियोजनाएं नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

2. पारेषण योजना: अंतर-राज्यीय और अंतः राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है और उत्पादन क्षमता अभिवर्धन के अनुरूप समय-सीमा में इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से 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।

3. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादनका संवर्धन:

(i) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 तक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा 50 गीगावाट/वर्ष की नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा खरीद बोलियां जारी करने के लिए बोली ट्रेजेक्टरी जारी की है।

(ii) स्वचालित मार्ग के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।

(iii) दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक शुरू की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए सौर और पवन विद्युत की अंतर-राज्यीय बिक्री हेतु दिसंबर, 2030 तक हरित हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं के लिए और दिसंबर, 2032 तक अपतटीय पवन परियोजनाओं के लिए अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्क माफ कर दिए गए हैं।

(iv) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा खपत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, नवीकरणीय क्रय दायित्व (आरपीओ) के बाद वर्ष 2029-30 तक नवीकरणीय उपभोग दायित्व (आरसीओ) की रूपरेखा अधिसूचित की गई

है। ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 के तहत सभी अभिनामित उपभोक्ताओं पर प्रयोज्य आरसीओ का अनुपालन न करने पर शास्तियां लगाई जाएगी।

(v) ग्रिड से जुड़ी सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और फर्म और डिस्पैचेबल आरई (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

(vi) प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) स्कीम जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।

(vii) बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की संस्थापना के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकासकर्ताओं को भूमि और पारेषण प्रदान करने के लिए अल्ट्रा मेगा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पार्कों की स्थापना की स्कीम क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

(viii) नवीकरणीय विद्युत की निकासी के लिए हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर स्कीम के अंतर्गत नई पारेषण लाइनें बिछाने और नई सब-स्टेशन क्षमता तैयार करने को वित्त पोषित किया गया है।

(ix) वर्ष 2030 तक 37 गीगावाट बोली ट्रैजेक्टरी और परियोजना विकास के लिए विभिन्न व्यवसाय मॉडल को दर्शाते हुए "अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए रणनीति" जारी की गई है।

(x) अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए अपतटीय क्षेत्रों के पट्टा अनुदान को विनियमित करने के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय की 19 दिसंबर 2023 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा पट्टा नियम, 2023 को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

(xi) सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के घरेलू उत्पादन में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, भारत सरकार उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के लिए उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम को लागू

कर रही है। इससे उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल में गीगावाट (जीडब्ल्यू) स्केल की विनिर्माण क्षमता प्राप्त होगी।

विवरण-I

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत घरेलू विद्युतीकरण का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	संस्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रुपये)	संस्वीकृत घरों की संख्या
क.	अतिरिक्त घर		
1	राजस्थान	459	1,90,959
2	मेघालय	436	50,501
3	मिजोरम	80	15,167
4	नागालैंड	70	10,004
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	931	2,51,487
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	49	15,475
7	झारखंड	7	872
8	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	77	10,730
9	बिहार	299	42,584
10	असम	786	1,27,111
11	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	55	8,453
12	मणिपुर	214	36,972
13	छत्तीसगढ़	317	63,161
	कुल (क)	3,780	8,23,476
ख.	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के तहत		

1	हिमाचल प्रदेश*	6	-
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20	1,683
3	उत्तराखंड	13	1,154
	कुल (ख)	39	2,837
ग.	प्रधानमंत्रीजनजाति आदिवासी न्यायमहाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) के तहत		
ग1	आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत		
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	89	25,054
2	बिहार	0.28	51
3	छत्तीसगढ़	38	7,077
4	झारखंड	74	12,442
5	मध्य प्रदेश	143	29,290
6	महाराष्ट्र	27	8,556
7	राजस्थान	40	17,633
8	कर्नाटक	4	1,615
9	केरल	1	345
10	तमिलनाडु	30	10,673
11	तेलंगाना	7	3,884
12	त्रिपुरा	62	11,664
13	उत्तराखंड	1	669
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	316
	उप जोड़(ग1)	516	1,29,269
ग2	राज्य योजना के तहत		

1	गुजरात	0	0
2	ओडिशा	0	0
3	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0
	उप जोड़(ग2)	0	0
	कुल (ग=ग1+ग2)	516	1,29,269
घ.	धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) के तहत		
1	छत्तीसगढ़	12	2,550
2	महाराष्ट्र	2	480
3	त्रिपुरा	43	8,189
4	कर्नाटक	31	3,682
5	तेलंगाना	112	27,197
	कुल(घ)	200	42,098
	महा योग (क+ख+ग+घ)	4,535	9,97,680

विवरण-II

नई सौर विद्युत स्कीम के तहत ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर आधारित घरेलू विद्युतीकरण को संस्वीकृति दी गई

क्रम सं.	राज्य	संस्वीकृत घरों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,675
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	1,578
3.	झारखंड	2,342
4.	मध्य प्रदेश	2,060
5.	कर्नाटक	179
6.	केरल	98
7.	तेलंगाना	326
8.	त्रिपुरा	1,703
कुल		9,961

INDIA ENERGY WEEK (IEW) 2025**1534. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**

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

- (a) the primary objectives of India Energy Week (IEW) 2025 and the criteria by which they align with India's broader energy strategy, including the goals of energy security, equity and sustainability;

- (b) the manner in which IEW 2025 aim to facilitate collaborations between advanced economies and the Global South to address shared energy challenges; and
- (c) the expected outcomes for international participants, especially Foreign Ministers and CEOs attended the event?

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) Building on the remarkable success of its previous two editions, India Energy Week 2025 (IEW'25), the flagship energy event of Government of India, is being held under the patronage of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, organised by Federation of Indian Petroleum Industry (FIPI), from 11th to 14th February 2025 at the Yashobhoomi Convention Centre, New Delhi.

The event is expected to have participation from over 70,000 delegates from 120 countries, 700+ exhibitors, and 10 country pavilions United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia etc. and 8 thematic zones.

IEW 2025 incorporates seven key strategic themes (Collaboration, Resilience, Transition, Capacity, Digital Frontiers, Innovation, Leadership) with greater emphasis on pragmatic solutions for decarbonization, energy equity, and low-carbon economies.

The event places a special emphasis on showcasing India's transformative efforts across the entire energy landscape including strengthening energy

security and promoting energy justice, amplifying the voice of the Global South, and unveiling the immense investment opportunities within India's hydrocarbon sector. It also spotlights India's advancements in renewable energy and cutting-edge technologies such as battery storage, 2G and 3G biofuels, green ammonia, and hydrogen production, positioning the nation as a global leader in sustainable and innovative energy solutions. A Ministerial Round Table on Clean Cooking is also being organised during the event.

(c) For international participants, especially foreign ministers and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), the event offers opportunities to strengthen energy partnerships, explore investments, and gain insights into India's evolving energy policies and transition roadmap.

With India being a fast-growing energy market, CEOs can identify business expansion opportunities in over all value chain of hydrocarbon sector including renewable energy, hydrogen, biofuels etc. while networking with key stakeholders. The event also highlights cutting-edge technologies, enabling knowledge exchange and showcasing innovations in clean energy and sustainability.

AVIATION TRAINING INSTITUTES

1535. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish aviation training institutes in Odisha under the revised Civil Aviation Policy, 2025;

- (b) if so, the details of the proposed locations thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering for collaboration with the State Governments and private players to develop the said institutes and ensure high-quality training programs along with the development of state-of-the-art facilities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to promote skill development and employment opportunities for youth, such as enhancing aviation skills including pilot training, aircraft maintenance, air traffic control, ground handling and other aviation-related areas to meet the growing demand for skilled professionals in the aviation sector in Odisha through such initiatives?

**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) There is no such revised Civil Aviation Policy 2025 issued by Central Government.

(d) There are five (05) Aviation Training Institutes presently functioning in Odisha. The details are as under:-

Flying Training Organisation - 01

(i) Government Aviation Training Institute (GATI).

The number of flying hours and CPLs produced by GATI for last 02 years is as follows:-

Year	Flying hours	CPL

2023 4826:15 07

2024 2279 07

Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Training Institute-01

(i) M/s Utkal Aerospace and Engineering

Remote Pilot Training Organisations (RPTOs):- 03

(i) AeroPioneer Institutes Private Limited, Puri

(ii) Centurion University of Technology and Management, Paralakhemundi

(iii) SkyVan Aviation (OPC) Private Limited, Khorda

A total Total 312 Remote Pilot Certificate (RPCs) are issued by above RPTOs till date.

The steps being taken by the Government to promote skill development and employment opportunities in aviation across the country including Odisha are as follows:-

(i) In order to augment the supply of trained pilots in the country, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has brought out a liberalised FTO guidelines wherein the concept of airport royalty (revenue share payment by FTOs to Airports Authority of India (AAI)) has been abolished and land rentals have been significantly rationalised.

(ii) In 2021 and 2022, AAI awarded fifteen FTO slots at ten airports, out of which eleven FTO slots are operational.

(iii) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has recently launched an internship scheme "Pradipti" with aim to create interest in Civil Aviation among the students.

(iv) DGCA has introduced Online-On Demand Examination (OLODE) for the Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AME) and Flying Crew (FC) candidates with effect from November 2021. This facility allows candidates to choose the date and time from the available exam slots.

(v) DGCA has modified its regulations to empower Flying Instructors with the right to authorise flight operations at FTOs. This was hitherto restricted to the Chief Flying Instructor (CFI) or Deputy CFIs only. This will help increase the flying hours and aircraft utilisation at each FTO and lead to faster completion of the CPL requirements.

(vi) The DGCA approves Drone Training Schools as per the Drone Rules 2021. Under these Rules, currently, 160 drone training schools have been approved for providing drone training/skilling across the country. Till date, these training schools have certified 22466 drone pilots.

(vii) DGCA has published a New Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) CAR Section 7 Series I Part V dated 03.01.2025 which aims at optimum utilisation of the capacity of FTOs and enhance the number of production of CPLs.

The Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University (RGNAU) has been established by an Act of Parliament viz. Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Act, 2013 at Fursatganj Amethi, Uttar Pradesh. The University has been envisaged as the Premier Institution of higher learning within the aviation milieu aimed at providing cutting edge aviation professional and critical research to enhance the Aviation Industry in India. Presently, three courses are being offered by the University as below:

- a. Post Graduate Diploma in Airport Operations (PGDAO)
- b. Bachelor of Management Studies in Aviation Services and Air Cargo (BMS)
- c. Basic Fire Fighters Course (BFFC)

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) established under the administrative control of Ministry of Civil Aviation as an institution of excellence since 1986 to produce world class aviation professional in the field of Commercial Pilot License (CPL) Pilots. IGRUA also provides following three courses:

- (i) English Language Proficiency (ELP) training and testing
- (ii) Drone training in collaboration with M/s Drone Destination Pvt Ltd.
- (iii) Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) training

उत्तर प्रदेश में जल स्रोतों में प्रदूषण

1536. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मुजफ्फरनगर जिले सहित पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट प्रदूषण से जल स्रोतों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) खतरनाक अपशिष्ट के निपटान के लिए औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए क्या मापदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं तथा अनुपालन न किए जाने की स्थिति में इन पर कार्रवाई की प्रक्रिया क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) मुजफ्फरनगर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (यूपीपीसीबी) पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में जल प्रदूषण करने वाले उद्योगों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण करता है।

- उपरोक्त के अलावा, नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा अधिकृत तकनीकी संस्थानों जैसे भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) रुड़की, आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईटी बंबई, केंद्रीय लुगदी एवं कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीपीपीआरआई) सहारनपुर, राष्ट्रीय शर्करा संस्थान (एनएसआई) कानपुर, वसंतदादा शुगर इंस्टीट्यूट (वीएसआई) पुणे, आईआईटी बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय (बीएचयू) वाराणसी, जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया दिल्ली और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय (एमयू) अलीगढ़ द्वारा अत्यधिक प्रदूषण करने वाले उद्योगों के थर्ड-पार्टी निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं।

- इसके अलावा, अत्यधिक प्रदूषण करने वाले उद्योगों के संबंध में अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र (ईटीपी) के आउटलेट पर एक ऑनलाइन निरंतर अपशिष्ट निगरानी प्रणाली स्थापित की जाती है, जिसके माध्यम से केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (यूपीपीसीबी) द्वारा उद्योगों की ऑनलाइन निगरानी भी की जाती है।

(ख): उद्योग को खतरनाक अपशिष्टों के प्रबंधन और उनके सुरक्षित निपटान के लिए राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से एक अधिकृतपत्र प्राप्त करना होता है। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड तकनीकी क्षमताओं और उपकरणों की मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं या सीपीसीबी द्वारा निर्दिष्ट अन्य दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के बाद ही यह अधिकृत-पत्र प्रदान किया जाता है। ऐसे उद्योग जो खतरनाक अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करते हैं/उनको हैंडल करते हैं, उन्हें उपर्युक्त अधिकृत पत्र प्रदान किया जाता है तथा सामान्य उपचार भंडारण तथा निपटान सुविधा के द्वारा खतरनाक अपशिष्टों के सुरक्षित निपटान हेतु बनाई उपर्युक्त नियमावली के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उनके निपटान स्थल चिह्नित किए जाते हैं। इकाइयों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण किया जाता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वे खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और सीमा पार संचालन) नियम 2016 के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन कर रहे हैं। अनुपालन न होने की स्थिति में, उन्हें नोटिस/कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया जाता है, यदि आवश्यक हो तो पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि भी लगाई जाती है।

दमण और दीव में विद्युत वितरण का स्वामित्व

1537. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उस समझौता ज्ञापन की प्रति सहित उन शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके तहत दमण और दीव विद्युत विभाग का 51 प्रतिशत हिस्सा टोरेंट पावर कॉर्पोरेशन को हस्तांतरित किया गया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त समझौते में संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन/विद्युत विभाग द्वारा धारित अचल परिसंपत्तियों के हस्तांतरण के संबंध में शर्तें शामिल हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या विद्युत विभाग द्वारा टोरेंट पावर कॉर्पोरेशन को हस्तांतरित परिसंपत्तियों और शेयरों के नवीनीकरण का कोई प्रावधान है; और

(घ) 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) से (घ): संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव (डीएनएच और डीडी) ने दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2022 को “दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव विद्युत (पुनर्गठन और सुधार) हस्तांतरण स्कीम, 2022” को अधिसूचित किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य ‘विद्युत विभाग’ और ‘डीएनएच पीडीसीएल’ की परिसंपत्तियों, देनदारियों, अधिकारों, कार्यों आदि के साथ-साथ विद्युत कार्यों को दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड को हस्तांतरित करना है।

इसके बाद, दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड की 51% शेयरधारिता को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासक, टोरेंट पावर लिमिटेड और डीएनएच और डीडी विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड के बीच दिनांक 15 मार्च, 2022 को हुए शेयर क्रय करार के माध्यम से टोरेंट पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया।

हस्तांतरण स्कीम के खंड 4.1 के अनुसार, परिसंपत्तियों, कार्यवाही और देनदारियों सहित विद्युत वितरण और खुदरा आपूर्ति उपक्रम हस्तांतरण स्कीम की अधिसूचना तिथि से दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड को हस्तांतरित और निहित हो गए हैं। इसके अलावा, हस्तांतरण स्कीम की अनुसूची के अनुसार, वितरण कंपनी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति के लिए उप-पारेषण और वितरण प्रणालियों की आयोजना, डिजाइन, वित्तपोषण, निर्माण, रखरखाव और प्रचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

शेयर क्रयकरार और हस्तांतरण स्कीम की प्रतियां दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की वेबसाइट पर निम्नलिखित लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं

<https://dded.gov.in/privatisation-documents.php>.

राप्ती नदी के कारण बाढ़

1538. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने लगभग प्रतिवर्ष राप्ती नदी में बार-बार अपने वाली बाढ़ और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान-माल की क्षति के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों सहित राप्ती नदी के तट पर स्थित श्रावस्ती संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और बलरामपुर जिले में बाढ़ के कारण हुई जान-माल की क्षति का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राप्ती नदी के दोनों किनारों पर बांधों की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने और नए बांधों का निर्माण करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) 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) और (ख) बाढ़ प्रबंधन एवं कटान रोधी परियोजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार एवं क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार, महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन एवं प्रोत्साहन, वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। राज्य द्वारा राप्ती नदी पर तटबंधों का निर्माण कर बाढ़ बचाव कार्य कराया जा रहा है। राज्य द्वारा श्रावस्ती जिले में राप्ती नदी के दाएं/बाएं तट पर 65.00 किमी लम्बा तटबंध बनाया गया है। राज्य द्वारा गंडक संगठन के अंतर्गत बलरामपुर, सिद्धार्थनगर, महाराजगंज, गोरखपुर, संतकबीरनगर एवं देवरिया जिलों में राप्ती नदी के दाएं/बाएं तट पर कुल 824.207 किमी लम्बाई का तटबंध बनाया गया है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन के संरचनात्मक उपायों को मजबूत करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने नदी प्रबंधन, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कटाव-रोधी, जल निकासी विकास, समुद्र कटाव-रोधी आदि से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं योजना के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (एफएमपी) लागू किया था, जो बाद में वर्ष 2017-18 से वर्ष 2020-21 तक की अवधि के लिए "बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम" (एफएमबीएपी) के एक घटक के रूप में जारी रहा और इसे मार्च, 2026 तक आगे बढ़ा दिया गया। सरकार ने एफएमबीएपी के अंतर्गत इसकी स्थापना के बाद से बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को 692.75 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन के एक गैर-संरचनात्मक उपाय के रूप में, केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) चिन्हित स्थानों पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को बाढ़ का पूर्वानुमान जारी करता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 44 (5 इनफ्लो और 39 लेवल) बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान स्टेशन हैं। मुख्य राप्ती नदी पर 4 लेवल पूर्वानुमान स्टेशन हैं, जिनके नाम हैं बलरामपुर, बांसी, गोरखपुर और काकरधारी। चौबीस घंटे तक के लीड टाइम के साथ बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान के अलावा, सीडब्ल्यूसी वर्षा-अपवाह गणितीय मॉडलिंग के आधार पर सात दिवसीय परामर्शी बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान भी प्रदान कर रहा है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राप्ती नदी के किनारे स्थित जिलों में बाढ़ के कारण हुई जान-माल की क्षति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राप्ती नदी के दोनों किनारों पर बांधों की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने तथा नये बांध बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

विवरण

राप्ती नदी के किनारे स्थित जिलों में क्षति का ब्यौरा						
क्र.सं.	जिले	वर्ष	मानव क्षति	पशु धन की क्षति	क्षतिग्रस्त घर	फसल की क्षति (हेक्टेयर)
1	श्रावस्ती	2021-2022	1	2	9	4640
		2022-2023	4	3	1321	42109
		2023-2024	4	1	24	0
		2024-2025	4	1	123	16480
2	बलरामपुर	2021-2022	3	0	42	20020
		2022-2023	11	4	1449	79390
		2023-2024	0	0	0	1

		2024- 2025	4	4	164	23370
3	सिद्धार्थ नगर	2021- 2022	3	0	0	0
		2022- 2023	11	2	327	29641
		2023- 2024	3	0	406	51383
		2024- 2025	3	0	23	23294.34
4	महाराजगंज	2021- 2022	0	0	1282	24387.28
		2022- 2023	0	0	0	1873.38
		2023- 2024	0	0	0	0
		2024- 2025	0	1	681	0
5	संतकबीर नगर	2021- 2022	6	0	49	1364.00
		2022- 2023	3	1	33	255.25

		2023- 2024	14	0	17	0
		2024- 2025	0	0	0	140
6	गोरखपुर	2021- 2022	14	0	0	64720
		2022- 2023	1	0	0	28096
		2023- 2024	0	1	0	10537
		2024- 2025	0	0	0	2782.79
7	देवरिया	2021- 2022	2	0	149	7030.261
		2022- 2023	0	0	0	1077.84
		2023- 2024	0	0	0	0
		2024- 2025	0	0	0	0

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN SIKKIM

1539. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:

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

- (a) the total length of National Highways in Sikkim;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to upgrade NH-10 to ease the traffic movement from Siliguri to Gangtok, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the National Highways existing in Soreng and Gayzing districts of Sikkim?

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

- (a) The total length of National Highways (NHs) in Sikkim is about 709 km.
- (b) Yes, sir. Government has taken up various works for upgradation of NH-10 to ease the traffic movement from Siliguri to Gangtok. The works those are taken up are as below:-
 - i. 4/6 laning work from Balason Bridge (Siliguri) to Sevoke Army Cantonment.
 - ii. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for 4-laning of stretch from Sevoke Army Cantonment to Coronation Bridge (Sevoke).
 - iii. Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for widening to 2-lane with construction of paved shoulders from Sevoke to Rangpo.

- iv. Preparation of DPR for widening to 2-lane with construction of paved shoulders from Rangpo to Ranipool.
 - v. Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) from Ranipool to Gangtok.
- (c) There is no NH in Soreng District while there is 31 km of NH-510 falling under the Gayzing district of Sikkim.

स्मार्ट ट्रेफ़िक मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम

1540. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री लुम्बा राम:

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

(क) मानसून के मौसम में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के मरम्मत और सुधार के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं;

(ख) शहरी भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने और शहरी सार्वजनिक परिवहन के मॉडल हिस्से में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) हरित राजमार्ग नीति, 2015 (वृक्षारोपण, प्रत्यारोपण, सौंदर्यीकरण और रख-रखाव) के उद्देश्यों को किस हद तक प्राप्त कर लिया गया है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश के प्रमुख शहरों और उच्च यातायात घनत्व वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर स्मार्ट ट्रैफिक मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम के अंतर्गत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी और सड़क सुरक्षा की स्थापना किस हद तक सफल रही है?

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

(क) रखरखाव/निर्माण एजेंसियों द्वारा अनुबंध करार, रखरखाव मैनुअल और एनएचएआई/ सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी प्रासंगिक परिपत्रों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मानसून से पहले और मानसून के बाद की निरीक्षण और अनुरक्षण गतिविधियाँ की जा रही हैं।

मानसून से पहले और मानसून के बाद की निरीक्षण सहित रखरखाव गतिविधियों को समयबद्ध तरीके से सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्राधिकारी अभियंता (एई)/ स्वतंत्र अभियंता (आईई) तैनात किए जाते हैं। मानसून की शुरुआत से पहले, रखरखाव की आवश्यकता के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित पहलुओं पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है;

- i. पुलों और पुलियों के निकास मार्ग की सफाई।
- ii. लाइन वाले नाले की सफाई।
- iii. मिट्टी के नालों को पुनः आकार देना।
- iv. पुलों/फ्लाईओवरों आदि के पहुंच मार्गों की ढलानों की सफाई।
- v. गड्ढों का मरम्मत कार्य, यदि कोई हो, मानसून से पहले पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बाढ़-प्रवण और भूस्खलन-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में आकस्मिकताओं से निपटने के लिए सक्रिय उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, ताकि प्रतिकूल मौसम की स्थिति के दौरान राजमार्गों की सुरक्षा और स्थायित्व को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। मानसून के दौरान, निम्नलिखित कार्यों को सुनिश्चित किया जाता है:

- i. निवारक कार्रवाई और चेतावनी संकेतों की स्थापना के लिए जोखिमवाले स्थानों का नियमित निरीक्षण।
- ii. आवश्यक स्थानों पर आवश्यक मात्रा में उत्खननकर्ता/बैकहो लोडर/डोजर, पेड़ काटने के लिए आरा कटर, रेत की बोरियाँ, ट्रैफिक कोन और साइनेज आदि का स्टॉक रखना / व्यवस्था करना।

iii. पुल बंद करने, पेड़ हटाने, भूस्खलन का मलबा हटाने, सड़कों के मार्ग बदलने आदि जैसे कार्यों के लिए संबंधित ठेकेदारों को सचेत करना और निर्देश देना।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) के मामले में, कमियों की समय पर मरम्मत और सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एई/आईई द्वारा कमियों को चिन्हित करने के लिए एनएचएआई वन ऐप का उपयोग किया जा जाता है। अनुबंध/रियायत समझौते के अनुसार निर्दिष्ट समयसीमा के भीतर इन कमियों के सुधार के लिए ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई की निगरानी भी एनएचएआई वन ऐप के माध्यम से की जाती है।

साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अवसंरचना विकास निगम (एनएचआईडीसीएल) अपने ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से अनुबंध के अपने दायित्वों के अनुसार मानसून के मौसम के दौरान परियोजना सड़क का अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित करता है, जिसमें भूस्खलन का मलबा, सड़क अवरोधों को तुरंत हटाने और जलभराव को रोकने के लिए उचित जल निकासी व्यवस्था, गड्ढों को भरना, क्षतिग्रस्त खंडों की मरम्मत और कटाव की आशंका वाले तटबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए त्वरित कार्रवाई टीमों को तैनात करना शामिल है।

(ख) सरकार का मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अलावा अन्य सड़कें राज्य सरकार और अन्य स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों की जिम्मेदारी हैं। सरकार अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर यातायात सघनता और जाम/भीड़भाड़ वाले स्थानों को कम करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से प्रमुख शहरों/शहरी केंद्रों और राज्य की राजधानियों में रिंग रोड, बाईपास और एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर का विकास करती है। यह निर्णय यातायात सघनता, गति कम करने, शहर में प्रवेश करने/बाहर निकलने वाली सड़कों की संख्या, सड़कों की स्थिति, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारें सार्वजनिक परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के बीच एकीकरण सहित शहरी परिवहन अवसंरचना की योजना बनाने, शुरू करने और विकसित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

मेट्रो रेल नीति, 2017 के अनुसार सरकार संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव की व्यवहार्यता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर शहरों या शहरी समूहों में मेट्रो रेल प्रस्तावों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता पर विचार करती है। बीस लाख और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाले शहर व्यापक गतिशीलता योजना के आधार पर मेट्रो रेल सहित बड़े पैमाने पर पारगमन प्रणालियों की योजना बनाना शुरू कर सकते हैं।

पारगमन उन्मुख विकास नीति, 2017 सबसे टिकाऊ और व्यवहार्य तरीके से शहरी परिवहन प्रणालियों की एकीकृत योजना और कार्यान्वयन हेतु राज्य सरकारों के लिए एक मार्गदर्शक के रूप में कार्य करती है। नीति में फीडर सिस्टम, पैदल यात्री मार्गों के माध्यम से अंतिम-मील तक संपर्कता, गैर-मोटर चालित परिवहन (एनएमटी) अवसंरचना और पैरा-ट्रांजिट मोड आदि के लिए सुविधाओं को आवश्यक रूप से शामिल करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

दस साल पहले, मेट्रो रेल प्रणाली की लंबाई 248 किलोमीटर थी और यह केवल 5 शहरों तक सीमित थी। पिछले दस वर्षों में, 763 किलोमीटर मेट्रो लाइन चालू हो गई है और आज की स्थिति में मेट्रो प्रणाली की परिचालन लंबाई 1011 किलोमीटर के निशान के पार पहुंच गई है और परिचालन मेट्रो नेटवर्क वाले शहरों की संख्या भी 5 से बढ़कर 23 हो गई है। अगर हम बजटीय प्रावधानों की तुलना करें, तो 2014 में मेट्रो परियोजनाओं के लिए वार्षिक बजट परिव्यय 5,800 करोड़ रुपये था, जबकि आगामी वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए निधियों का आवंटन लगभग 34,807.00 करोड़ रुपये है। आज देश में मेट्रो नेटवर्क की विभिन्न लाइनों पर एक करोड़ से अधिक यात्री यात्रा करते हैं, जबकि वर्ष 2014 में यह संख्या 28 लाख थी। भारतीय मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क है। वर्तमान में, 979 किलोमीटर का मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क निर्माणाधीन है।

मेट्रो रेल प्रणाली न केवल एक परिवहन प्रणाली है बल्कि परिवर्तनकारी परियोजना है। यह हमारे शहर या शहरी समूह को बदल रही है, चाहे इसे कहीं भी लागू किया जाए। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने 3 लाख से 40 लाख की आबादी वाले शहरों में 10,000 वातानुकूलित ई-बसों की तैनाती के लिए

प्रधानमंत्री ई-बस सेवा योजना शुरू की है, जिसमें 3 लाख से कम आबादी वाले राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की राजधानियाँ भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) हरित राजमार्ग नीति (वृक्षारोपण, प्रत्यारोपण, सौंदर्यीकरण और अनुरक्षण) 2015 के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। हरित राजमार्ग नीति 2015 के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को हरा-भरा बनाने के लिए एनएचएआई के चल रहे प्रयासों का हिस्सा है। 2015 में नीति लागू होने के बाद से हर साल वार्षिक वृक्षारोपण कार्य योजना के अनुरूप 472.91 लाख पौधे लगाए गए हैं।

(घ) वार्षिक वृक्षारोपण कार्य योजना तैयार करके हर वर्ष विशिष्ट लक्ष्य तय किए जाते हैं। लक्ष्य राजमार्गों के मध्य और मार्गाधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) में रोपण योग्य भूमि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर तय किए जाते हैं। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के लिए 61.86 लाख पौधे लगाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है तथा 31 जनवरी 2025 तक वर्ष की उपलब्धि 67.14 लाख पौधे लगाने की है।

(ङ) देश में यातायात नियमों के प्रवर्तन को मजबूत करने के लिए, मोटर यान (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 में सड़क सुरक्षा की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी और प्रवर्तन का प्रावधान है। तदनुसार, केंद्र सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, राज्यीय राजमार्गों और भारत के दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों और राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) के तहत शहरों में महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शनों पर उच्च जोखिम और उच्च सघनता वाले गलियारों में सड़क सुरक्षा की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी और प्रवर्तन के लिए अगस्त, 2021 में नियम प्रकाशित किए हैं।

जबकि केंद्र सरकार मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत नियम बनाती है, इन नियमों का प्रवर्तन राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

उच्च यातायात सघनता और उच्च गति वाले गलियारों की नई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में, उन्नत यातायात प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एटीएमएस) की संस्थापना आम तौर पर परियोजना का एक हिस्सा होती है। इसके अलावा, एटीएमएस को पहले से निर्मित महत्वपूर्ण गलियारों में स्टैंडअलोन

परियोजनाओं के रूप में भी कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। नीति का उद्देश्य दुर्घटनाओं, यातायात उल्लंघनों और घटना पर कार्रवाई करने के समय को कम करना है। एटीएमएस परियोजनाओं की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

गलियारे का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	राज्य	स्थिति
बेंगलोर – मैसूर (विस्तार)	117	कर्नाटक	जुलाई, 2024 में पूरा हो गया
द्वारका एक्सप्रेसवे	58	दिल्ली, हरियाणा	सौंपा गया
दिल्ली-आगरा	180	उत्तर प्रदेश	सौंपा गया
लखनऊ रिंग रोड	103	उत्तर प्रदेश	सौंपा गया
यूईआर-II	75	दिल्ली, हरियाणा	सौंपा गया
बेंगलोर रिंग रोड	80	कर्नाटक	बोली के अधीन

JAL JEEVAN MISSION-HAR GHAR JAL IN MAHARASHTRA

1541. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE- PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

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

- (a) the total number of rural households targeted and success achieved in completion of work under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal so far in Maharashtra;
- (b) the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in implementing JJM projects in Maharashtra;
- (c) whether any training programmes have been organized for local bodies to manage water supply infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated for capacity building and training in Maharashtra;
- (e) whether the Government has set any specific timeline for achieving universal coverage under the mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the quality of drinking water provided under JJM in Maharashtra is monitored regularly and if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the water supplied meets BIS standards for drinking water and to ensure the quality and sustainability of the water supply infrastructure created under the said mission; and
- (h) the number of water quality testing laboratories set up in Maharashtra under JJM?

**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 make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, at the time of launch of JJM in the State on 15.08.2019, only 48.44 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 81.16 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 146.81 lakh rural households in the State, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 129.59 lakhs (88.28%) rural households.

(b) In consonance with 73rd Amendment of Constitution of India, Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC), Paani Samiti, etc. are to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in- village water supply system. The details of various functions of Gram Panchayat under Jal Jeevan Mission are given in the enclosed **Statement**

(c) DDWS in collaboration with the MSDE has developed the Nal Jal Mitra Program (NJMP), to ensure the availability of Multi Skilled Persons in the village, who can be engaged by the Gram Panchayat for Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply schemes. The Multi-Skilling Short Term Training (STT) for Operation and Maintenance (OandM) in Rural Water Supply Sector (RWSS), under NJMP, covers Plumbing, Pump Operations, Associated Masonry and Associated Electrical. Further under NJMP, RPL (Recognition to prior learning)

/ Upskilling course was approved in January, 2024. Under this course, the Skilled Candidates are certified through Initial Qualifying Assessment (IQA) and Semi-Skilled Candidates are provided 120 hours for Upskilling followed by Final Assessments and Certification.

(d) Under Jal Jeevan Mission, up to 5% of the allocation funds to the State are to be used for Support activities which include IEC, human resources development, mobilization of local communities etc. Water is a State subject, the Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. The responsibility of implementation including capacity building and training taken up under JJM lies with the State government. As such, no information on fund allocation for capacity building and training is maintained at Government of India level.

(e) As reported by Government of Maharashtra, the State is planning for saturation by March 2026.

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

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

(g) Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmarks for ensuring the quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes.

Further, as per the Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize up to 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMandS) activities, *inter-alia*, which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc. The mission has focused on NABL accreditation/ recognition of all labs, as it will increase of confidence in testing data, personnel performing work and testing reports issued by the laboratories.

(h) As reported by Government of Maharashtra, there are 178 water quality testing laboratories in Maharashtra.

STATEMENT

- i.) provide FHTC to every existing rural HH and any new HH that may emerge in future, and ensure that scattered households located away from main settlements also get FHTCs;
- ii.) ensure preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) for water supply scheme;
- iii.) plan, design, implement, operate and maintain the in-village water supply schemes and decide seasonal supply hours;

- iv.) procure construction services/ goods/ materials from agencies/ vendors as finalized by SWSM through centralized item rate tendering;
- v.) mobilize and motivate the community to contribute 5% or 10% of in-village infrastructure capital expenditure, as the case may be. The contribution may be in the form of cash and/ or kind and/ or labour;
- vi.) supervise construction of in-village infrastructure including source sustainability, greywater reuse, water conservation measures, etc.;
- vii.) open bank account/ use existing account of GP for community contribution and depositing OandM service charge. In case an existing account is being used, it should be ensured that a separate ledger is to be maintained for contribution and incentive;
- viii.) create and maintain register for accounts which should reflect community contribution in terms of cash and/ or kind and/ or labour; costs towards construction; OandM costs/ water tariff collection and incentive received;
- ix.) mobilize community for PRA activities;
- x.) firm up and collect water tariff/ user charges;
- xi.) will be responsible for management and regular OandM of in-village water supply system including local water sources;
- xii.) record drinking water asset details in GP/ village asset register;
- xiii.) facilitate trials runs on scheme completion;
- xiv.) facilitate third party functionality inspection and functionality assessment;

- xv.) hold periodic meetings at least four times in a year and maintain minutes/ record of the same;
- xvi.) ensure water quality testing using Field Test Kits (FTKs), periodic testing at laboratories and disseminate the same among community and undertake sanitary inspection. Engage/ train rural youth/ students/ women to carry out these activities;
- xvii.) may engage a dedicated person to ensure water quality test using FTKs, as per the respective State policy;
- xviii.) undertake social audit;
- xix.) conduct awareness campaigns on judicious use of water, come up with mechanisms to ensure no misuse of water and ensure prescribed IEC campaigns including wall-paintings, etc.
- xx.) hire/ arrange pump operator, barefoot technician, attend regular repair and maintenance work, and operate the system.

IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM IN UTTAR PRADESH

1542. SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

- (a) The total number of rural households provided with functional tap water connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Uttar Pradesh as on 28th January, 2025;
- (b) The total funds sanctioned and released to Uttar Pradesh under the JJM since its inception; and

(c) The current status of installation of functional tap water connections and drinking water supply, especially in Amethi district under the JJM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI. V. SOMANNA):

(a) The total number of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Uttar Pradesh, as on 28th January, 2025, is 23410589 (87.59% coverage)

(b) The details of total funds sanctioned and released to the State of Uttar Pradesh since its inception are as under:

FY	Central Allocation (Amount in Crore)	Central Release (Amount in Crore)
2019-20	1206.28	1513.14
2020-21	2570.94	1295.47
2021-22	10870.50	5435.25
2022-23	12662.05	9496.54
2023-24	20884.45	16947.00
2024-25	12621.95	6310.98

(c) : Status of Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in Amethi District-

- Total Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)- 315511 (94.83% coverage)

SETTING UP OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE AT HAZIRA**1543. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

- (a) the progress made so far in respect of setting up of Emergency Response Centre at Hazira in Gujarat;
- (b) the time by which the work of the said centre is likely to be completed;
- (c) whether any communication has been made/proposed to be made with the State Government of Gujarat in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d) An Emergency Response Centre (ERC) was to be set-up by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) at Hazira in line with the recommendations of the MB Lal Committee in 2010, for which ONGC have given an in-principle approval of the project. The Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings, who had been entrusted with the setting up such ERCs have informed the Safety Council of Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), a technical directorate under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, about limitations associated with the concept of ERC as better and cheaper alternatives have since become available during the intervening period. An industry committee has accordingly been

constituted to examine the issue holistically and suggest suitable course of action. Report of the committee has not been received so far.

अयोध्या-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेसवे

1544. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में अयोध्या को वाराणसी से जोड़ने के लिए एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) सरकार को राष्ट्रीय एक्सप्रेसवे की घोषणा/उन्नयन/विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं/मूल्यांकन करती रहती है। निर्णय मानदंडों की पूर्ति, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं। जहां तक अयोध्या और वाराणसी के बीच हाई स्पीड संपर्कता का संबंध है, राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विकल्पों का पता लगाया जाएगा।

PROGRESS MADE UNDER IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT

1545. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the total number of houses sanctioned and constructed under the In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) in Andhra Pradesh till date;

(b) the details of the houses constructed under the said component in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) the details of the pending houses for construction and the time by which these houses are likely to be completed; and

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned and released under the said component, year and district-wise?

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

(a) to (d) 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 for eligible beneficiaries including slum dwellers. The scheme is implemented through four verticals namely, Beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancements (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), “In-Situ” Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme and based on the demand for housing in the urban areas under different verticals, States/UTs prepared project proposals and submitted to the Ministry for sanctioning of admissible Central Assistance.

No project proposal was received by the Ministry from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under ISSR vertical of PMAY-U.

Based on the proposals received from the State of Andhra Pradesh under PMAY-U, a total of 21.37 lakh houses have been sanctioned; of which 18.60 lakh houses have been grounded for construction and 10.31 lakh houses have been

completed/delivered to the beneficiaries. Sanctioned houses involve Central Assistance of ₹ 32,568.27 crore of which ₹ 23,800.26 crore has been released as on 03.02.2025 on the basis of compliance submitted by the State in respect of sanctioned projects.

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). The scheme guidelines and Unified Web-portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through <https://pmay-urban.gov.in>.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER PMKSY

1546. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

(a) the details of the measures implemented by the Government to ensure the transparent allocation and utilization of funds under the PM KisanSampadaYojana;

(b) the mechanism adopted by the Government to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the scheme in enhancing the income of farmers and reducing food waste;

(c) the details of the budget allocated and utilized till date, State-wise including West Bengal; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that small and marginal farmers benefit directly from the initiatives under the PM Kisan Sampada Yojana?

**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) 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, Ministry provides financial assistance upto ₹15 crore, @ 35% of eligible project cost for projects in general area and @50% of eligible project cost for projects in Difficult Areas as well as for projects of SC/ST, FPOs and SHG, for setting up food processing industries. PMKSY is demand driven in nature and applications are invited through Expression of Interest (Eoi) from all over India. The funds are not allocated/sanctioned/released state-wise under any of the component schemes of PMKSY.

Ministry periodically reviews the progress of the projects approved under the component schemes of PMKSY. Grants in aid/ subsidy is released to the Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) after verification of the documents submitted as prescribed in the applicable Scheme guidelines and inspection of the unit to verify the physical progress commensurate with the financial progress. The

release of subsidy under PMKSY is on reimbursement basis only i.e. after actual incurrence of expenditure by the PIA. MOFPI also gets third party Impact Evaluation studies conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the component schemes of PMKSY on various parameters including farmers' income and post-harvest loss.

Under component schemes of PMKSY, 55 projects are approved in the State of West Bengal with the project cost of ₹955.03 crore and approved grants in aid/subsidy of ₹254.90 crore. So far, ₹190.11 crore has been released to these 55 projects. State-wise details of approved grants in aid/subsidy and released grants in aid/subsidy is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) PMKSY was envisaged as a comprehensive package that will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. It will not only provide a boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also improve the capacity of food processing units which help in providing better returns to farmers, especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods. So far, under various component schemes of PMKSY a total of 1646 projects have been approved out of which 1087 are completed/operational, benefitting 3317538 farmers.

STATEMENT

Consolidated details of State-wise projects approved under PMKSY	

Sr. No.	State	Approved Projects	Completed/Operational	PC (Rs in Crore)	Approved GIA (Rs in Crore)	Released GIA (Rs in Crore)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	2	1	5.36	3.17	3.04
2	Andhra Pradesh	79	33	3352.36	778.99	445.23
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	2	177.89	82.51	25.38
4	Assam	112	54	1329.97	467.64	244.77
5	Bihar	16	4	755.36	172.37	96.87
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	10	6	275.64	83.88	61.42
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	1	26.34	3.64	3.47
9	Delhi	21	21	31.15	10.90	10.49
10	Goa	2	2	31.33	7.71	7.56
11	Gujarat	108	84	2648.03	663.52	525.36
12	Haryana	100	79	1554.82	415.97	277.62

13	Himachal Pradesh	45	36	754.54	308.47	239.49
14	Jammu and Kashmir	40	30	386.92	194.32	148.26
15	Jharkhand	2	2	3.10	0.94	0.77
16	Karnataka	97	76	1433.77	407.64	288.45
17	Kerala	51	33	985.37	303.87	208.06
18	Ladakh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	57	29	1135.15	379.22	244.44
21	Maharashtra	259	168	5039.80	1373.81	884.77
22	Manipur	8	4	117.29	59.19	22.33
23	Meghalaya	10	6	117.08	71.92	12.57
24	Mizoram	4	3	107.01	66.32	59.17
25	Nagaland	6	2	131.34	78.90	51.18
26	Orissa	29	12	785.21	215.33	146.43
27	Puduchery	2	2	0.81	0.81	0.70
28	Punjab	77	60	1580.62	432.07	353.32
29	Rajasthan	57	33	1124.20	325.37	175.41
30	Sikkim	1	1	6.17	3.64	3.64

31	Tamil Nadu	148	103	1959.23	508.51	305.10
32	Telangana	68	32	1849.12	404.44	211.46
33	Tripura	9	8	118.89	64.63	59.51
34	Uttar Pradesh	99	70	2046.55	489.43	337.67
35	Uttarakhand	59	50	1033.08	476.05	437.81
36	West Bengal	55	40	955.03	254.90	190.11
	Total	1646	1087	31858.53	9110.08	6081.86

सिलचर में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डा

1547. श्री परिमल शुक्लबैद्य:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सिलचर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डा परियोजना के निर्माण में देरी के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र शुरू करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या उक्त परियोजना के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने दो-चरण अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया अर्थात् 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' और तत्पश्चात् 'सैद्धांतिक' अनुमोदन के माध्यम से देश में नए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डों के विकास के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा (जीएफए) नीति, 2008 तैयार की है।

भारत सरकार ने फरवरी, 2024 में सिलचर, असम में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डे की स्थापना के लिए भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) को 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। जीएफए नीति के अनुसार, भूमि अधिग्रहण, आर एंड आर, वित्तपोषण, आदि सहित ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित हवाईअड्डा विकासकर्ता अथवा राज्य सरकार, जैसा भी मामला हो, की है। हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा विभिन्न कारकों, जैसे भूमि अधिग्रहण, पर्यावरण क्लियरेंस सहित अनिवार्य क्लीयरेंस की उपलब्धता, वित्तीय समापन, आदि पर निर्भर करती हैं।

FACILITIES TO AIR PASSENGERS

1548. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

(a) the details of the prescribed standards for the services/facilities provided to air passengers by the Government and private airlines and whether the facilities/services have actually been provided to the passengers and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding deficient services and facilities provided by airlines during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details and nature of complaints thereof, airline-wise?

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

(a) In order to ensure appropriate protection for the air travelers, DGCA has issued following passenger centric regulations/circulars to safeguard the interest of the travelling public:

(i) Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability and/or Persons with Reduced Mobility [Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part I].

(ii) Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers (CAR Section 3, Series M, Part II).

(iii) Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights (CAR Section 3, Series M, Part IV).

(iv) Facilitation in case of diversion of aircraft (CAR Section 3, Series M, Part V).

(v) Air Transport Circular ATC 1 of 2023-Facilities/Courtesies to travelling public at airports.

(vi) Air Transport Circular ARC 01 of 2021-Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines.

(b) The details of complaints received by the Government regarding deficient services and facilities provided by Airlines from 2022-2025 is attached in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Airline-wise Complaints received from 2022-25				
Airlines	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aeroflot	7	12	1	-
Aerologic	-	-	1	-
Air Arabia	18	20	33	1
Air Asia Berhad (Intl Tickets)	63	98	162	5
Air Astana	2	14	14	-
Air Austral	1	-	1	-
Air Canada	20	22	24	-
Air China	-	-	2	-
Air France	23	20	33	1
Air India	2613	2503	3326	394
Air India express	-	52	1880	179
Air Mauritius	4	14	18	-
	-	-	-	-
Air Seychelles	4	3	9	-
AirAsia India	273	506	-	-
Akasa Air	25	556	547	66
All Nippon Airways	2	3	3	-
Alliance Air	-	1	-	51

Alliance Air (India)	270	361	487	-
Asiana Airlines	-	1	6	-
Bhutan Airlines	-	1	1	-
Biman Bangladesh	-	2	4	1
British Airways	22	49	43	5
Buddha Air	1	-	-	-
Cathay Pacific	2	15	13	2
China Eastern Airlines	-	-	1	-
China Southern	-	-	1	-
Delta Airlines	-	-	6	-
Dragon Air	-	-	1	-
Druk Air	-	-	1	-
Egypt Air	3	9	22	2
Emirates Airline	33	34	91	1
Ethiopian Airlines	24	27	33	5
Etihad Airways	38	99	71	7
Finn Air	3	2	9	3
Fly Dubai	16	15	20	-
FlyBig	16	64	30	3
GoAir	1042	1701	491	-
Gulf Air	17	18	24	2
IndiaOne Air	-	8	7	1

IndiGo	1589	3057	5390	446
Island Aviation Services	-	-	1	-
Japan Airlines	-	-	3	-
Japan Airways	-	1	1	-
Kam Air	-	-	9	-
Kenya Airways	3	10		-
KLM Airlines	16	30	21	-
Korean Air	-	03	1	-
Kuwait Airways	11	23	13	-
Lufthansa	61	114	127	13
Malaysia Airlines	23	35	38	1
Malindo Airways	20	32	50	1
Nepal Airlines Corporation	4	10	11	-
Oman Airlines	16	29	36	5
Qatar Airways	39	74	77	4
Saudia	19	31	29	2
Scat Airlines	-	-		1
Silk Air	-	-	1	-
Singapore Airlines	22	33	46	10
SpiceJet	1291	1844	2771	169
Srilankan Airways	31	36	39	4
Star Air	-	46	123	6

Swiss Air	21	25	32	1
Thai Airways	60	64	45	4
Thai Lion Air	-	-	4	3
TruJet	13	-		-
Turkish Airlines	20	49	61	1
Ukraine International	3	-	5	-
United Airlines	11	7	10	-
United Airlines Bangladesh Ltd.	-	-	1	-
Uzbekistan Airways	2	3	4	1
VietJet Air	174	117	86	6
Virgin Atlantic	9	11	19	-
Vistara	578	743	1157	-
Yemenia Airways	-	-	1	-
Total	8578	12657	17628	140 7

Nature of complaints received from 2022-2025

No. of Passengers complaints related to	2022	2023	2024	2025 (till 09.02.2025)
Baggage	1102	1756	3043	301
Check in boarding	980	1510	1969	142
cleanliness	31	38	60	2
Flight delays	1142	2544	4590	307
maintenance	97	160	237	13
Meal	169	249	245	18
Other	685	1043	1534	126
Person with disability	51	99	80	5
Staff and crew behaviour	264	422	501	33
Ticketing, fares and refunds	4057	4836	5369	460
Total recieved	8578	12657	17628	1407
Total closed	8578	12657	17622	1335

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1549. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) the data on the amount spent and the length of National Highways constructed during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) the length of toll roads and toll-free roads constructed during the last five years, State-wise?

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

(a) The State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs), and the length constructed during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**

(b) Tolling of NHs is taken up after issue/declaration of Completion Certificate (CC) /Commercial Operation Date (COD) upon completion of the project stretch or after issue/declaration of Provisional Completion Certificate (PCC) /Provisional Commercial Operation Date (PCOD) upon completion of substantial length of the project stretch, whereas length constructed is reported on continuous basis during the construction/improvement phase. Information on project stretches completed (CC/COD) or provisionally completed (PCC/PCOD) during the last five years where tolling has been taken up, and project stretches completed (CC/COD) or provisionally completed (PCC/PCOD) during the last five where tolling has not been taken up, is being collected.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs), and the length constructed during the last five years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crores)	Length constructed (km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	35,186	2686
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12,729	1018
3	Assam	23,033	1714
4	Bihar	40,378	2448
5	Chhattisgarh	12,536	1259
6	Goa	3,619	172
7	Gujarat	44,076	2182
8	Haryana	34,561	1574
9	Himachal Pradesh	16,144	700
10	Jharkhand	15,518	1446
11	Karnataka	40,837	2478
12	Kerala	38,645	1060
13	Madhya Pradesh	37,342	3920
14	Maharashtra	101,887	9376
15	Manipur	9,635	1219
16	Meghalaya	5,068	321
17	Mizoram	9,951	863
18	Nagaland	8,408	914
19	Odisha	23,792	2435

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crores)	Length constructed (km)
20	Punjab	35,769	1365
21	Rajasthan	43,801	4148
22	Sikkim	3,842	240
23	Tamil Nadu	33,085	2626
24	Telangana	19,152	1488
25	Tripura	4,988	515
26	Uttar Pradesh	95,654	4017
27	Uttarakhand	15,616	1723
28	West Bengal	15,561	1215
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,101	254
30	Chandigarh	9	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	101	3
32	Daman and Diu		
33	Delhi / Headquarters	12,123	159
34	Jammu and Kashmir	29,903	1003
35	Ladakh	1,608	143
36	Puducherry	119	21

प्रधानमंत्री विश्वकर्मा योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

1550. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में आया है कि प्रधानमंत्री विश्वकर्मा योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में वास्तविक लाभार्थियों को लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाभार्थियों की पहचान और सत्यापन की प्रक्रिया को सुचारु बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कासगंज-एटा, इटावा, औरैया, मैनपुरी, कन्नौज और फर्रुखाबाद में उक्त योजना के लाभार्थियों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड पूरे किए गए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारानन्दलाजे):

(क) से (ङ) दिनांक 17.09.2023 को शुरू की गई पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना को सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया गया है और योजना के लाभों को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित पूरे देश में लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचाया गया है। योजना के तहत सफल पंजीकरण से पहले, आवेदनों को निम्नानुसार तीन-चरणीय सत्यापन प्रक्रिया से गुजरना पड़ता है:

चरण 1: ग्राम पंचायत/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (यूएलबी) स्तर पर सत्यापन।

चरण 2: जिला मजिस्ट्रेट/उपायुक्त/जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में जिला कार्यान्वयन समिति (डीआईसी) द्वारा जांच और सिफारिश।

चरण 3: केंद्रीय स्तर पर स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी द्वारा अनुमोदन।

दिनांक 10.02.2025 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश में सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के माध्यम से पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना के तहत 31.30 लाख से अधिक आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से, 1.62 लाख आवेदन

सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। कासगंज-एटा, इटावा, औरैया, मैनपुरी, कन्नौज और फर्रुखाबाद जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की जिला-वार प्रगति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

दिनांक 17.09.2023 से 10.02.2025 तक पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों की कुल संख्या, सफल पंजीकरण, पूर्ण किए गए कौशल प्रशिक्षण और स्वीकृत ऋणों का जिलेवार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	जिला	आवेदनों की सं.	पंजीकरण की सं.
1.	आगरा	55,279	2,145
2.	अलीगढ़	30,386	2,484
3.	अंबेडकर नगर	87,529	11,595
4.	अमेठी	26,141	888
5.	अमरोहा	49,915	2,155
6.	औरैया	29,860	3,010
7.	अयोध्या	42,231	4,033
8.	आजमगढ़	76,150	2,204
9.	बागपत	12,236	1,149
10.	बहराइच	19,850	1,841
11.	बलिया	44,371	4,329
12.	बलरामपुर	12,469	1,022
13.	बाँदा	14,037	613
14.	बाराबंकी	22,800	2,065
15.	बरेली	70,051	4,417

क्र.सं.	जिला	आवेदनों की सं.	पंजीकरण की सं.
16.	बस्ती	48,557	1,043
17.	भदोही	58,614	2,040
18.	बिजनौर	1,03,699	1,558
19.	शाहजहांपुर	44,547	2,112
20.	बुलन्दशहर	32,257	666
21.	चंदौली	21,938	1,085
22.	चित्रकूट	5,707	438
23.	देवरिया	58,926	3,259
24.	एटा	10,569	669
25.	इटावा	24,790	1,239
26.	फर्रुखाबाद	20,527	615
27.	फतेहपुर	27,318	1,061
28.	फिरोजाबाद	18,375	1,187
29.	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	8,882	2,058
30.	गाजियाबाद	16,777	1,243
31.	गाजीपुर	46,461	2,070
32.	गोंडा	50,283	3,329
33.	गोरखपुर	1,86,691	6,231
34.	हमीरपुर	11,426	834
35.	हापुड़	8,830	844
36.	हरदोई	25,815	1,212

क्र.सं.	जिला	आवेदनों की सं.	पंजीकरण की सं.
37.	हाथरस	12,885	640
38.	जालौन	29,433	1,581
39.	जौनपुर	1,38,283	4,038
40.	झांसी	38,660	2,766
41.	कन्नौज	30,342	366
42.	कानपुर देहात	20,665	488
43.	कानपुर नगर	41,846	1,400
44.	कासगंज	15,153	1,446
45.	कौशांबी	30,303	5,792
46.	खेरी	31,180	2,398
47.	कुशीनगर	1,08,533	4,126
48.	ललितपुर	22,264	2,856
49.	लखनऊ	22,468	837
50.	महोबा	17,432	1,294
51.	महाराजगंज	1,16,028	2,764
52.	मैनपुरी	15,298	1,073
53.	मथुरा	24,916	808
54.	मऊ	48,507	4,508
55.	मेरठ	26,466	2,146
56.	मिर्जापुर	38,625	2,511
57.	मुरादाबाद	86,332	1,876

क्र.सं.	जिला	आवेदनों की सं.	पंजीकरण की सं.
58.	मुजफ्फरनगर	39,195	1,963
59.	पीलीभीत	25,399	1,065
60.	प्रतापगढ़	1,14,631	7,307
61.	प्रयागराज	1,38,815	3,316
62.	रायबरेली	18,322	453
63.	रामपुर	47,702	1,729
64.	सहारनपुर	45,414	4,343
65.	संबल	36,826	1,910
66.	संत कबीर नगर	51,579	1,298
67.	शाहजहांपुर	34,772	2,022
68.	शामली	16,684	1,567
69.	श्रावस्ती	8,821	859
70.	सिद्धार्थनगर	16,058	818
71.	सीतापुर	20,139	1,395
72.	सोनभद्र	27,093	1,991
73.	सुल्तानपुर	79,553	1,684
74.	उन्नाव	14,579	414
75.	वाराणसी	54,947	3,786
कुल		31,30,442	1,62,377

**ACUTE CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER OF WEST BENGAL, BIHAR
AND UTTAR PRADESH**

1551. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that an acute contamination has been reported in the groundwater in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it has been reported that the groundwater in 56 percent of country's districts is seriously affected and has acute significant pollutant and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the increase in contaminated districts reported since 2015, year-wise; and
- (d) the action taken/being taken by the Government so far on the report of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard?

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

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) conducts ground water quality monitoring for several contaminants Nitrate, Arsenic, Fluoride, Heavy metals etc. on a regular basis throughout the country and also generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies. These studies indicate that ground water in the country is largely potable. However, occurrence of the said contaminants in ground water beyond permissible limits (as per BIS) for human consumption has been reported in isolated pockets in various States / UTs, including West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

As per the Annual Ground Water Quality Report, 2024 prepared by CGWB, localized occurrences of EC, nitrate and Fluoride exceeding the prescribed limits for drinking water were reported in the groundwater samples collected and analysed from isolated parts of West Bengal, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise occurrences of the said parameters beyond the prescribed limits for the year 2023 is presented in in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Nitrates have been reported in the ground water samples from isolated pockets of 443 districts (approximately 56%) out of total 788 districts of the country.

Additionally, isolated occurrences of elevated Electrical Conductivity (EC) have been reported in 218 districts, while Fluoride beyond prescribed limit has been identified in isolated parts of 263 districts.

(c) Based on the Ground Water Quality Report, 2024, details of the number of districts partially affected by various groundwater contaminants from 2017 to 2023 are provided in in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has flagged the adverse effects caused by consumption of contaminated ground water through various reports, policy documents and guidelines. For mitigation of ground water contamination and with a view to provide safe drinking water to the country's population, the Union government has taken several notable initiatives, despite the fact that Water is a state subject and the onus of handling ground water quality issues lies mainly on the respective state governments. Some of the important

measures of the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other Central Ministries in this direction are given below :

- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports and also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures. To further accelerate the dissemination of knowledge on ground water quality, CGWB has initiated the practice of issuing half-yearly ground water quality Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts so that immediate action can be initiated in the reported areas.
- Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances in ground water. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in construction of Fluoride safe wells.
- Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality and on regular and long term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10%

weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

- CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources the main components of which are developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India to be enforced by the SPCBs / PCCs through consent mechanism; Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries; Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) by Grossly Polluting Industries for getting real time information on the effluent quality etc.
- Awareness generation programs/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.
- Since ground water is the predominant source used for drinking and since its quality is found to deteriorate when drawn from greater depths, Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are implementing several programmes for recharging ground water and water conservation which are expected to improve the underground water table, thus improving the quality of ground water. Some of such programmes are Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Amrut Sarovar Mission, MNREGS, PMKSY-WDC etc.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise occurrences of EC, nitrate and Fluoride beyond the prescribed limits for year 2023

State	No. of Samples Analysed	% samples having EC > 3000 μS/cm	% samples having Fluoride > 1.5 mg/L	% samples having Nitrate > 45 mg/L
Bihar	808	0.9	4.58	2.35
Uttar Pradesh	1387	2.7	5.70	9.37
West Bengal	959	0.8	0.73	8.65

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise details of numbers of partially districts affected by various ground water quality parameters

*Year	Partially Affected Districts by EC	Partially Affected Districts by Fluoride	Partially Affected Districts by Nitrate
2017	198	207	359
2018	198	212	323
2019	172	226	352
2020	90	131	223
2021	119	142	257

2022	184	213	419
2023	218	263	443

*Complete compilation of nation-wide data is available from 2017 only

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMKSY IN MAHARASHTRA

1552. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) the manner in which the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) projects directly benefited the farmers in Maharashtra, particularly in the Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency, in terms of price increase and farm gate profitability;
- (b) the manner in which PMKSY promotes sustainable practices in food processing, especially concerning the environmental impact of increased processing capacities in Maharashtra;
- (c) whether there are any new schemes or components being introduced under PMKSY to further improve its effectiveness in regions like Jalgaon; and
- (d) if so, the details of these schemes or components along with the manner in which they would specifically benefit Maharashtra including Jalgaon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Under PMKSY, credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) is provided to entrepreneurs for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet thereby giving a boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country. The establishment of food processing infrastructure adds to the income of the farmers by significantly reducing the wastage, better price realisation, and through better forward and backward linkages. In the state of Maharashtra, under component schemes of PMKSY, a total of 259 projects have been approved out of which 164 are complete/operational, benefitting **638478** farmers. Number of farmers benefitted in state of Maharashtra under PMKSY component schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Number of farmers benefitted for the Jalgaon Lok Sabha district is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing schemes to boost food processing industries through infrastructure creation, grant of sales based incentives, capacity expansion, and other supporting measures. Under component schemes of PMKSY, as per the Scheme guidelines, consent to operate (CTO) issued by the concerned state Pollution board/Agency in respect of Water and Air, is mandatory for release of instalment of Grant-In-Aid/Subsidy to the approved projects. Further, Project Implementation Agency (PIA) has to comply with the requirements of Cold Chain infrastructure as per the directions of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India

with respect to use of Non-ODS (Non- Ozone depleting Substances) and low GWP (Low Global Warming Potential) refrigerants-based energy efficient cooling systems.

Under PMKSY component schemes, assistance can also be availed for Renewable/alternate energy technologies (solar, biomass, wind, etc.) for the project (Max. eligible permissible cost is Rs. 35 Lakh per project). Eligible entities from across the country may apply and avail the benefits.

National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management - Thanjavur under Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has made efforts to promote and develop sustainable packaging technology through development of biodegradable plastics, safe and environmental friendly packaging solutions from biopolymers such as poly lactic acid (PLA), starch, nano fibres etc

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

STATEMENT-I

Number of farmers benefitted in Maharashtra under component schemes of PMKSY:

Sr. No	Scheme Name	Approved Projects	Completed/ Operational	Number of Farmers Benefitted
MAHARASHTRA				
1	Creation of Infrastructure for	13	5	26700

	Agro- processing Clusters			
2	Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	11	9	53445
3	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	78	57	544464
4	Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	89	44	12119
5	Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure- FTL	32	26	0
6	Mega Food Park	3	2	1750
7	Operation Greens	8	0	0
8	Human Resource and Institutions (RandD)	21	21	0
9	Human Resource and Institutions Skill	4	0	0
	Total	259	164	638478

STATEMENT -II

Number of farmers benefitted in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra under component schemes of PMKSY:

Sr. No.	Name of Applicant	Cluster/ District	State	No. of Farmers benefitted
Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities scheme				
1	M/s Pratik Foods	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	50
2	M/s Shri Narayan Enterprises	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	100
	TOTAL			150

पुनर्गठित विद्युत वितरण क्षेत्र योजना

1553. डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पुनर्गठित विद्युत वितरण क्षेत्र योजना (आरडीएसएस) का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के धुले संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है;

(ग) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में आरडीएसएस योजना के प्रस्ताव को अभी तक मंजूरी नहीं मिली है तथा यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में इस योजना को सख्ती से लागू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उचित कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ङ) क्या कई प्रस्ताव लंबे समय से सरकार के पास मंजूरी के लिए लंबित हैं तथा यदि हां, तो निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और कितनों को मंजूरी दी गई है; और

(च) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के किसानों के लिए बनाई गई उक्त योजना पर काम शुरू नहीं करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या/किस प्रकार कार्रवाई किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालन रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की है। इस स्कीम की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

(i) इस स्कीम का परिव्यय 3,03,758 करोड़ रुपये है तथा केन्द्र सरकार से 97,631 करोड़ रुपये सकल बजटीय सहायता (जीबीएस) मिलने का अनुमान है।

(ii) इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य स्कीम की अवधि के अंत तक समग्र तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियों को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 12-15% तक कम करना तथा आपूर्ति की औसत लागत और औसत प्राप्त राजस्व (एसीएस-एआरआर) अंतर को शून्य तक लाना है।

(iii) इस स्कीम की अवधि 5 वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26) है।

(iv) इस स्कीम के दो प्रमुख घटक हैं:

भाग 'क'- प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटरिंग और सिस्टम मीटरिंग तथा वितरण अवसंरचना का उन्नयन

भाग 'ख' – प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण तथा अन्य सक्षम गतिविधियाँ।

(v) आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत कार्यों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) आरडीएसएस के तहत महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए 17,209 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें से धुले जिले के लिए 195 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसमें धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के तहत धुले जिले में 165 जनजातीय घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए संस्वीकृत 70.12 लाख रुपये के कार्य शामिल हैं।

(ग) आरडीएसएस की निगरानी समिति ने 32 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (52 वितरण यूटिलिटी) के प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दे दी है। ओडिशा, चंडीगढ़, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्कीम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार पात्र नहीं हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लक्षद्वीप को हाल ही में शामिल किया गया है तथा एकीकृत डीपीआर तैयार की जा रही है। कर्नाटक और तेलंगाना राज्य को अभी शामिल किया जाना है तथा उन्हें कतिपय अनुपालनों को पूरा करना होगा।

(घ) स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन में राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:

- नोडल एजेंसियों और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यों की प्रगति की नियमित निगरानी की जाती है। चुनौतियों की पहचान करने और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यूटिलिटी के साथ साप्ताहिक/द्वि-साप्ताहिक आधार पर उच्च-स्तरीय समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जा रही हैं।
- कार्यों की गति में तेजी लाने तथा कार्य के कार्यान्वयन में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए राज्यों के साथ विद्युत मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया है।
- अच्छी प्रगति कर रहे राज्यों से सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं और सीखों को साझा करने की सुविधा के लिए समीक्षा, योजना और निगरानी (आरपीएम) का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।
- आवश्यक समन्वय और कार्यों की समीक्षा के लिए राज्यों में समीक्षा बैठकें की गई हैं।

(ड)और (च) आरडीएसएस के तहत कार्यों के लिए प्रस्ताव वितरण यूटिलिटी द्वारा अपने आकलन और सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। इन प्रस्तावों को नोडल एजेंसी द्वारा सत्यापित किया जाता है और सभी पहलुओं में पूर्ण पाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावों को चर्चा और अनुमोदन के लिए आरडीएसएस की निगरानी समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत कार्यों की निगरानी और समीक्षा नोडल एजेंसी और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा नियमित आधार पर की जा रही है। इसके अलावा, राज्य स्तर पर एक संस्थागत तंत्र यथा संबंधित राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली वितरण सुधार समिति और केंद्रीय स्तर पर यथा सचिव (विद्युत) की अध्यक्षता वाली अंतर-मंत्रालयी निगरानी समिति को आरडीएसएस दिशानिर्देशों के तहत स्कीम के तहत संस्वीकृत कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा और निगरानी के लिए स्थापित किया गया है।

राज्य विद्युत विभागों का प्रशासन संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है।

विवरण-I

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार लागत

राज्य/डिस्कॉम	मीटरिंग की स्वीकृत लागत (पीएमए सहित) (करोड़ रुपये)	पीएमए सहित स्वीकृत एलआर लागत (करोड़ रु.)	स्वीकृत कुल परिव्य य (करोड़ रु.)	मीटरिंग कार्यों के संस्वी कृत जीबीए स (पीएम	अवसंरचना (हानि न्यूनीकरण) कार्यों के संस्वीकृत त जीबीएस	पीएमए (इन्फ्रा+मीटरिंग) के साथ प्रोत्साहनों सहित संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रुपये में)

				ए सहित) (करोड़ रु.)	(पीएमए सहित) (करोड़ रुपये)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	54	462	516	12	416	428
आंध्र प्रदेश	4,128	10,68 7	14,81 4	815	6,412	7,227
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	184	1,042	1,226	54	938	992
असम	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
बिहार	2,021	8,406	10,42 7	412	5,044	5,456
छत्तीसगढ़	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
दिल्ली	13	324	337	2	194	196
गोवा	469	247	716	95	148	243
गुजरात	10,64 2	6,089	16,73 1	1,885	3,653	5,538
हरियाणा	0	6,797	6,797	0	4,078	4,078
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
झारखंड	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
कर्नाटक	0	34	34	0	21	21

केरल	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
लद्दाख	0	876	876	0	788	788
मध्य प्रदेश	8,911	9,384	18,295	1,504	5,631	7,134
महाराष्ट्र	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
मणिपुर	121	615	737	38	554	592
मेघालय	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
मिजोरम	182	319	500	61	287	348
नागालैंड	208	461	668	60	415	474
पुदुचेरी	251	84	335	56	51	107
पंजाब	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
राजस्थान	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
सिक्किम	97	416	514	30	375	405
तमिलनाडु	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
तेलंगाना	0	120	120	0	72	72
त्रिपुरा	319	598	917	80	538	619
उत्तर प्रदेश	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468

उत्तराखंड	1,106	1,717	2,823	310	1,545	1,855
पश्चिम बंगाल	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
कुल योग	1,30,671	1,47,635	2,78,306	24,173	94,050	1,18,224

वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत लाभार्थी

1554. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत कितने लाभार्थियों को आवास आवंटित किए गए;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत उक्त संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को कितने आवास आवंटित किए गए; और

(घ) उक्त संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में शेष पात्र लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें अभी तक पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत आवास के लिए धनराशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है तथा इसमें देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (घ) 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसलिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा अपने नागरिकों के लिए आवास से संबंधित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। हालांकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के तहत केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में

सहायता करता है, ताकि वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराए जा सकें।

पीएमएवाई-यू एक मांग आधारित योजना है और भारत सरकार ने आवास के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है।

इस योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति तथा अनुपालन के आधार पर स्वीकृत आवासों के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां जारी की जाती है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय क्षेत्र में पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-यू को कार्यान्वित करने के 9 वर्षों के अनुभव और सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और 01.09.2024 से देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन का शुभारंभ किया है ताकि चार घटकों यानी लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा किफायती लागत पर आवास का निर्माण, खरीद और किराये पर लिया जा सके। आज तक, महाराष्ट्र सहित 29 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सहमति ज्ञापन (एमओए) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के संचालन दिशानिर्देश 17.09.2024 को शुरू किए गए हैं। ऑनलाइन आवेदन जमा करने के लिए एकीकृत वेब पोर्टल और संचलनात्मक दिशा-निर्देश <http://pmay-urban.gov.in> पर देखें जा सकते हैं।

विवरण

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य के यवतमाल-वाशिम संसदीय क्षेत्र में वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति।

क्र. सं.	विवरण	योजना की शुरुआत से	पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान (वित्त वर्ष 2019-24)
1	स्वीकृत आवास (संख्या)	15,132	10,466
2	निर्माणाधीन आवास (संख्या)	11,649	9,154
3	निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर चुके आवास (संख्या)	8,160	6,596
4	स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)	258.64	183.85
5	जारी की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)	191.71	175.18

विद्युत उत्पादन की स्थिति

1555. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान में देश में कुल कितने मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है;

(ख) कोयला आधारित बिजली संयंत्रों और परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों से कितनी मात्रा में बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है;

(ग) जलविद्युत, पवन और सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से कितने मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष उत्पादित बिजली की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 4,62,065 मेगावाट है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (अप्रैल, 2024 से दिसंबर, 2024 तक) के लिए स्रोत-वार संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता और संबंधित उत्पादन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(घ): वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान उत्पादित विद्युत का स्रोत-वार तुलनात्मक विवरण; तथा वर्ष 2023-24 (अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 2023) और 2024-25 (अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 2024) के दौरान उत्पादित विद्युत का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

देश में स्रोत-वार संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए संगत उत्पादन (अप्रैल, 2024 से दिसंबर, 2024 तक):

ईंधन		दिनांक 31.12.2024 तक अखिल भारतीय संस्थापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	वर्ष 2024-25(दिसंबर, 2024 तक)	
			उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट में)	कुल उत्पादन का %
थर्मल	कोयला	2,12,413	9,65,118.52	69.94
	डीजल	589	329.55	0.02
	लिग्नाइट	6,620	24,764.33	1.79
	प्राकृतिक गैस	24,818	26,536.29	1.92
कुल थर्मल:		2,44,440	10,16,748.69	73.68
न्यूक्लियर		46,968	43,030.01	3.12

बड़ी जल विद्युत		8,180	1,25,421.50	9.09
भूटान से आयात		0*	5,240.20	0.38
कुल पारंपरिक:		2,99,589	1190440.40	86.27
नवीकरणीय स्रोत	पवन	48,163	67,983.39	4.93
	सौर	97,865	1,02,139.54	7.40
	लघु जल विद्युत	5,101	9,766.44	0.71
	अन्य नवीकरणीय स्रोत	11,348	9,600.17	0.70
कुल नवीकरणीय (पारंपरिक जल विद्युत को छोड़कर) :		1,62,477	1,89,489.54	13.73
कुल योग:		4,62,065	13,79,929.94	100.00

*भूटान में स्थित उत्पादन स्टेशन

विवरण-II

(क) वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के लिए स्रोत/ईंधन-वार उत्पादित विद्युत की तुलना:

		वर्ष 2022-23		वर्ष 2023-24	
		उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट में)	कुल उत्पादन का %	उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट में)	कुल उत्पादन का %
थर्मल	कोयला	11,45,907.58	70.54	12,60,902.62	72.50
	डीजल/एचएसडी	229.71	0.01	400.58	0.02
	लिग्नाइट	36,188.34	2.23	33,949.79	1.95
	नेफथालीन	0.83	0.00	0.03	0.00

	प्राकृतिक गैस	23,884.21	1.47	31,295.91	1.80
कुल थर्मल		12,06,210.67	74.25	13,26,548.93	76.28
न्यूक्लियर		45,861.09	2.82	47,937.41	2.76
जल विद्युत		1,62,098.77	9.98	134053.92	7.71
भूटान से आयात		6,742.4	0.42	4,716.1	0.27
कुल पारंपरिक:		14,20,912.93	87.47	15,13,256.36	87.01
कुल नवीकरणीय (पारंपरिक जल विद्युत को छोड़कर)		2,03,552.68	12.53	2,25,834.82	12.99
कुल योग:		16,24,465.61	100.00	17,39,091.18	100.00

(ख) वर्ष 2023-24 (दिसंबर, 2023 तक) की अवधि से 2024-25 (दिसम्बर, 2024 तक) के लिए स्रोत/ईंधन-वार उत्पादित विद्युत की तुलना:

ईंधन		वर्ष 2023-24 (दिसंबर, 2023 तक)		वर्ष 2024-25 (दिसंबर, 2024 तक)	
		उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट में)	कुल उत्पादन का %	उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट में)	कुल उत्पादन का %
थर्मल	कोयला	9,32,258.66	71.22	9,65,118.52	69.94
	डीजल/एचएस डी	300.5	0.02	329.55	0.02
	लिग्नाइट	24,324.57	1.86	24,764.33	1.79
	नेफथालीन	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

	प्राकृतिक गैस	23,903.53	1.83	26,536.29	1.92
	कुल थर्मल	980,787.26	74.93	10,16,748.69	73.68
	न्यूक्लियर	36,263.36	2.77	43,030.01	3.12
	जल विद्युत	1,14,757.77	8.77	1,25,421.50	9.09
	भूटान से आयात	4672.1	0.36	5,240.20	0.38
	कुल पारंपरिक:	11,36,480.49	86.82	11,90,440.40	86.27
	कुल नवीकरणीय (पारंपरिक जल विद्युत को छोड़कर)	1,72,488.39	13.18	1,89,489.54	13.73
	कुल योग:	13,08,968.88	100.00	13,79,929.94	100.00

UPGRADATION OF KARNATAKA STATE HIGHWAY-25

1556. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) the present status of the proposal for upgradation of Karnataka State Highway-25, connecting Mariyammanahally (NH-50) to Shivamogga (NH-69), totalling 220 km, to the status of a National Highway; and

(b) whether the proposal has been approved, if so, the timeline for commencing the project?

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

(a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The road connecting Mariyammanahally (NH-50) to Shivamogga (NH-69) is a State road. Government keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments/UTs, etc., including from the State of Karnataka for declaration / up-gradation 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.

कोल जनजाति के कल्याण हेतु योजनाएं

1557. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

क्या **जनजातीय कार्य** मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कोल जनजाति के कल्याण के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का राज्यवार एवं जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) चित्रकूट जिले के मानिकपुर के सुदूर क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले कोल समुदाय के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक उत्थान के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मानिकपुर क्षेत्र में जनजातियों के कल्याण पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई; और

(घ) चित्रकूट जिले में कोल समुदाय के बेरोजगार युवाओं को स्वरोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय देश में कोल जनजाति सहित अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) के कल्याण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्य का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के जनजाति विकास विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि 'कोल' जनजाति को उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में सूचीबद्ध नहीं किया गया है। कोल जनजातिको उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) की श्रेणी में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है।

सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय देश में अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व, मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति, अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए ऋण संवर्धन (वर्धन) गारंटी योजना, प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम अजय) आदि जैसी विभिन्न योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, अनुसूचित जातियां सरकार की अन्य योजनाओं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, पीएम किसान, जल जीवन मिशन, मनरेगा, आयुष्मान भारत, राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम आदि से भी लाभान्वित हो रही हैं।

विवरण

देश में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा:

- (i) **धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान:** माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान की शुरुआत की। इस अभियान में 17 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतरों को पाटना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच में सुधार करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातीय आबादी

को लाभान्वित करते हुए आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹56,333 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹22,823 करोड़) है।

(ii) **प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन):** सरकार ने 15 नवंबर 2023 को प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) शुरू किया है, जिसे जनजातीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। लगभग 24,000 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय वाले इस मिशन का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में समयबद्ध तरीके से सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुँच, सड़क और दूरसंचार सम्पर्क, गैर-विद्युतीकृत आवासों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ पीवीटीजी परिवारों और बस्तियों को संतुष्ट करना है।

(iii) **प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम):** जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसे जनजातीय आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो मौजूदा योजनाओं अर्थात्, “न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के माध्यम से लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के विपणन के लिए तंत्र और एमएफपी के लिए मूल्य श्रृंखला का विकास” और “जनजातीय उत्पादों/उपज के विकास और विपणन के लिए संस्थागत सहायता” के विलय के माध्यम से डिजाइन किया गया है। इस योजना में चयनित एमएफपी के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के निर्धारण और घोषणा की परिकल्पना की गई है। किसी विशेष एमएफपी मद के मौजूदा बाजार मूल्य के निर्धारित एमएसपी से नीचे गिरने की स्थिति में पूर्व-निर्धारित एमएसपी पर खरीद और विपणन कार्य नामित राज्य एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ अन्य मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक मुद्दों जैसे कि सतत संग्रह, मूल्य संवर्धन, बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास, एमएफपी के ज्ञान आधार का विस्तार और बाजार आसूचना विकास पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

(iv) **एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस):** जनजातीय बच्चों को उनके अपने परिवेश में नवोदय विद्यालय के समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 में एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की शुरुआत की गई थी। नई योजना के तहत, सरकार ने

440 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया, 50% से अधिक अजजा आबादी और कम से कम 20,000 जनजातीय व्यक्तियों (जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार) वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक ईएमआरएस होगा। शुरू में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के तहत अनुदान के अंतर्गत 288 ईएमआरएस स्कूलों को वित्तपोषित किया गया था, जिन्हें नए मॉडल के अनुसार उन्नत (अपग्रेड) किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, मंत्रालय ने देश भर में लगभग 3.5 लाख अजजा छात्रों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कुल 728 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

(v) **संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत अनुदान:** संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान (परंतुक) के तहत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन के स्तर को बढ़ाने और जनजातीय लोगों के कल्याण के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाले राज्यों को अनुदान जारी किया जाता है। यह एक विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम है और राज्यों को 100% अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, आजीविका, पेयजल, स्वच्छता आदि के क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना गतिविधियों में अंतर को पाटने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी की महसूस की गई जरूरतों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

(vi) **अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता:** अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय आवासीय विद्यालय, गैर-आवासीय विद्यालय, छात्रावास, सचल औषधालय, दस या अधिक बिस्तरों वाले अस्पतालों, आजीविका आदि को कवर करते हुए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करता है।

(vii) **अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति:** यह योजना उन छात्रों के लिए लागू है जो कक्षा IX-X में पढ़ रहे हैं। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता की आय प्रति वर्ष 2.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिवा छात्रों के लिए 225/- रुपये प्रति माह और छात्रावास में रहने वालों के लिए 525/- रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति वर्ष में 10 महीने की अवधि के लिए दी जाती है। छात्रवृत्ति राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन के माध्यम से संवितरित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ

राज्यक्षेत्रों जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर जहां यह 90:10 है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(viii) **अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति:** इस योजना का उद्देश्य मैट्रिकोत्तर या माध्यमिकोत्तर स्तर पर अध्ययन कर रहे अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता की आय 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले अनिवार्य शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधित राज्य शुल्क निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के अधीन की जाती है और अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर 230 रुपये से 1200 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर जहां यह 90:10 है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(ix) **अजजा अभ्यर्थियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी छात्रवृत्तियाँ:** इस योजना में चयनित छात्रों को विदेश में स्नातकोत्तर, पीएचडी और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल की पढ़ाई करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। हर साल कुल 20 छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं। इनमें से 17 छात्रवृत्तियाँ अजजा के लिए और 3 छात्रवृत्तियाँ विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित छात्रों के लिए हैं। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता/परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 6.00 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(x) **अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति:**

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति- (उच्च श्रेणी) योजना [स्नातक स्तर]: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मेधावी अजजा छात्रों को मंत्रालय द्वारा चिन्हित देश भर के 265 उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों जैसे आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएम, एनआईआईटी आदि में से किसी में निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन करने के लिए

प्रोत्साहित करना है। सभी स्रोतों से परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 6.00 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। छात्रवृत्ति राशि में ट्यूशन शुल्क, रहने का खर्च और किताबों तथा कंप्यूटर के लिए भत्ते शामिल हैं।

(ख) अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति: भारत में एमफिल और पीएचडी का उच्च अध्ययन करने के लिए अजजा छात्रों को हर साल 750 अध्येतावृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। अध्येतावृत्ति यूजीसी मानदंडों के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(xi) जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता: मंत्रालय इस योजना के माध्यम से जहां पहले से टीआरआई मौजूद नहीं हैं, वहां नए टीआरआई स्थापित करने और मौजूदा टीआरआई के कामकाज को मजबूत करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करता है ताकि अनुसंधान एवं दस्तावेजीकरण, प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण, समृद्ध जनजातीय विरासत को बढ़ावा देने आदि की दिशा में टीआरआई द्वारा अपने मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा किया जा सके। जनजातीय कला और संस्कृति को संरक्षित करने के लिए, अनुसंधान और दस्तावेजीकरण, कला एवं कलाकृतियों के रखरखाव और संरक्षण, जनजातीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना, राज्य के अन्य भागों में जनजातियों के लिए आदान-प्रदान दौरे, जनजातीय त्योहारों के आयोजन आदि के माध्यम से देश भर में जनजातीय संस्कृति और विरासत को संरक्षित करने तथा बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियां चलाने के लिए टीआरआई को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा शीर्ष समिति के अनुमोदन से आवश्यकतानुसार टीआरआई को 100% अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF PETROL, DIESEL AND LPG IN NICOBAR

DISTRICT

1558. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the vehicular and other consumers in Nicobar district frequently face acute shortage of petrol, diesel and LPG supply;
- (b) if so, the details of the shortage, including the extent and duration of the deficiency;
- (c) the reasons for the recurring or ongoing shortage of fuel in the Nicobar district;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the Union Government to address the shortage by ensuring uninterrupted fuel supply in the region and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether there is any long-term plan to resolve the deficiency permanently and if so, the details thereof along with the proposed infrastructure or supply chain improvements?

**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 (e) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) has informed that demand for Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (POL) products in Nicobar is met through 2 Retail Outlets (ROs) of IOCL which have storage capacity with 75 days coverage. In addition, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited (ANIDCO), an Administration run Public Undertaking has Retail Outlets in Kamorta, Teressa, Katchal and Great Nicobar. Petroleum products to ROs are supplied through a dedicated IOCL POL Terminal located at Haddo, Port

Blair. Further, the LPG Bottling plant at Port Blair has adequate capacity (rated capacity 15 TMTPA) to meet the demand (13.8 TMT in FY23-24 for UT of Andaman and Nicobar) of Nicobar Islands. For streamlined distribution, Tribal Development Cooperative Society (TDCS) has been nominated as LPG distributor in Nancowry group of Islands.

Supply of Petroleum products to the various islands of Nicobar district is executed through Barrel ISO-Containers which are loaded through ship provided by private ship operators that carry POL products along with others with average turnaround time of 15-20 days subject to weather conditions. However, the positioning of POL products and LPG is fully dependent on the vessel schedule program arranged by the private companies which sometimes does not coincide with IOCL's requirement due weather extremities or ship maintenance issues.

IOCL has taken several initiatives to mitigate the chances of dry out of POL products including supply of Motor Spirit (MS)/High Speed Diesel(HSD) through 4 KL ISO containers ensuring supply of higher quantity of product to the retail outlets, which was supplied in barrels till 03.08.2023. Also, one multi modal barge has been put into operations that is dedicated for carrying HSD and High Flash High Speed Diesel (HFHSD) (Diesel and Bunker Fuel) to expedite fast movement of POL products to various islands.

Expansion of Retail Outlet and LPG network by PSU OMCs is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability MS/HSD and LPG throughout the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands. ROs/LPG distributorships are

set up by PSU OMCs at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies.

TAP WATER CONNECTIONS UNDER JJM IN KARNATAKA

1559. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the total number of tap water connections provided to the households in Karnataka under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) as on 31st December, 2024;
- (b) the total funds allocated to Karnataka under the JJM; and
- (c) the current status of tap water connection installations and the provision of drinking water supply to these households in Karnataka?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) to (c) At the time of launch of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), in Karnataka, 24.51 Lakhs rural households (24.19%) of the State had tap water connections. Since then, about 58.90 Lakhs households, living in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections, till December, 2024. As on 10.02.2025, out of total 101.32 Lakhs rural households in the State, about 84.36 Lakhs (83.26%) households have been provided tap water connections.

The year wise details of funds allocated to Karnataka under JJM, are given below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	(JJM Central share)	
	Fund allocated	Fund drawn
2019-20	546.06	546.06
2020-21	1,189.40	446.36
2021-22	5,008.80	2,504.40
2022-23	5,451.85	2,725.93
2023-24	12,623.37	4,966.62
2024-25 (as on 10.02.2025)	3,804.41	570.66
Total	28,623.89	11,760.03

Source: JJM-IMIS (D1)

MARKING EXPIRY DATES ON BRIDGES**1560. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

- (a) Whether the Government agrees with the view that there is a dire need to fix the life or expiry date of bridges and carry out timely repairs; and
- (b) if so, the initiatives taken or proposed to be taken by the Government keeping in view that this would be possible only when there is data on the status of the bridge, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Government has engaged a Consultant for development of Indian Bridge Management System (IBMS) for National Highways, which envisages developing an online platform for processing bridge condition data.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

1561. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any strategy for the development of airport infrastructure in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to address the increasing domestic and international air travel demand;
- (c) the measures being taken to provide cheap air travel to common people;
- (d) the status of currently functional airports in Rajasthan; and
- (e) whether the Government considers providing modern airport facilities to Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts in near future 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) Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 which seeks to provide a conducive ecosystem for overall growth of the Indian aviation sector in a harmonised manner that includes infrastructure development of airports through greenfield projects as well as under the UDAN scheme and growth of all its sub-sectors viz airlines, MRO, FTO etc. Since 2014, 12 greenfield airports have been built and operationalized.;

To improve the aviation infrastructure, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other PPP Airport Operators have embarked upon a Capex Plan from 2019-20 to 2024-25 for more than Rs.91,000 crore for development / upgradation / modernization of various airports in the country to meet the growing demands of air traffic and passenger growth. Projects include new airports, expansions and modifications of existing terminals, additional passenger facilities, new terminals, expansions and strengthening of runways and aprons, and ANS (Air Navigation Services) work like control towers and technical blocks.;

To provide affordable air travel to common people, Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) has been launched. The scheme aims to stimulate regional air connectivity, particularly in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities. Since the inception of the scheme in 2016, UDAN has operationalized 88 unserved/underserved airports, including 2 Water Aerodromes and 13 Heliports. As a result, the total number of operational airports/heliports/water-aerodromes has increased from 74 in 2014 to 159 in 2024.

(d) At present, there are seven operational airports in Rajasthan, including one international airport at Jaipur, three domestic airports at Kishangarh, Kota and Udaipur and three domestic civil enclaves at Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.;

(e) The existing airstrip at Lalgarh in Sri Ganganagar is included in the tentative list of unserved airports in the UDAN document. Under the RCS-UDAN 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).

Regarding Hanumangarh, as of now, no proposal under Greenfield Airports Policy has been received in MoCA for construction of a Greenfield Airport at Hanumangarh district either from State Government of Rajasthan or any other Airport Developer.

ENHANCING PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION IN PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SECTOR

1562. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures/feasibility studies to increase petrochemical production in the petroleum and natural gas sector;
- (b) if so, the details and the current status thereof;
- (c) the details of the organizations/ institutions currently conducting research in the field of petrochemical production in the country;

(d) the specific research initiatives/collaborations undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to enhance production capacity and efficiency:

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote innovation and investment in the petrochemical production sector; and

(f) the manner in which the Government is addressing the challenges related to technology, raw material availability and environmental concerns in this regard?

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 (f) Oil and gas companies in India already produce various petrochemicals through associated integrated cracker units. Many of these companies have plans to increase the production of petrochemicals by 2030 with enhancement in capacity. These include projects for production of Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC), Polypropylene (PP), Butyl Acrylate, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE), Iso Propyl Alcohol, Epoxy, Polyester etc.

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) has informed that Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) are being set up to promote Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical sectors in an integrated and environmental friendly manner on a large scale. At present three PCPIRs are being implemented in the States of Gujarat (Dahej), Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam) and Odisha (Paradeep) to promote investment and industrial development in these sectors.

The status of implementation and execution of PCPIR projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

DCPC has further informed that it implements a Scheme for setting up Centres of Excellence (CoEs). Under this Scheme, the Department provides grant-in-aid upto 50% of the project cost, subject to an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore, to identified research institutes with the objective of improving the existing technology and research in the country and to promote development of new applications. The emphasis is on modernization and upgradation of existing manufacturing processes as well as improving the quality of products. 18 CoEs have been approved so far, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The raw materials for petrochemicals are Crude, Gas and Naphtha which are widely available. DCPC has also informed that it has taken the exercise of import duty rationalization for the entire value chain of the Petrochemical products for boosting the domestic production.

Further, to address environmental concerns, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has issued Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy. The policy aims to reduce plastic waste and promote sustainable practices. The policy involves producers, importers, and brand owners (PIBOs) in the management of plastic waste. PIBOs are responsible for ensuring that their plastic packaging waste is processed through recycling, reuse, or end-of-life disposal.

STATEMENT-I

The status of implementation and execution of PCPIR projects are as follows:-

Indicator	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Odisha	Total
Location/ Region	Dahej, Bharuch	Vishakhapatnam– Kakinada	Paradeep	-
Approval	Feb, 2009	Feb, 2009	Dec, 2010	-
Total Area (Sq. kms.)	453.00	640.00	284.15	1377.15
Anchor Tenant	ONGC Petro Additions Limited (OPaL)	--	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	-
Investments made (Rs. Crore)	1,28,509	58,918	73,518	2,60,945
Employment generated (No.)	2,45,140	86,123	40,000	3,71,263
No. of Chemical Units	626	150	48	824

STATEMENT-II**List of Centres of Excellence**

No.	Location of Centre of Excellence (CoE)	Title	Date of approval	Gol approved grant (in Rs. crore)
1.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	Sustainable Polymer Industry to research and innovation	April, 2011	6.00
2.	Central Institute of Petrochemical Engineering and Technology, Chennai	Green Transport Network (GREET)	April, 2011	6.00
3.	CIPET, Bhubaneswar	Sustainable Green Materials	April, 2013	6.00
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Advanced Polymeric Materials	March, 2013	6.00
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	Sustainable Polymers	April, 2013	6.00

6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	Process Development, Wastewater Management in Petrochemical Industries	February, 2019	4.40
7.	CIPET, Bhubaneswar	Bio-engineered Sustainable Polymeric Systems	February, 2019	5.00
8.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	Specialty Polymers for Customised Additive Manufacturing	February, 2019	2.80
9.	CSIR - North East Institute of Science and Technology (CSIR-NEIST)	Polymers, Composites and Polymeric Membranes for Sustainable Development of Petroleum Industries	December, 2020	4.99
10.	CSIR-IICT, Hyderabad	Polymer Coatings for Decorative, Protective and Strategic Applications	December, 2020	4.86
11.	CIPET, Bhubaneswar	Manufacturing of Next Generation Bio-Medical Devices	December, 2020	5.00

12.	IIT, Guwahati	Sustainable and innovative design and manufacturing of polymer toys	February, 2022	5.00
13.	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane	Design and Development for Value added Toys of Rubber and Allied Finished Products	February, 2022	4.93
14.	Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad	Coal to Acetylene and Fine Chemicals	September, 2024	2.61
15.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Biodegradable Packaging Materials (BioPack)	September, 2024	4.95
16.	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram	Performance Chemicals and Sustainable Polymers for Industrial Applications	September, 2024	5.00

17.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Specialty Chemicals	September, 2024	4.99
18.	CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (CSIR-AMPRI), Bhopal	Transparent and Biocompatible Metal-Polymer Composite Based X- ray, Gamma ray and Neutron Shields for Window and Personal Protecting Apparels	September, 2024	1.95

राजस्थान में कोल्ड चेन योजना

1563. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देशभर में, विशेषकर राजस्थान में, कोल्ड चेन योजनाओं के तहत छोटे किसानों के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं और उनके विस्तार के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का क्या प्रभाव है;
- (ख) उक्त लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) कोल्ड चेन योजनाओं के विस्तार में प्रमुख चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए/किए जा रहे उपायों की स्थिति क्या है; और
- (घ) उक्त योजनाओं को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए भविष्य में अपनाई जाने वाली नई रणनीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) और (ख) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अम्ब्रेला योजना प्रधान मंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)के अंतर्गत एकीकृत शीत शृंखलाऔर मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना (शीत शृंखलायोजना) नामक एक घटक योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। शीत शृंखला योजना के अंतर्गत, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार (राजस्थान राज्य सहित) निधि का आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। उपरोक्त योजना ने राजस्थान राज्य सहित पूरे देश में बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्ति, मूल्य संवर्धन और अपव्यय में कमी आदि के माध्यम से आय में वृद्धि करके सूक्ष्म स्तर (किसानों और शीत शृंखलामालिकों) पर सकारात्मक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। इस योजना ने निवेश में वृद्धि, रोजगार सृजन और अपव्यय में कमी आदि के संदर्भ में राजस्थान राज्य सहित पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में वृहद स्तर पर भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

राजस्थान राज्य में मंत्रालय की सहायता से 12 शीत शृंखलापरियोजनाएँ पूरी की गई हैं, जिनकी कुल परियोजना लागत 281.10 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की इसकी शुरुआत से 2024-25 तक (31.01.2025 तक) 73.15 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी और 207.95 करोड़ रुपये का निजी निवेश शामिल है, जिससे क्रमशः 1.31 एलएमटी/वर्ष और 2.54 एलएमटी/वर्ष कीपरिरक्षण और प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना का निर्माण हुआ है। इन परियोजनाओं से 114624 किसानों को लाभ हुआ है और 7200 लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हुए हैं।

(ग)और (घ): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) की प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत एक घटक एकीकृत शीत शृंखलाऔर मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) जारी करके राजस्थान राज्य सहित पूरे देश में समय-समय पर परियोजना प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं।उपरोक्त योजना के व्यापक प्रचार के लिए, इसे प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो (पीआईबी) और प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से भी प्रसारित किया जाता है। मंत्रालय अपने सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म और आधिकारिक वेबसाइट के माध्यम से भी योजना के बारे में जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी, दिशानिर्देश और अपडेट आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर

उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं , जिससे प्रासंगिक संसाधनों तक आसान पहुँच मिलती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत छोटे किसानों के साथ-साथ संस्थाएँ/संगठन जैसे एफपीओ/एफपीसी/एनजी/पीएसयू/फर्म/कंपनियाँ आदि सहित व्यक्ति लाभ उठाने के पात्र हैं।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की संवर्धनात्मक गतिविधियों की योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2024 के दौरान देश भर में सेमिनार, कार्यशाला, सम्मेलन, प्रदर्शनी आदि जैसे 60 कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए विभिन्न पात्र संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है, ताकि शीत शृंखलायोजना सहित मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के बारे में छोटे किसानों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) सहित हितधारकों के बीच जागरूकता पैदा की जा सके।

NATIONAL RIVER INTERLINKING PROJECT

1564. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) the current status of the National River Interlinking Project and the details of the rivers successfully linked so far;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the environmental concerns and potential displacement of communities due to the river interlinking initiative;

(c) the details of the budget allocated for the river linking project this year and its projected impact on water supply management;

(d) the manner in which the Government is ensuring that the interlinking of rivers does not adversely affect the ecology and biodiversity of the regions involved; and

(e) the timeline for the completion of the river interlinking project along with the way in which the Government is planning to monitor its long-term effectiveness in addressing water scarcity?

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

(a) to (e) 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. The present status of the link projects and rivers is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

For every river linking project, detailed Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is carried out at the stage of preparation of the FRs and DPRs. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study is undertaken to identify positive and negative impacts of the project on physical, biological and socio-economic environment. Detailed study on soil type, climate type, ground water quality, biological environment, floral diversity, Forests and Wildlife, Ground water Recharge, Change of hydrological regime of river, Public health aspects, Employment Potential generated, Project affected families, Submergence area etc. and other

socio-economic characteristics is undertaken at the stage of preparation of DPRs along with proposal for the Environment Management Plan to mitigate the assessed impacts.

The Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) is first and only ILR project under the NPP, implementation of which has started after the approval by the Union Cabinet in December, 2021. During the current Financial Year (FY) 2024-25, a budget allocation of Rs. 4000 crore has been kept for the project. The project is envisaged to, *inter alia*, provide water for an annual irrigation of 10.62 lakh hectare (ha) and for domestic water supply to a population of 62 lakh in the States of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Uttar Pradesh (UP).

The Government of India has given top priority to the ILR programme and has been pursuing the programme in a consultative manner. Concerted efforts have been made at various levels for consensus building amongst the party States for implementation of the matured ILR projects. A Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers (SCILR) has been constituted in September, 2014 for the implementation of ILR programme. 21 meetings of the SCILR have been held so far. Further, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers (TFILR) has been constituted in April, 2015 and 20 meetings of the same have been held so far. States have wide representation and participation in these meetings, wherein concerted efforts are made for consensus building amongst the party States and for setting out road maps for implementation of the ILR projects. It is, however, for the party States to reach a consensus on critical issues like water sharing, etc, to take an ILR project forward to the implementation stage and the

schedule and timelines for completion of the ILR projects would arise only at the implementation stage. As on date, only one ILR project, namely the KBLP, is under implementation and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2030.

STATEMENT

Details and Current Status of ILR projects under the NPP Peninsular Component

Sl. No	Name	States benefited	Status	Major rivers
1	a. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha	FR complete and	Pennar, Palar, Cauvery
	b. Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) – Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP and Odisha	FR complete and	Mahanadi, Godavari
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link @	AP	FR complete and	Godavari and Krishna

3	a. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Telangana	FR complete d	Godavari and Krishna
	b. Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link *	Telangana	DPR complete d	Godavari and Krishna
4	Godavari (Inchampalli/SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Telangana and AP	DPR complete d	Godavari and Krishna
5	a. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	AP	FR complete d	Krishna, Pennar
	b. Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link *	AP	DPR complete d	Krishna, Pennar
6	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	AP	Draft DPR complete d	Krishna, Pennar
7	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	AP and Karnataka aka	Draft DPR	Krishna, Pennar

			complete d	
8	a. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puduch erry	FR complete d	Pennar,Pal ar, Cauvery
	b. Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link *	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puduch erry	DPR complete d	Pennar,Pal ar, Cauvery
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Tamil Nadu	DPR complete d	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar
10	a. Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhy a Prades h (MP) and	FR complete d	Parbati, Kalisindh, Chambal

		Rajasthan		
	b. Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP)	MP and Rajasthan	Draft PFR complete	Parbati, Kalisindh, Chambal, Kul, Banas, Mej, Kuno, Chamla, Shipra, Lakhunder, Newaj
11	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	DPR complete	Damangan ga, Pinjal
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat and	DPR complete	Par, Tapi, Narmada

		Mahara shtra		
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Prades h (UP) and MP	DPR complete d and project is under impleme ntation	Ken ,Betwa
14	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR complete d	Pamba,Ach ankovil and Vaippar
15	Bedti - Varda link @@	Karnat aka	DPR complete d	Bedti andVarda
16	Netravati – Hemavati link**	Karnat aka	PFR complete d	Netravati and Hemavati

* Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli/ Janampet) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects was 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.

** Further studies are not taken up since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Government of Karnataka, no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

@ Godavari (Polavaram) – Krishna (Vijayawada) link – The project has been taken up by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

@@ Bedti – Varda link – DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

Himalayan Component

Sl.No	Name of the link	States / Countries benefited	Status	Major Rivers
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar and Nepal	PFR completed	Kosi, Mechi
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, UP and Nepal	FR completed	Kosi, Ghaghra
3.	Gandak - Ganga link	UP and Nepal	FR completed	Gandak, Ganga

4.	Ghaghra - Yamuna link	UP and Nepal	Draft FR completed	Ghaghra, Yamuna
5.	Sarda - Yamuna link	UP and Uttarakhand	FR completed	Sarda, Yamuna
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Haryana and Rajasthan	FR completed	Yamuna
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	FR completed	Luni, Sukri, Sagi, Bandi and Sukal Banas
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and UP	Draft FR completed	Ganga river at Chunar and Sone River
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed	Sone river
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal (WB) and Bihar	FR completed	Manas, Sankosh, Tista, Mahananda, Ganga

11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, WB and Bihar	PFR completed	The proposal has been dropped
12.	Farakka-Sundarbans link	WB	FR completed	Ganga, Hooghly, Bidyadhari
13.	Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar- Subarnarekha link	WB, Odisha and Jharkhand	FR completed	Ganga, Damodar, Subarnarekha
14.	Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link	WB and Odisha	FR completed	Subarnarekha and Mahanadi

औद्योगिकीकरण में एमएसएमई का योगदान

1565. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

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

(क) क्या एमएसएमई ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिकीकरण में योगदान देकर क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिकीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या एमएसएमई क्षेत्र अपेक्षित वृद्धि प्राप्त करके मध्यम और बड़ी कंपनी के रूप में विकसित होने में कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या एमएसएमई को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए 2025 तक डिजिटल रूप से कुशल श्रमिकों की संख्या में नौ गुना वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है;

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(छ) एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारानन्दलाजे):

(क) और (ख) : उद्यम की संशोधित परिभाषा और उध्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल को अपनाने के 4.5 वर्षों के भीतर ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में 5.83 करोड़ से अधिक उद्यम पहले ही सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के रूप में पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं। इनमें से, 1.21 करोड़ उद्यम विनिर्माण संबंधी कार्यकलापों में संलग्न हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, एमएसएमई क्षेत्र ने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में 30.1% तथा विनिर्माण आउटपुट में 36% का योगदान दिया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2023-24 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, एमएसएमई क्षेत्र ने निर्यात में 45% का योगदान दिया था। देश में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए एक सामर्थ्यकारी, समावेशी तथा व्यवसाय अनुकूल परिवेश सृजित करने के लिए उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग ने पीएम गति शक्ति, राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान तथा राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति, उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन स्कीम, स्टार्टअप इंडिया आदि जैसे कई कदम उठाए हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में एमएसएमई के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों, कार्यक्रमों और नीतिगत पहलों के जरिए राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित करती है जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम, सूक्ष्म और लघु

उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम-क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम, एमएसएमई के कार्यनिष्पादन में वृद्धि और गतिवर्धन, एसआरआई कोष, पीएम विश्वकर्मा तथा एमएसएमई चैंपियंस स्कीम आदि शामिल हैं।

(ग) से (छ) : एमएसएमई क्षेत्र की चुनौतियों, जिनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ वित्त, कौशल तथा प्रौद्योगिकी तक पहुंच शामिल है, का समाधान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एमएसएमई के पुनरुद्धार और उनके पुनर्निर्माण के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। उनमें से कुछ कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:-

(i) प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को प्रदान किए जाने वाले लाभों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को औपचारिक दायरे के लाने के लिए दिनांक 11.01.2023 को उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म की शुरुआत।

(ii) एमएसएमई क्षेत्र को अपने आकार में वृद्धि करने और वांछित विकास प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एमएसएमई के स्तर में उन्नयन के मामले में 3 वर्ष के लिए गैर-कर लाभों का विस्तार किया गया।

(iii) आत्मनिर्भर भारत कोष के माध्यम से 50,000 करोड़ रु. का इक्विटी समावेशन।

(iv) एमएसएमई सहित व्यवसायों के लिए दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक 5 लाख करोड़ रु. की आकस्मिक क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी स्कीम। आकस्मिक क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी स्कीम पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की 23.01.2023 की एक अनुसंधान रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लगभग 14.6 लाख एमएसएमई खाते, जिनमें से 98.3% खाते एमएसई श्रेणियों में थे, को गैर-निष्पादनकारी परिसंपत्तियों की श्रेणी में जाने से बचा लिए गए।

(v) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 01.06.2020 को शुरू किए गए चैंपियंस पोर्टल के जरिए एमएसएमई की शिकायतों का समाधान किया जा रहा है।

(vi) पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम के अंतर्गत शामिल घटकों में पीएम विश्वकर्मा प्रमाण-पत्र और पहचान-पत्र, कौशल उन्नयन, टूलकिट प्रोत्साहन, क्रेडिट सहायता, डिजिटल लेन-देन के लिए प्रोत्साहन और विपणन सहायता के जरिए मान्यता प्रदान किया जाना शामिल है। सफलतापूर्ण पंजीकरण के पश्चात

लाभार्थी को आधारभूत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। कौशल प्रशिक्षण को सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण करने पर लाभार्थी स्कीम संबंधी अन्य लाभों के लिए पात्र होंगे।

(vii) उद्यमिता कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मूलभूत और उन्नत उद्यमिता प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है ताकि उद्यमियों को उनके वैयक्तिक उद्यमिता कौशल को बढ़ाने तथा उनके व्यवसाय या उद्यम को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

(viii) इसके अतिरिक्त, उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल को श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवाओं, ई-श्रम पोर्टलों तथा स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल पोर्टल के साथ समेकित किया गया है।

(ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, टूल रूम और तकनीकी संस्थानों के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय ने प्रासंगिक प्रौद्योगिकियों के साथ एमएसएमई की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्रों के रूप में ज्ञात 18 टूल रूमों और तकनीकी संस्थानों की स्थापना की है।

CONNECTING RIVERS IN WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY

1566. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect 11 major and minor rivers in western part of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of rivers selected for the said purpose;

(c) the total amount of expenditure is likely to be incurred on the said project and the funds sanctioned/released for the purpose;

- (d) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by the Government for the project and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with respective State Governments regarding the said project and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the extent to which this project would be helpful in solving the water problem in water scarce States of western India?

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

(a) to (f) In 1980, 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. 30 link projects have been identified under the NPP with two components, viz; Himalayan Component (14 link projects) and Peninsular Component (16 link projects).

There are 5 ILR projects under the NPP, in the western part of the country, viz; Yamuna- Rajasthan link, Rajasthan-Sabarmati link, Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (Modified PKC) link, Damanganga-Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link. The details of these projects along with the status of preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR)/ Feasibility Report (FR)/ Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of these projects, the States benefitted, irrigation, industrial and domestic water supply benefits of the projects and rivers to be interlinked therein are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The above 5 ILR projects in the western part of the country have not yet reached the stage of implementation, as it is for the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of the respective ILR projects. Sanction/release of funds to the projects would arise when these projects reach the stage of implementation. The estimated cost of the projects is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS AND BENEFITS OF 5 ILR PROJECTS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY

Sl.No	Name of the Link	States benefitted	Annual Irrigation [lakh hectare (ha)]	Domestic and Industrial [Million Cubic metre (MCM)]	Hydro Power [Megawatt (MW)]	Status DPRs/FRs/PFRs	Rivers
1.	Yamuna – Rajasthan Link	Haryana and Rajasthan	2.51 (0.11 + 2.40)	30	--	FR completed	Yamuna
2.	Rajasthan – Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	11.53 (11.21+0.32)	102	--	FR completed	Luni, Sukri, Sagi, Bandi

							and Sukal Banas
3.	Modified Parbati- Kalisindh- Chambal link project	Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	Benefits to States are detailed below this table			FR complet ed	Parbati, Kalisindh, Chambal, Kul, Banas, Mej, Kuno, Chamla, Shipra, Lakhunder and Newaj
4.	Damangang a-Pinjal link	Maharasht ra	--	895	5	FR complet ed	Damangana ga, Pinjal
5.	Par-Tapi- Narmada link	Gujarat Maharasht ra	2.27 0.05	76 --	21 --	FR complet ed	Par, Tapi and Narmada

Other details of the above ILR projects are as under:

1. Yamuna – Rajasthan Link project: The Yamuna-Rajasthan link is envisaged to offtake from the proposed Yamuna barrage in Haryana State and will terminate in the Jaisalmer distrit of Rajasthan State. Bhiwani district of Haryana and the desert areas of Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan benefit from this link canal. The link canal is to provide for 2.51 lakh

hectares (ha) of Annual irrigation (0.11 lakh ha in Haryana and 2.40 lakh ha in Rajasthan and 30 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) of water for en-route domestic needs).

2. Rajasthan-Sabaramati link project: The Rajasthan-Sabaramati link canal is the extension of the Yamuna-Rajasthan link canal and it offtakes from the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan and terminates at Banaskantha district of Gujarat State. The link project provides Annual irrigation for 11.53 lakh ha of total area (11.21 lakh ha in Rajasthan and 0.32 lakh ha in Gujarat) and a Domestic Water supply of 102 MCM (97 MCM in Rajasthan and 5 MCM in Gujarat).

3. Modified PKC link project: The draft PFR of the Modified PKC link and a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for preparing the DPR of the Modified PKC link was circulated to both States in January 2023. The persistent efforts of Govt. of India have led to the signing of MoU by both these States with Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Govt. of India (GoI) on 28.01.2024 in New Delhi in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Ministers of both the states, for preparation of its DPR followed by the signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on 05.12.2024 amongst the States of Rajasthan and MP and the Government of India. The project is envisaged to provide benefits to MP extending annual irrigation to command area of about 6 lakh hectares (ha) by utilizing about 1815 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of water and drinking water supply of about 71 MCM of water to the districts of Shivpuri, Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Shajapur, Agar Malwa, Rajgarh, Sehore, Guna, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Dhar and Dewas including Malwa region. In Rajasthan, the link project is planned to

provide drinking water (about 1744 MCM of water) to targeted population of 21 districts of Eastern Rajasthan (Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Bundi, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur city, Dausa, Karauli, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Deeg, Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputali - Behror, Jaipur urban, Jaipur rural, Dudu, Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri) and en-route towns, tanks and villages as well as to meet industrial water demand of about 205 MCM of water for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and other industries. There is also a provision of about 1360 MCM of water for irrigating more than 2.5 lakh ha of new command area as well as stabilizing the existing command area of about 1.5 lakh ha in Rajasthan.

4. Damanganga-Pinjal Link envisages diversion of water from Bhigad [(7.441 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC))] dams in Damanganga river basin to Vaitarna river basin, which will make an additional 1586 MLD (20.44 TMC) of water will be available from Pinjal dam in Vaitarna river basin. Thus, total of 31.60 TMC of water will be available for water supply to Mumbai city.

5. Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project envisages utilization of 46.96 TMC of surplus water of Par, Auranga, Ambica and Purna river basins for utilization in enroute irrigation and to meet drinking water needs in the vicinity of the project. This project will also take over a part of the commands area of the existing Miyagam Branch canal of Narmada canal system so that water saved in Sardar Sarovar Project could be taken further northwards to benefit water scarce areas of Saurashtra and Kutch regions in Gujarat.

STATEMENT-II**Estimated Cost of the ILR project in the western part of the country**

S.No.	Name of Link	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Rs. 33,744.64 at Price Level (PL) of 2020-21
2.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rs. 25,299.39 at PL of 2019-20
3.	Modified Parbati-- Kalisindh-Chambal link project	
4.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Rs. 3,008 at PL of 2015-16
5.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Rs. 10,211 at PL of 201-15

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने की योजनाएं**1567. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:**

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कौन-सी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के लिए राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में इस संबंध में क्या कार्य किए गए हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क) और (ख) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) दो मुख्य

संस्थाएं हैं जो जनजातीय समुदायों के बीच आजीविका सृजन और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में लगी हुई हैं।

'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)' की योजना के तहत, ट्राइफेडने जनजातीय उद्यमिता पहलों को सुदृढ़ करने और अधिक कुशल, न्यायसंगत, स्व-प्रबंधित, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के इष्टतम उपयोग, कृषि/लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी)/गैर-कृषि उपज को बढ़ावा देकर आजीविका के अवसरों को सुविधाजनक बनाने की परिकल्पना की है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, वन धन विकास केन्द्रों (वीडीवीके) जो एमएफपी/गैर-एमएफपी के मूल्यवर्धन गतिविधियों के केन्द्र हैं, प्रत्येक वन धन विकास केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 15.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। 2019-20 से 11.83 लाख लाभार्थियों को जोड़ने वाले 3958 वीडीवीके की स्थापना के लिए 587.36 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। इनका राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी), जो जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्यम (सीपीएसई) है, जो विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आय सृजन करने की गतिविधियों/स्वरोजगार लिए पात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को रियायती ऋण प्रदान करके क्रेडिट लिंकेज प्रदान करता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, एनएसटीएफडीसी ने एनएसटीएफडीसी की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत 6,23,605 जनजातीय लाभार्थियों को 1577.12 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि वितरित की है। इनका राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, सरकार जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (एमजीएनआरईजीए), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), 10,000 एफपीओ का गठन एवं संवर्धन, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना, राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन तथा पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग का डेयरी विकास, मत्स्य पालन विभाग की प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा

योजना, प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम योजना को औपचारिक रूप देना, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की आत्मनिर्भर भारत रोजगार योजना, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय का प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय की प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना, वस्त्र मंत्रालय काराष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम आदि जैसी अनेक योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम भी कार्यान्वित करती रही है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में, ट्राइफेड ने राजस्थान राज्य में 87, 511 लाभार्थियों को जोड़ते हुए 290 वीडियो के स्वीकृत किए हैं और एनएसटीएफडीसी ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में 3329 जनजातीय लाभार्थियों को 20.10 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि के ऋण वितरित किए हैं।

विवरण-I

2019-20 से राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को स्वीकृत वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृत वीडियो के की कुल संख्या	वीडीवीके लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	415	123578	6,162.90
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	106	32897	1590
3	असम	471	143309	7065
4	छत्तीसगढ़	139	41700	2085
5	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	1	302	15
6	गोवा	10	3000	150
7	गुजरात	200	57968	2895.65
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	1110	55.5

9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	100	29791	1457
10	लद्दाख	10	3000	150
11	झारखंड	146	43701	2174.7
12	कर्नाटक	140	41748	2087.4
13	केरल	44	12038	597.25
14	मध्य प्रदेश	126	37860	1890
15	महाराष्ट्र	264	79350	3960
16	मणिपुर	200	60403	2996.8
17	मेघालय	169	50835	2534.1
18	मिजोरम	259	76168	3806.55
19	नागालैंड	284	85198	4259.9
20	ओडिशा	170	50094	2479.25
21	राजस्थान	479	144803	7135.6
22	सिक्किम	80	23381	1169.05
23	तमिलनाडु	8	2400	120
24	तेलंगाना	17	5100	255
25	त्रिपुरा	57	16116	776
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	25	7238	359.55
27	उत्तराखंड	12	3605	179.95
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	22	6719	329.35
कुल		3958	1183412	58,736.50

विवरण-II

पिछले पांच वर्षों (2023-24 तक) में एनएसटीएफडीसी की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों और उन्हें वितरित ऋणों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	वितरित ऋण (करोड़ में)	लाभार्थी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	171.06	55705
2	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.45	7501
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25.10	10426
4	असम	1.03	212
5	बिहार	0.15	958
6	छत्तीसगढ़	30.52	6676
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	0.05	6
8	गोवा	0.00	1
9	गुजरात	76.89	36453
10	हरियाणा	0.00	0
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.27	201
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	37.86	1361
13	झारखंड	37.44	32501
14	कर्नाटक	69.62	8817
15	केरल	22.32	1641
16	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0
17	मध्य प्रदेश	174.43	33198

18	महाराष्ट्र	45.96	11649
19	मणिपुर	3.23	296
20	मेघालय	78.72	40731
21	मिजोरम	273.87	30504
22	नागालैंड	54.25	149187
23	ओडिशा	69.76	84849
24	राजस्थान	65.27	9986
25	सिक्किम	4.32	164
26	तमिलनाडु	44.09	16723
27	तेलंगाना	190.13	54311
28	त्रिपुरा	49.31	5530
29	उत्तराखंड	2.23	277
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.05	8
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	45.78	23733
	कुल	1577.12	623605

CGTMSE

1568. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) the number of MSMEs that have availed benefits under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme in West Bengal during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken to increase awareness and access to credit guarantee schemes among MSMEs, particularly in underserved districts of West Bengal; and

(c) the total credit disbursed to MSMEs in West Bengal under the CGTMSE scheme during the last five financial 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) and (c) The details of credit guarantees extended to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) implemented by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in West Bengal during the last five years are given as below:

CGTMSE- Guarantees Approved- West Bengal		
Duration	No. of Guarantees approved	Amount approved (in Rs. crore)
FY 2019-20	37,667	2,398
FY 2020-21	29,789	1,618
FY 2021-22	37,033	2,887

FY 2022-23	54,440	6,036
FY 2023-24	1,06,073	11,887

(b) To increase awareness and access to CGS among MSEs in the country, including the State of West Bengal, a number of steps have been taken:

- i. CGTMSE, in association with stakeholders such as Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Member Lending Institutions, MSME Associations, field offices under Ministry of MSME, etc. and in coordination with MSME/Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned, organises awareness programmes.
- ii. The guarantee ceiling for the loan extended under CGS was increased from Rs 1 crore to Rs 2 Crore on 09.01.2017. Further, as announced in the Union Budget 2022-23 and 2023-24, Rs. 9,000 crore was infused into the corpus of CGTMSE to enable an additional credit of Rs. 2.00 lakh crore, at a reduced cost of credit. CGS for MSEs was revamped with effect from 01.04.2023 and the guarantee ceiling was increased from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore. Union Budget 2025-26 has proposed to enhance the credit guarantee coverage for MSEs, from Rs. 5 crore to 10 crore.
- iii. To promote credit flow to MSEs in Identified Credit Deficient Districts (ICDD) as per RBI, CGTMSE offers 10% discount on the AGF and extend an additional 5% guarantee coverage.
- iv. Concession introduced in respect of loans given to special categories of the borrowers such as SC/ST owned MSEs, MSEs owned by Person with Disability, ZED certified MSEs, MSEs situated in Aspirational Districts and MSEs located

in North East Region (including Sikkim), UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh.

- v. The extent of guarantee coverage for women owned MSEs increased from 85% to 90% vide CGTMSE's notification dated 10.12.2024.
- vi. 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.
- vii. CGTMSE, in collaboration with a few State Governments like Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Goa and West Bengal, provides enhanced guarantee coverage for MSEs situated in these states.

होशंगाबाद में हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण

1569. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी वर्षों में होशंगाबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मटकुली/पचमढ़ी में हवाई पट्टी बनाने का है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) और (ख): पचमढ़ी में अवस्थित हवाईपट्टी मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अध्यक्षीन है।

भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) को होशंगाबाद के मटकुली/ पचमढ़ी में नए हवाईअड्डे के निर्माण के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

‘उड़ान’ योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, मौजूदा असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईपट्टियों का पुनरुद्धार/ स्तरोन्नयन, वैध बोली के माध्यम से उन्हें चिह्नित करके और एसएओ (चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालक) को अवार्ड करके किया जाता है।

उड़ान 4.2 के दौरान, पचमढ़ी हवाईअड्डे को ‘उड़ान’ योजना के तहत आरसीएस उड़ानों के विकास और परिचालन के लिए चिह्नित किया गया था। पचमढ़ी को इंदौर से जोड़ने वाला आरसीएस मार्ग फ्लाईबिग को अवार्ड किया गया है और हवाईअड्डे के विकास के लिए 45 करोड़ रुपये की विकास निधि आवंटित की गई है। तथापि, दिसंबर, 2022 से एनजीटी में लंबित मामले के कारण कोई भी प्रगति वर्तमान में रुकी हुई है।

भू-संपदा रिकॉर्ड में पारदर्शिता

1570. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 2016 के तहत पंजीकृत डेवलपर्स किसी प्लॉट या प्लैट के खरीदार का नाम संपत्ति के रूप में रेरा की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड नहीं करते हैं, जिससे पारदर्शिता नहीं रहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 2016 में संशोधन करके पंजीकृत डेवलपर्स द्वारा परियोजना विवरण में सभी प्रकार के संपत्ति खरीदारों के नाम शामिल करने के लिए आदेश जारी करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (ग) 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। घर खरीदारों के हितों की रक्षा करने और भू-संपदा क्षेत्र में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, संसद ने भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 2016 (रेरा) अधिनियमित किया है।

रेरा के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, उपयुक्त सरकारों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे भू-संपदा क्षेत्र को विनियमित और विकसित करने के लिए भू-संपदा विनियामक प्राधिकरण स्थापित करें।

इसके अलावा, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के भू-संपदा विनियामक प्राधिकरण से अपेक्षित है कि वे सभी भू-संपदा परियोजनाओं के अपेक्षित ब्यौरों को आम जनता को देखने लिए रिकार्ड को वेबसाइट पर प्रकाशित करें तथा उसका रख-रखाव करे, जिनके लिए पंजीकरण किया गया है।

रेरा एक विस्तृत विधान है, जिसका उद्देश्य भू-संपदा क्षेत्र में व्यावसायिक कार्यों और लेन-देन का मानकीकरण करने तथा उपभोक्ता संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करना है। इस विधान का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य सूचना विषमता को दूर करना है, जिसके तहत प्रमोटर को विनियामक प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइट पर अपना वेब पेज बनाने लिए अधिदेशित करने तथा प्रस्तावित परियोजना के सभी विवरण सार्वजनिक रूप से देखने के लिए दर्ज करने होंगे, जिसमें (क) प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिए गए पंजीकरण का विवरण; (ख) बुक किए गए अपार्टमेंट या प्लॉट की संख्या और उनके प्रकार जैसा भी मामला, की सूची तिमाही आधार पर अद्यतन करना; (ग) बुक किए गए गैरेज की संख्या की सूची का तिमाही आधार पर अद्यतन करना; (घ) लिए गए अनुमोदनों की सूची तिमाही आधार पर अद्यतन करना तथा ऐसे अनुमोदन जो कार्य प्रारंभ संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र के बाद लंबित हैं; (ङ) परियोजना की स्थिति का तिमाही आधार पर अद्यतन करना; तथा (च) प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाए गए विनियमों द्वारा निर्दिष्ट अन्य जानकारी और दस्तावेज।

बरेली में एससीएम के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं

1571. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

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

(क) बरेली में चल रही प्रमुख विकास परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) बरेली में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के तहत कितनी परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और कितनी लंबित हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) और (ख) बरेली स्मार्ट सिटी द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत कुल 1,476 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 88 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं और सभी परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

गुजरात में घटता भूजल-स्तर

1572. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

(क) क्या बनासकांठा सहित पूरे गुजरात में भूजल-स्तर घट रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार बनासकांठा सहित गुजरात में जल संरक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था कर रही है; और

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

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा अपने मॉनिटरिंग स्टेशनों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से वर्ष में चार बार क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर गुजरात सहित देश भर में भूजल स्तर की मॉनिटरिंग की जाती है। भूजल स्तरों में दीर्घकालिक उतार-चढ़ाव का आकलन करने के लिए, नवंबर 2024 के दौरान सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा एकत्र किए गए जल स्तर के आंकड़ों की तुलना बनासकांठा जिले सहित गुजरात राज्य के लिए नवंबर (2014-2023) की दशकीय औसत जल स्तर से की गई है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

गुजरात के भूजल स्तर में उतार-चढ़ाव संबंधी इन दीर्घकालिक आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से यह ज्ञात होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में 88.11% कूपों के भूजल स्तर में वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है तथा बनासकांठा में 93.3% कूपों के भूजल स्तर में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) से (घ): जल राज्य का विषय है। भूजल से संबंधित संसाधनों के सुधार हेतु उपाय करने सहित भूजल प्रबंधन का उत्तरदायित्व, मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपनी विभिन्न स्कीमों और परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कर राज्यों के प्रयासों को समर्थन प्रदान किया जाता है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार ने बनावसकांठा और गुजरात सहित देश के भूजल संसाधनों के सतत प्रबंधन की दिशा में अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं: –

- i. सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2019 से देश में जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है जो वर्षा संचयन और जल संरक्षण गतिविधियों के लिए मिशन मोड पर समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है। इस समय देश में जेएसए 2024 का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जिसमें गुजरात के 6 जिलों सहित 151 जल की कमी वाले जिलों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, जिनमें बनावसकांठा भी शामिल है। जेएसए एक व्यापक अभियान है जिसके तहत विभिन्न केंद्रीय और राज्य योजनाओं के अभिसरण में विभिन्न भूजल पुनर्भरण और संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। पिछले 4 वर्षों में गुजरात में जेएसए के अंतर्गत 2 लाख से अधिक जल संरक्षण संरचनाओं का निर्माण पूरा कर लिया गया है/जारी है।
- ii. गुजरात सहित देश के कुल मैपिंग योग्य क्षेत्र के लिए राष्ट्रीय जलभूत मैपिंग अध्ययन किए गए हैं। बनावसकांठा सहित गुजरात के कुल मैपिंग योग्य क्षेत्र को राष्ट्रीय जलभूत मैपिंग और प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (नेक्यूम) के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। मांग और आपूर्ति पक्ष उपायों से संबंधित सिफारिशों को शामिल करते हुए जिला-वार भूजल प्रबंधन योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं। इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य और जिला प्राधिकरणों के साथ साझा किया गया है।
- iii. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा अटल भूजल योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह योजना 7 राज्यों के जल की कमी वाले 80 जिलों में भूजल के मांग पक्ष प्रबंधन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए भागीदारी भूजल प्रबंधन हेतु समुदाय आधारित एक योजना है। इस योजना के तहत

विभिन्न वर्षा जल संचयन और पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं जैसे चेक बांध, तालाब, शाफ्ट आदि के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। बनासकांठा जिले सहित गुजरात राज्य के कुछ हिस्से इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं।

- iv. भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए मास्टर प्लान-2020 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के समन्वय से तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें परियोजना की व्यापक रूपरेखा और अपेक्षित निवेश संबंधी प्रावधान शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में 185 बिलियन घन मीटर (बीसीएम) जल के संरक्षण के लिए देश में लगभग 1.42 करोड़ वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण के लिए एक व्यापक रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है। इस मास्टर प्लान को उपयुक्त उपायों के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किया गया है। गुजरात के लिए कुल 13.36 लाख वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं की सिफारिश की गई है, जिसमें बनासकांठा के लिए लगभग 21,000 संरचनाएं शामिल हैं।
- v. कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीए एवं एफडब्ल्यू), भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2015-16 से गुजरात सहित देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह योजना सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने और उपलब्ध जल संसाधनों के कुशल उपयोग के लिए बेहतर ऑन-फार्म जल प्रबंधन प्रथाओं पर केंद्रित है।
- vi. भारत सरकार द्वारा मिशन अमृत सरोवर योजना का आरंभ किया गया, जिसका उद्देश्य गुजरात सहित देश के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 75 जल निकायों का विकास और पुनरुद्धार करना था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में लगभग 69,000 अमृत सरोवर का निर्माण/पुनरुद्धार किया गया है, जिनमें से 2,650 अमृत सरोवर गुजरात में और 99 बनासकांठा में हैं।
- vii. गुजरात में अटल भूजल योजना और राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान परियोजना (एनएचपी) जैसी विभिन्न केंद्रीय योजनाओं के तहत वास्तविक समय आधार पर भूजल स्तर में उतार-चढ़ाव की मॉनीटरिंग के लिए कुल 3,078 डिजिटल जल स्तर रिकॉर्डर स्थापित किए गए हैं।

विवरण

गुजरात राज्य के मानसून पश्चात 2024 के साथ मानसून पश्चात 2014 से 2023 के मध्य जल स्तर में (जिला-वार) दशकीय तुलना

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	विश्लेषण किए गए कूपों की संख्या	निम्नलिखित सीमा में जल स्तर की गहराई (मी) में वृद्धि/गिरावट दर्शाने वाले कूपों की संख्या / प्रतिशत												कूपों की कुल संख्या			
			वृद्धि						गिरावट									
			0 से 2		2 से 4		> 4		0 से 2		2 से 4		> 4		वृद्धि		गिरावट	
			सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	सं. %	
			..															
1	अहमदाबाद	6	5	83.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	5	83.3	1	16.7
2	अमरेली	37	12	32.4	10	27	9	24.3	4	10.8	0	0	2	5.4	31	83.8	6	16.2
3	आनंद	12	9	75	1	8.3	1	8.3	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	11	91.7	1	8.3

4	अरवल्ली	12	5	41.7	3	25	3	25	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	11	91.7	1	8.3
5	बनासकांठा	15	5	33.3	9	60	0	0	1	6.7	0	0	0	0	14	93.3	1	6.7
6	भरुच	32	19	59.4	4	12.5	0	0	9	28.1	0	0	0	0	23	71.9	9	28.1
7	भावनगर	31	10	32.3	6	19.4	7	22.6	1	3.2	5	16.1	2	6.5	23	74.2	8	25.8
8	बोटाड	4	2	50	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100.0	0	0.0
9	छोटाउदेपुर	21	9	42.9	7	33.3	3	14.3	2	9.5	0	0	0	0	19	90.5	2	9.5
10	दाहोद	25	10	40	11	44	1	4	3	12	0	0	0	0	22	88.0	3	12.0
11	डांग	22	14	63.6	2	9.1	0	0	6	27.3	0	0	0	0	16	72.7	6	27.3
12	देवभूमि द्वारका	17	7	41.2	6	35.3	2	11.8	2	11.8	0	0	0	0	15	88.2	2	11.8
13	गांधीनगर	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0.0

14	गिर सोमनाथ	10	6	60	3	30	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	100.0	0	0.0
15	जामनगर	17	3	17.6	7	41.2	5	29.4	2	11.8	0	0	0	0	15	88.2	2	11.8
16	जूनागढ़	37	9	24.3	11	29.7	16	43.2	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	36	97.3	1	2.7
17	कच्छ	30	7	23.3	10	33.3	8	26.7	5	16.7	0	0	0	0	25	83.3	5	16.7
18	खेड़ा	12	6	50	2	16.7	3	25	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	11	91.7	1	8.3
19	महेसाणा	16	8	50	3	18.8	3	18.8	1	6.3	1	6.3	0	0	14	87.5	2	12.5
20	महिसागर	15	7	46.7	3	20	1	6.7	1	6.7	3	20	0	0	11	73.3	4	26.7
21	मोरबी	13	5	38.5	3	23.1	5	38.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	100.0	0	0.0
22	नर्मदा	19	12	63.2	4	21.1	0	0	3	15.8	0	0	0	0	16	84.2	3	15.8
23	नवसारी	18	13	72.2	5	27.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	100.0	0	0.0
24	पंच महल	21	8	38.1	8	38.1	5	23.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	100.0	0	0.0

25	पाटन	5	1	20	2	40	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	4	80.0	1	20.0
26	पोरबंदर	26	9	34.6	7	26.9	10	38.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	100.0	0	0.0
27	राजकोट	24	1	4.2	11	45.8	11	45.8	1	4.2	0	0	0	0	23	95.8	1	4.2
28	साबर कंठा	25	9	36	3	12	12	48	0	0	1	4	0	0	24	96.0	1	4.0
29	सूरत	24	17	70.8	3	12.5	3	12.5	1	4.2	0	0	0	0	23	95.8	1	4.2
30	सुरेंद्र नगर	26	17	65.4	4	15.4	2	7.7	3	11.5	0	0	0	0	23	88.5	3	11.5
31	तापी	12	8	66.7	3	25	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	100.0	0	0.0
32	वडोदरा	15	4	26.7	2	13.3	4	26.7	4	26.7	0	0	0	0	10	66.7	4	26.7
33	वलसाड	14	8	57.1	3	21.4	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	1	7.1	11	78.6	3	21.4

	कुल	614	266	43.3	157	25.6	118	19.2	55	9	10	1.6	7	1.1	541	88.1	72	11.7

POTABLE WATER TO SLUM CLUSTER UNDER "NAL SE JAL" YOJANA**1573. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data about the slum cluster in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to provide potable water to slum cluster 'Nal se jal' yojana and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether there are lots of slum cluster depending on the water tank for daily needs of water and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide pure water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

(a) As informed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Census of India conducts enumeration of population including slums on decadal basis in the country. The last census was conducted in 2011, according to which a total of 6.54 crore people comprising of 1.39 crore households were living in slums across the country. The data on number of slums in the country are collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the last data of slums collected by NSSO in 2012 during the 69th Round Survey, the estimated number of slums in the country is 33,510 which includes 13,761 notified slums and 19,749 non-notified slums. The State/UT-wise number of slums as per NSSO survey 2012, slum households and slum population as per Census-2011 given in the enclosed **Statement**. The

State/Union Territory (UT) and City-wise details of population and households living in slums as per Census 2011 are at URL

<https://pmay-urban.gov.in/PHQ/LSSQ-345-19122024-city-wise-slumdetails-census-2011.pdf>

(b) to (e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has informed that 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Schemes related to housing and slum rehabilitation are implemented by State/ UT Governments in their respective regions. Further, as informed, MoHUA is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), which was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (now 485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country with a Central Assistance (CA) of Rs.35,990 crore for projects. AMRUT 2.0 was launched on 01 October 2021 with a Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 66,750 crores for projects.

Under the AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 scheme, States/ UTs are empowered to design, approve, prioritize and implement the projects including in slum clusters within the broad framework of Mission guidelines. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) under AMRUT and 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, so far, 1,405 water supply projects have been grounded worth Rs. 43,430.25 Crore of which works worth Rs. 41,546.48 Crore have been physically completed. Under AMRUT 2.0, so far, State Water Action Plans have been

approved for 3,587 water supply projects worth Rs. 1,14,275.19 Crore submitted by States/ UTs.

Further, 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 to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household across the country.

At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 10.02.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.22 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of more than 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.45 Crore (79.79%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of slums as per NSSO survey 2012 and Slum households and Slum population as per Census-2011

State/UT	Number of Towns		Slum Households	Slum Population	Number of Slums as per NSSO
	Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Towns			
Andhra Pradesh*	125	125	24,31,474	1,01,86,934	4,539
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	3,479	15,562	-
Assam	88	31	42,533	1,97,266	71
Bihar	139	88	2,16,496	12,37,682	655
Chhattisgarh	168	94	4,13,831	18,98,931	1,079
Goa	14	3	5,497	26,247	-
Gujarat	195	103	3,45,998	16,80,095	2,923
Haryana	80	75	3,32,697	16,62,305	71

Himachal Pradesh	56	22	14,385	61,312	47
Jammu and Kashmir	86	40	1,03,633	6,62,062	42
Jharkhand	40	31	72,544	3,72,999	-
Karnataka	220	206	7,07,662	32,91,434	1,424
Kerala	59	19	45,417	2,02,048	35
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	11,17,764	56,88,993	1,635
Maharashtra	256	189	24,99,948	1,18,48,423	7,723
Manipur	28	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	10	6	10,518	57,418	-
Mizoram	23	1	15,987	78,561	-
Nagaland	19	11	17,152	82,324	-
Odisha	107	76	3,50,032	15,60,303	756
Punjab	143	73	2,93,928	14,60,518	597
Rajasthan	185	107	3,94,391	20,68,000	1,600
Sikkim	8	7	7,203	31,378	-
Tamil Nadu	721	507	14,63,689	57,98,459	2,364
Tripura	16	15	34,143	1,39,780	-
Uttar Pradesh	648	293	10,66,363	62,39,965	1,814
Uttarakhand	74	31	93,911	4,87,741	-
West Bengal	129	122	13,91,756	64,18,594	3,957
Aand N Islands	1	1	3,324	14,172	-
Chandigarh	1	1	21,704	95,135	-
D and N Haveli	1	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	2	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	3	22	3,67,893	17,85,390	458
Lakshadweep	0	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	6	6	34,839	1,44,573	17
All India	4,041	2,613	1,39,20,191	6,54,94,604	33,510#

Note: Manipur, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu did not report any Slum and Slum households and Slum population during NSSO survey 2012 and Census 2011.

**Andhra Pradesh figures include Telangana as well.*

Number of slums in small States/UTs is not available, however the total number of slums in the country as per NSSO estimates during 2012 was 33,510.

DISPARITY IN PETROLEUM PRODUCT PRICES AND TAXATION

1574. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) whether it is true that domestic petrol and diesel prices have not decreased proportionally to the recent decline in global crude oil prices which have fallen by approximately 30 per cent during the last six months and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the current percentage of excise duty (Rs. 32.9 per litre on petrol and Rs. 31.8 per litre on diesel) and the Value Added Tax (VAT) levied by individual States (ranging from 15 per cent to 35 per cent) on petrol and diesel along with the manner in which this contributes to the disparity between global and domestic fuel prices;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to reduce excise duties and State taxes on petroleum products, which currently constitute over 60 per cent of the retail price of fuel, to reflect the global price decline and provide relief to the consumers; and
- (d) whether the Government can clarify its stance on the political and economic implications of lowering fuel prices, particularly during election periods and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the Government proposes to balance it with consumer welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d) Prices of Petrol and Diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take decisions on their pricing based on various factors, which include crude oil prices, international product prices, exchange rates, tax structures, inland freight, insurance etc. India, the world's largest democracy, conducts elections and by-elections through democratic and constitutional processes. The prices of petroleum products like petrol, diesel are not linked to election schedules.

Currently, an excise duty of Rs. 19.90 per litre and Rs. 15.80 per litre is levied on petrol and diesel respectively. The VAT levied by various State Governments on Petrol and Diesel varies from state to state and details are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The share of taxes and duties in Retail Selling Prices of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi as on 07.02.2025 are given below:

Share of taxes in Petrol and Diesel RSP as on 07.02.2025				
Elements	Petrol		Diesel	
	Rs./ Ltr.	% in RSP	Rs./ Ltr.	% in RSP
Price before taxes and dealer commission	54.13	57.11%	54.94	62.67%
Customs duty	0.95		1.07	

Excise Duty	19.90		15.80	
Total Central Taxes	20.85	22.00%	16.87	19.25%
Price Charged to customer - Depot Price	74.98		71.81	
VAT (Including VAT on dealer commission)	15.40		12.83	
Total State Taxes	15.40	16.25%	12.83	14.63%
Total Taxes	36.25	38.25%	29.70	33.88%
Dealer Commission	4.39	4.64%	3.02	3.45%
RSP per litre (Rounded up)	94.77	100.00%	87.67	100.00%

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

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.

PSU OMCs have recently 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 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.

India has been the only major economy in the world where the prices of petrol and diesel have come down in recent years. Changes in prices of petrol and diesel in some major economies between November 2021 and December 2024 are as under:

	% age Change in Prices between Nov-21 and Dec-24	
Country	Petrol	Diesel
India (Delhi)	-13.60%	-10.92%
France	11.07%	10.99%
Germany	3.40%	6.86%
Italy	5.21%	7.38%
Spain	5.14%	8.58%
UK	0.17%	2.22%
Canada	5.55%	15.06%
USA	1.36%	6.90%

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

Changes in prices of petrol and diesel in some neighboring economies between November 2021 and December 2024

	% age Change in Prices between Nov-21 and Dec-24	
Country	Petrol	Diesel
India(Delhi)	-13.60%	-10.92%
Pakistan	27.90%	33.37%
Bangladesh	12.62%	29.31%
SriLanka	54.29%	98.59%
Nepal	20.06%	31.64%

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATEMENT**DETAILS OF VAT /SALES TAX ON PETROL AND DIESEL AS ON 07.02.2025**

State/UT	Petrol	Diesel
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1%	1%
Andhra Pradesh	31% VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT+Rs.1/litre Road Development Cess and Vat thereon	22.25% VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT+Rs.1/litre Road Development Cess and Vat thereon
Arunachal Pradesh	14.50%	7.00%
Assam	24.77% or Rs.18.80 per litre whichever is higher	22.19% OR Rs. 14.60 per litre whichever is higher Rebate of Rs. 1.50 per litre subject to minimum tax of Rs. 14.60 per litre
Bihar	23.58% or Rs 16.65/Litre whichever is higher (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	16.37% or Rs 12.33/Litre whichever is higher (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)

Chandigarh	Rs.10/KL cess +15.24% or Rs.12.42/Litre whichever is higher	Rs.10/KL cess + 6.66% or Rs.5.07/Litre whichever is higher
Chhattisgarh	24% VAT + Rs.2/litre VAT	23% VAT + Rs.1/litre VAT
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	12.75% VAT	13.50% VAT
Delhi	19.40% VAT	Rs.250/KL air ambience charges + 16.75% VAT
Goa	21.5% VAT + 0.5% Green cess	17.5% VAT + 0.5% Green cess
Gujarat	13.7% VAT+ 4% Cess on Town Rate and VAT	14.9% VAT + 4 % Cess on Town Rate and VAT
Haryana	18.20% or Rs.14.50/litre whichever is higher as VAT+5% additional tax on VAT	16.00% VAT or Rs.11.86/litre whichever is higher as VAT+5% additional tax on VAT
Himachal Pradesh	17.5% or Rs 13.50/Litre- whichever is higher	13.90% or Rs 10.40/Litre- whichever is higher
Jammu and Kashmir	24% MST+ Rs.2/Litre employment cess, Rebate of Rs.4.50/Litre	16% MST+ Rs.1.00/Litre employment cess , Rebate of Rs.6.50/Litre

Jharkhand	22% on the sale price or Rs. 17.00 per litre , which ever is higher + Cess of Rs 1.00 per Ltr	22% on the sale price or Rs. 12.50 per litre , which ever is higher + Cess of Rs 1.00 per Ltr
Karnataka	29.84% sales tax	18.44% sales tax
Kerala	30.08% sales tax+ Rs.1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess , Social security cess Rs.2 per litre	22.76% sales tax+ Rs.1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess , Social security cess Rs.2 per litre
Ladakh	15% MST+ Rs.5/Litre employment cess, Reduction of Rs.2.5/Litre	6% MST+ Rs.1/Litre employment cess , Reduction of Rs.0.50/Litre
Lakshadweep	10% VAT	10% VAT
Madhya Pradesh	29 % VAT + Rs.2.5/litre VAT+1%Cess	19% VAT+ Rs.1.5/litre VAT+1% Cess
Maharashtra – Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai	25% VAT+ Rs.5.12/Litre additional tax	21% VAT
Maharashtra (Rest of State)	25% VAT+ Rs.5.12/Litre additional tax	21% VAT
Manipur	25% VAT	13.5% VAT

Meghalaya	13.50% or Rs.13.50/Litre- whichever is higher (Rs.0.10/Litre pollution surcharge)	5% or Rs. 9.50/Litre- whichever is higher (Rs.0.10/Litre pollution surcharge)
Mizoram	18%, Social Infrastructure and Services Cess Rs. 2000/KL, Road Maintenance Cess Rs 2000/KL	10%, Social Infrastructure and Services Cess Rs.2000/KL, Road Maintenance Cess Rs.2000/KL
Nagaland	21.75% VAT or Rs. 16.94/litre whichever is higher	17.20% VAT or Rs. 12.83/litre whichever is higher
Odisha	28% VAT	24% VAT
Puducherry	16.98% VAT	11.22% VAT
Punjab	Rs.2050/KL (cess)+ Rs.0.10 per Litre (Urban Transport Fund) + 0.25 per Litre (Special Infrastructure Development Fee)+16.58% VAT plus 10% additional tax or Rs.14.93/Litre whichever is higher	Rs.1050/KL (cess) + Rs.0.10 per Litre (Urban Transport Fund) +0.25 per Litre (Special Infrastructure Development Fee) + 13.1% VAT plus 10% additional tax and or Rs.10.94/Litre whichever is higher
Rajasthan	29.04% VAT+Rs.1500/KL road development cess	17.30% VAT+ Rs.1750/KL road development cess
Sikkim	20% VAT+ Rs.4000/KL cess	10% VAT + Rs.3500/KL cess

Tamil Nadu	13% + Rs.11.52 per litre	11% + Rs.9.62 per litre
Telangana	35.20% VAT	27% VAT
Tripura	17.50% VAT+ 3% Tripura Road Development Cess	10.00% VAT+ 3% Tripura Road Development Cess
Uttar Pradesh	19.36% or Rs.14.85/Litre whichever is higher	17.08% or Rs.10.41/Litre whichever is higher
Uttarakhand	16.97% or Rs. 13.14 Per Ltr whichever is greater	17.15% or Rs. 10.41 Per Ltr whichever is greater
West Bengal	25% or Rs.13.12/litre whichever is higher as sales tax+ Rs.1000/KL cess (20% Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	17% or Rs.7.70/litre whichever is higher as sales tax + Rs.1000/KL cess (20% Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

THOOTHUKUDI-TIRUNELVELI NH-138

1575. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the problems caused by poor maintenance of the Thoothukudi-Tirunelveli National Highway (NH) -138 by the NHAI, despite hundred per cent toll fee collection at the Vagaikulam Toll Plaza and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the measures taken by the Government to address the said issue, prevent an unfair user fee system and ensure proper maintenance of the road;
- (c) the capital cost incurred for the development of NH-138 and the total amount collected so far at the Vagaikulam Toll Plaza; and
- (d) the time frame within which the Vagaikulam Toll Plaza is expected to continue its operations?

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

(a) Major maintenance of the stretch by providing 50mm DBM and 30mm BC has been completed in August, 2024. Further, Routine maintenance activities, including provision of incident management, are being carried out through the OandM agency and Thoothukudi –Tirunelveli section of NH-138 is maintained in traffic worthy condition.

(b) and (d) User fee for Thoothukudi –Tirunelveli section of NH-138 is being collected as per the provisions of National Highway Fee Rule, 2008, as amended from time to time.

(c) The capital cost incurred towards development and maintenance of Tirunelveli-Thoothukudi section of NH-138 and the amount collected towards user-fee at Vagaikulam Fee Plaza are as under:

	Total Amount (Rs. in Cr.)	Remarks

Total Capital Cost incurred towards development and maintenance	568.14	This does not include interest on borrowings made towards capital cost for construction of NH.
Total Amount collected towards user-fee	219.00	

उत्तराखंड में पीएमएवाई-यू की स्थिति

1576. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

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

(क) क्या उत्तराखंड में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों को आवास उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक कितने आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं तथा लाभार्थियों को वितरित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन में देरी के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके पूरा होने की समय-सीमा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (ग) 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसलिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा अपने नागरिकों के लिए आवास से संबंधित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। हालांकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25 जून, 2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तराखंड राज्य सहित देश भर में पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ सभी मौसम के अनुकूल पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराना है।

पीएमएवाई-यू एक मांग आधारित योजना है। लाभार्थियों द्वारा पसंद किए जाने वाले विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का चयन, परियोजनाओं का निर्माण और क्रियान्वयन राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र परियोजना प्रस्ताव तैयार करते हैं और राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य स्तरीय स्वीकृति और निगरानी समिति (एसएलएसएमसी) के अनुमोदन के बाद इन्हें केंद्रीय स्वीकृति और निगरानी समिति (सीएसएमसी) की स्वीकृति के लिए स्वीकार्य केंद्रीय सहायता हेतु मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

उत्तराखंड राज्य से प्राप्त परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, 03.02.2025 तक, पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत राज्य के लिए कुल 64,391 आवासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इसमें से 62,704 आवासों में निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है जिनमें से 39,082 आवासों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है/ लाभार्थियों को सौंप दिए गए हैं। शेष आवास निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। आवासों/ परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न होती है और आमतौर पर योजना के विभिन्न घटकों में और संबंधित परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) के अनुसार 12-36 महीने लगते हैं। आवासों के लिए पूर्णता समय सीमा विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे बाधा मुक्त भूमि की उपलब्धता, निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने के लिए सांविधिक अनुपालन, लाभार्थियों द्वारा निधियों की व्यवस्था आदि। मंत्रालय योजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की निगरानी करने और निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने में तेजी लाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा करता है। वित्त पोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना सभी स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए योजना की अवधि 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-यू के 9 वर्ष के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से सीख लेते हुए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने योजना में सुधार किया है और देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 “सभी के लिए आवास” मिशन शुरू किया है ताकि चार घटकों यानी लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से किफायती लागत

पर 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा आवास का निर्माण, खरीद और किराए पर लिया सके। इस योजना के दिशानिर्देश और ऑनलाइन आवेदन जमा करने के लिए एकीकृत वेब-पोर्टल <https://pmay-urban.gov.in> पर देखा जा सकता है।

ROLE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN HOUSING SECTOR

1577. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

- (a) the reasons for low private investments under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model in the housing sector;
- (b) whether any remedial steps have been taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard as recommended by the standing committee; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes and policies related to housing including promotion of private investments in the Housing Sector under Public-Partnership (PPP) model are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs).

However, in order to promote affordable housing, the 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) with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country.

In addition, Government has also taken various steps to encourage flow of private investment in affordable housing sector, such as – Reduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on under-construction affordable housing projects from 8% to 1% without Input Tax Credit (ITC), and in case of other housing projects from 12% to 5% without ITC; Establishment of Affordable Housing Fund in National Housing Bank; granting infrastructure status to affordable housing, etc.

Further, based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years of 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. The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf>.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, Public/Private sector agencies are encouraged to construct houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) beneficiaries under the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical. States/UTs are required to formulate "Affordable Housing Policy" to carry out various reforms on time bound basis and provide incentives to Public/Private agencies for increasing investment in affordable housing.

CONVERSION OF STATE HIGHWAYS INTO NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1578. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

- (a) the total length of State Highways converted to National Highways in the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has established specific criteria for prioritizing State Highways for conversion into National Highways, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the budgetary allocation and expenditure incurred on such conversions during the last five years, including funds provided under centrally sponsored schemes;
- (d) the average time taken for the approval and completion of conversion projects and the key challenges encountered during the process; and
- (e) the impact of such conversions on regional connectivity, economic growth, and traffic congestion, supported by any data or studies conducted in this regard?

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

- (a) State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of State Roads, including State Highways (SHs) and greenfield stretches, notified as National Highways (NHs) during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) State roads, including SHs, are declared as NHs from time to time on the basis of well-established broad principles, including: -
 - i. Connecting adjacent countries, National Capitals with State Capitals / mutually the State Capitals, major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers.
 - ii. Roads having important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated area.
 - iii. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth.

- iv. Roads which help in opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly region.
- v. Roads contributing towards achievement of National Highways grid of 100 km.
- vi. Synergy with PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP).

(c) Funds allocated and expenditure incurred on development and maintenance of NHs during the last five years are as under:-

Amount in ₹Crore								
Year	Allocation / Target				Expenditure / Release of Funds / Actuals			
	Budgetary	IEBR Target	Others*	Total	Budgetary	IEBR Actual	Others*	Total
2019-20	74,767	75,000		149,767	68,310	74,988		143,298
2020-21	94,257	65,000	9,731	168,988	91,045	65,036	9,731	165,812
2021-22	123,537	65,000	25,000	213,537	115,321	65,150	21,356	201,827
2022-23	208,226	1,000	25,000	234,226	206,628	798	12,674	220,100
2023-24	266,552	0	17,000	283,552	266,299	0	24,346	290,645

IEBR – Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources

*- Others includes funds from monetisation of NHs (including InvIT and Project based Financing)

Apart from above, Government has achieved private investment of ₹ 1,10,310 Crore in NHs development projects during the last five years.

(d) Government receives proposals from various State Governments / UTs from time to time, for declaration / upgradation of State roads, including SHs, as new NHs. Decisions are taken based on the broad principles of declaration of NHs, requirement of connectivity, traffic density, inter-se priority and synergy with PM GatiShakti National Master Plan.

Key challenges in project implementation are faced due to issues of land acquisition, encroachment removal, law and order, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregate, environment/forest/wildlife clearances, Road Over Bridge (ROB) and Road under Bridge (RUB) issues, contractual issues, etc. The Government, in coordination with State / UT Governments, implementing agencies, and other stakeholders, is committed towards overcoming these challenges and expedite timely completion of projects.

(e) Infrastructure sector which is the prime mover of the economy contributes to the faster economic growth and development.

NH network length in the country has increased from 132,499 km in March, 2019 to 1,46,195 km at present. With increased budgetary allocation over the years, quality of roads has improved substantially. Length of 4 lane and above NH network has increased by 1.6 times from 31,066 km in 2019 to 48,421 km. Also, proportion

of less than 2-lane NHs has decreased from 27% in 2019 to 9% of the total NH network.

The Government has decided to focus on development of Access controlled High Speed Corridors (HSC) / Expressways for improving the logistics efficiency of the country. In addition, the Government has also adopted a policy to improve all NHs as per the traffic requirement but minimum Two Lane with paved shoulders standards except for ecologically sensitive Himalayan region where development plan is finalised considering the geological, environmental factors etc.

National HSCs / Expressways in about 2,474 km length have been operationalized so far.

The Government also takes up development of ring roads, bypasses and elevated corridors in major cities/ urban centers and State capitals, in consultation with State Governments, to decongest traffic and alleviate choke / congestion points on NHs. Decisions are taken based on traffic density, speed drop, number of road entering/exiting the city, road condition, inter-se priority and synergy with PM GatiShakti National Master Plan.

The above developments have increased the regional connectivity and accessibility to the NHs across the country and also increased the logistics efficiency, thereby leading to economic growth.

STATEMENT

State / UT – wise details of State Roads, including SHs and greenfield stretches, notified as NHs during the last five years: -

Length in Km						
Sr. No.	State / UT	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	846	447	481	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1,748	82
3	Assam	0	97	71	0	0
4	Bihar	0	413	169	0	162
5	Chhattisgarh	0	15	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	6	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	265	844	141	0	214
8	Haryana	0	71	23	132	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	55	124	59
10	Jharkhand	0	26	37	0	203
11	Karnataka	0	77	229	461	69
12	Kerala	0	0	0	76	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	178	121	93	0
14	Maharashtra	174	265	122	142	-13
15	Manipur	0	90	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	76	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	123	0	0
18	Odisha	0	136	0	0	0
19	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0

Length in Km						
Sr. No.	State / UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
20	Punjab	50	775	140	0	0
21	Rajasthan	0	8	127	230	0
22	Sikkim	0	246	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	117	0	142	0
24	Tripura	0	0	0	35	0
25	Telangana	0	469	661	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	0	463	240	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	94	414	54	-129
28	West Bengal	0	0	9	0	235
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0
Note: Negative figures on account of realignment / construction of bypasses / length de-notified etc.						

PROMOTION OF FLYING TRAINING

1579. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY :

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

(a) whether it is true that the Aero Club of India is responsible for promoting flying training across the country and if so, the details of the flying network established along with the number of training hours conducted;

(b) whether it is also true that the Aero Club of India is officially entrusted with the promotion of aero sports in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the specific areas of focus and activities undertaken by the Club;

(c) whether the Aero Club of India has received financial support in the past and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any proposals are under consideration to provide further financial support 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) As per National Air Sports Guidelines 2023, para 5(iii), ACI-(NAC India) shall provide governance over all aspects of air sports including but not limited to, regulation, certification, competitions, awards and penalties.

It shall conduct promotional events and competitions across the country through the different national Air Sports Commissions among National Air Sports Commissions one of the commissions is General Aviation (including flying clubs). Flying training in the country is regulated by DGCA under the provision stipulated in CAR Section 7, Series D, Part 1. Flying training is imparted by DGCA approved Flying Training Organisations. The list of FTOs presently operating in country is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of flying training hours logged in are as under:

2022 - 1.63 Lakh Hours

2023 - 1.94 Lakh Hours

2024 - 2.25 Lakh Hours

(b) Yes, Aero Club of India is the National Air Sports Control as per National Air sports Guidelines 2023. As per NASG 2023,

(i) ACI-(NAC India) shall be a body accountable to Air Sports Federation of India (ASFI) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), Government of India.

(ii) ACI-(NAC India) will represent India at FAI and other global platforms related to air sports.

(iii) ACI-(NAC India) shall provide governance over all aspects of air sports including but not limited to, regulation, certification, competitions, awards and penalties. It shall conduct promotional events and competitions across the country through the different national Air Sports Commissions.

(iv) ACI-(NAC India) Council will have representatives from each National Air sports Commission in alignment and harmonization with the FAI structure.

(c) and (d) Aero Club of India was granted project specific grant in aid for development of aero sports till 2014-15 subject to the conditions for release of grants in aid. The grantee organisation (ACI) was required to adhere to the conditions of grant including maintenance of such books and accounts for scrutiny/audit by authority specified by the Government.

No budgetary allocation was provided to ACI as grants in aid since 2015-16.

Details of Grants given to ACI prior to 2015-16, is given in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

STATEMENT-I**LIST OF FLYING TRAINING ORGANISATIONS (FTOs)**

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
1.	Bihar	Bihar Flying Institute	State Government	Patna Airport, Patna
2.	Gujarat	Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Mehsana Airstrip, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-384002
3.	Gujarat	Dunes Aviation Academy	Private	Bhavnagar Airport, Bhavnagar, Gujarat-364001
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Flying Club,	Society	1. Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road, Vadodara Airport, Gujarat. 2. Amreli Airstrip, Amreli, Gujarat-365601.
5.	Gujarat	Vision Flying Training Institute	Trust	VFTI Hangar, Amreli Airport, Chital Road, Amreli, Gujarat 365601

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
6.	Haryana	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation	State Government	1. Civil Aerodrome, Kunjpura Road, Karnal, Haryana. 2. Civil Aerodrome, Hisar, Haryana. 3. Civil Aerodrome, Pinjore, Haryana
7.	Haryana	FSTC Flying School Private Ltd	Private	1. Chaudhary Bansi Lal Airport, Bhiwani, Haryana 2. Narnaul Airstrip.
8.	Jharkhand	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka	Govt. Flying Training School	State Government	Jakkur Aerodrome, Bangaluru, Karnataka

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
10.	Karnataka	OrientFlightAviationAcademy	Private	Mysore Airport,Mandakally post, Mysore, Karnataka-571311
11.	Kerala	RajivGandhiAcademyforAviationTechnology	State Government	International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
12.	Madhya Pradesh	ChimesAviationAcademy,	Private	1. Dhana Airstrip, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. 2. Neemuch Airstrip, Jaysingpura, Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh - 458441
13.	Madhya Pradesh	The MadhyaPradeshFlying Club Ltd.	Society	1. DeviAhilyabaiHolkarAirport, CivilAerodrome,BijasanRoad , Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
				2. Raja Bhoj Airport, Nairagarh, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh-462030.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Shashib Flying Academy,	Society	Guna Airport, Madhya Pradesh
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Jet Serve Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Private	1. Fly Ola Aviation Academy, Terminal Road, Khajuraho Airport, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh. 2. Fly Ola Aviation Academy, Jalgaon, Maharashtra
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Flying Academy	Private	Khajuraho Airport, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
17.	Maharashtra	Academy of Carver Aviation,	Private	Baramati Airport, Baramati, Maharashtra
18.	Maharashtra	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Karad Airport, Karad, Satara, Maharashtra-415124
19.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Flying Club	State Government	1. Hangar No. 1, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Sonegaon Aerodrome, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440005. 2. Chandrapur, Morva, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
20.	Maharashtra	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd.,	Private	Birsi Airport, P.O.P; Paraswada, Gondia, Maharashtra

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
21.	Maharashtra	RedbirdFlightTraining AcademyPvt.Ltd.	Private	1. Baramati Airport, Baramati, Pune, Maharashtra 413133. 2. Suktara Airport, Seoni, Madhya Pradesh. 3. Lilabari Airport, Assam. 4. Kalaburagi Airport, Karnataka. 5. Belagavi Airport, Belagavi, Karnataka
22.	Maharashtra	SVKMNMIMS AcademyofAviation	Private	Shirpur Airstrip, Dist.Dhule, Maharashtra 425405
23.	Maharashtra	SKYNEX Aero Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Jalgaon Airport, Jalgaon, Maharashtra 425003

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
24.	Maharashtra	TheBombayFlyingClub,	Society	1. JuhuAirport,Santacruz(W),Mumbai, Maharashtra. 2. Dhule Airstrip, Mumbai, Maharashtra
25.	Odisha	Govt.AviationTrainingInstitute	State Government	1. BijuPattanaik International Airport,Bhubaneshwar, Odisha. 2. Birasal Airstrip, Birasal, Dhenkanal, Odisha-759039
26.	Punjab	PatialaAviationClub	State Government	1. Hangar-1, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab. 2. Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport, Amritsar, Punjab.

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
27.	Rajasthan	BanasthaliVidyapithGliderFlyingClub	Society	Banasthali Aerodrome, Dist. Tonk, Rajasthan-304022
28.	Rajasthan	Avyanna Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Kishangarh Airport, Ajmer, Rajasthan-305802
29.	Tamil Nadu	Ekvi Air Training Organisation	Private	Salem Airport, Tamil Nadu-636309
30.	Telangana	Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Ltd.		1. GMR HIAL Airport, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Telangana 2. Kalaburagi Airport, Gulbarga, Karnataka
31.	Telangana	Flytech Aviation Academy,	Private	1. Nadergul Aerodrome, Hyderabad, Telangana

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
				2. NagarjunaSagar, Airfield, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
32.	Telangana	TelanganaStateAviationAcademy,	State Government	Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, Telangana500011
33.	Telangana	WingsAviationPvt.Ltd.,	Private	Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, Telangana500016
34.	Uttar Pradesh	ChetakAviation	Society	MS-10,NH-91,AligarhAirstrip,Dhanipur Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
35.	Uttar Pradesh	FalconAviationAcademy	Private	1. Civil Airport, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh. 2. Rewa Airfield, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
36.	Uttar Pradesh	GargAviationsLtd.	Private	HangarNo.3,CivilAerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
37.	Uttar Pradesh	IndiraGandhiRashtriya UdanAkademy	Central Government	1. Fursatganj, Dist.Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh 229302. 2. Airport Authority of India, Birsi Airport, Gondia, Maharashtra. 3. Kalaburagi Airport, Gulbarga, Karnataka
38.	Uttar Pradesh	PioneerFlyingAcademyPvt.Ltd	Private	MS-10,NH- 91,DhanipurAirport,PostPanethi,Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh-202001

Source: Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

STATEMENT-II

**Grants in Aid released by Ministry of Civil Aviation to Aero Club of India (ACI)
towards Capital Expenditure (1984-2015)**

S.No.	Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs in crores)	Amount Released (Rs in crores)	Purpose
1.	1984-85	4.48	4.157	For procurement of 152 Cessna Aircrafts
2.	1985- 2002	No grants sanctioned and released by MoCA.		
3.	2003-04	1.00	1.00	Powered Hanggliders/Parachutes/Gypsy/Motor Gliders and other aerospots equipment
4.	2004-05	4.76	1.00	Paraglider/Parasail, HAB and Winch etc.
5.	2006-07	12.03	9.00	Procurement of 11 Cessna 172 trainer aircraft.
6.	2007-08	-	1.53	Balance amount for the acquisition of 11 Cessna 172 R
7.	2007-08	-	4.12	Acquisition of 04 additional 04 Cessna 172 R trainer aircraft
8.	2007-08	-	5.27	Acquisition of 01 multi-engine Baron G- 58 a/c

9.	2008-09	15.00	5.00	Purchase of 01 Multi-Engine Baron G-58/2 single engine simulators and 01 multi-engine simulator
10.	2009-10	5.00	5.00	Balance amount released
11.	2010-11	19.40	4.73	CTLS, 15 Parasails, 04 Gypsies, 02 Motor Gliders, 10 Parachute sets, 18 Aeromodels
12.	2011-12	6.00	0.844	10 Parachute Sets, 02 Aeromodels, 01 Gypsy
13.	2012-13	15.00	Nil	03 Single Engine Trainer aircraft/simulator
14.	2013-14	15.00	Nil	Four single engine aircraft
15.	2014-15	0.10	0.10	For IT items and construction of ACI library and website

ALLOCATION OF PETROL PUMP DEALERSHIPS TO SELF-HELP GROUPS AND COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

1580. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any existing provisions or policies to allow farmers cooperative societies and Self Help Groups to manage petrol pumps in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to issue special notifications granting petrol pump management rights exclusively to DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas) groups or cooperative societies and if so, the timeline and framework for its implementation; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to promote farming opportunities for rural development and self-employment through the management of petrol pumps by such groups 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) Pubic Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in their Dealership Selection Guidelines, 2023 have made provision of reservation for Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) within CC 2 (Combined category 2).

Government Bodies/Agencies, Societies registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 / Societies registered under Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or Co-operative Societies Act as enacted by concerned States, Charitable Trusts registered with Charity Commissioner of respective State Government, Companies formed under the Companies Act, 1956/2013, including Pvt. Ltd. companies are eligible to apply as non-individual entities (applicants) subject to meeting other eligibility norms as prescribed in the extant Dealer Selection Guidelines.

There is no proposal at present to issue notifications granting petrol pump management rights exclusively to DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas).

RELAXTION IN THE CRITERIA OF PMAY-U**1581. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to relax the criteria for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAYU) for providing houses to all deserving houseless families and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has analyzed the fact that the existing criteria of PMAY-U is not suitable for the State of Kerala;
- (c) if so, the action taken by the Government to revise the criteria;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey regarding the houseless population in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the Central share under the scheme is not sufficient to meet the cost of construction;
- (f) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the Central share by considering the price hike of building materials; and
- (g) the details regarding houses completed under the scheme during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

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

- (a) to (g) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the

efforts of States/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. Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, as on 03.02.2025, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 112.46 lakh have been grounded and 90.36 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country.

In the State of Kerala, a total of 1,33,488 houses have been sanctioned, of which 1,20,307 are grounded, and 97,823 have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries under PMAY-U. State/UT and year-wise details of houses completed/delivered under PMAY-U during each of the last five years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete already sanctioned houses without changing funding patterns and implementation methodology.

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 for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries.

As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. There are estimated 4-5 lakh potential beneficiaries in Kerala but State has not yet signed MoA to implement the scheme.

The scheme guidelines have been prepared after consultation with States/UTs and a large number of other stakeholders. The funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well. However, Kerala may provide enhanced State share as per PMAY-U 2.0 guidelines to reduce the burden on beneficiaries. There is no proposal to change existing criteria or Central Assistance for Kerala.

States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been asked to undertake assessment of housing demand under different verticals through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing on the Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0. The beneficiaries can also register themselves for housing demand with all the details on the portal. The scheme guidelines and Unified Web-portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through <https://pmay-urban.gov.in>.

STATEMENT

The details of houses completed/delivered under PMAY-U during each of the last five years and the current year

S. N o.		State/UT	Houses Completed (Nos.)					
			2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	27,335	93,641	59,402	2,86,987	2,18,500	76,847
2		Bihar	13,135	23,494	12,370	21,711	11,226	55,941
3		Chhattisgarh	35,002	48,369	13,605	35,926	43,389	31,918

4	Goa	425	1,577	309	331	-	1
5	Gujarat	1,06,412	1,64,548	1,63,938	1,99,613	29,098	34,798
6	Haryana	10,644	18,873	7,031	13,508	3,712	2,491
7	Himachal Pradesh	1,226	2,052	1,682	2,155	1,003	936
8	Jharkhand	12,775	23,916	10,864	15,774	17,136	14,504
9	Karnataka	30,469	60,001	32,825	43,045	30,793	51,431
10	Kerala	24,288	22,550	8,041	14,823	7,350	10,667
11	Madhya Pradesh	50,844	1,09,060	62,206	1,75,209	1,11,350	79,473
12	Maharashtra	1,17,042	1,53,434	1,90,671	1,81,361	38,183	45,093
13	Odisha	15,413	26,013	10,350	27,734	12,785	17,046
14	Punjab	12,252	16,298	10,327	23,124	8,926	13,647
15	Rajasthan	28,425	35,920	32,100	35,518	10,253	36,675
16	Tamil Nadu	66,088	1,20,143	51,877	84,296	40,322	36,324
17	Telangana	39,056	87,246	22,778	14,375	1,541	289
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,65,273	3,00,775	2,77,508	2,06,465	1,99,690	2,20,258

19		Uttarakhan d	5,137	5,354	5,489	4,329	4,679	6,046
20		West Bengal	45,997	70,570	23,706	81,647	50,364	51,225
Sub-total (States)			8,07,238	13,83,834	9,97,079	14,67,931	8,40,300	7,85,610
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	385	470	556	3,193	1,498	640
22		Assam	3,448	10,201	15,682	36,483	19,542	20,453
23		Manipur	647	1,580	430	5,690	2,934	3,021
24		Meghalaya	55	57	265	430	144	615
25		Mizoram	1,832	1,394	1,026	1,518	1,927	15,738
26		Nagaland	276	1,742	2,692	6,427	7,344	7,594
27		Sikkim	18	97	37	26	-	-
28		Tripura	6,261	10,281	2,887	7,369	8,619	5,348
Sub-total (NE States)			12,922	25,822	23,575	61,136	42,008	53,409
29	Union Territories	AandN Islands	-	23	1	3	-	-
30		Chandigar h	363	406	141	128	-	-

31	DandNH and DandD	1,455	1,928	1,193	2,325	470	50
32	Delhi	6,320	6,271	1,807	2,669	-	-
33	JandK	1,876	2,374	3,828	6,622	3,626	7,804
34	Ladakh	28	96	132	106	139	89
35	Lakshadw eep	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherr y	919	2,187	1,073	2,032	1,270	1,393
Sub-total (UTs)		10,961	13,285	8,175	13,885	5,505	9,336
Grand Total		8,31,1 21	14,22,9 41	10,28,8 29	15,42,9 52	8,87,8 13	8,48,3 55

इलाहाबाद में लोहगरा पर तेलशोधन संयंत्र स्थापित करना

1582. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

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

(क) क्या पेट्रोलियम मंत्री द्वारा 1996 में इलाहाबाद के वारा तहसील के लोहगरा में एक तेल शोधन संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए नींव रखी गई थी, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त तेल शोधन संयंत्र के लिए किसानों से जमीन अधिगृहीत की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या लोहगरा में तेल शोधन संयंत्र की स्थापना का कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है जबकि 2011 में बीना तेल शोधन संयंत्र ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है;

(ड.) यदि हां, तो इस विलम्ब का कारण क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार यमुना-पार के पूरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को औद्योगिक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने तथा समग्र जिले के लाभ के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों को कई गुणा बढ़ाने के लिए इस तेल शोधन संयंत्र की तत्काल स्थापना के लिए प्रयास करेगी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (च) जी, नहीं। इलाहाबाद (प्रयागराज) के बारा तहसील के लोहगरा में रिफाइनरी स्थापित करने के लिए अब तक कोई आधारशिला नहीं रखी गई है। भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) ने निजी भूमि, पट्टे पर वन-भूमि और ग्राम सभा की भूमि सहित करीब 3000 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया था। इलाहाबाद (प्रयागराज) में रिफाइनरी परिसर की व्यवहार्यता निर्धारित करने के निमित्त पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के तकनीकी वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता/मूल्यांकन अभी तक पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है।

HOUSING FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE

1583. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report, 2024 shows that over 770,000 people were homeless during the specific count conducted in January 2024, reflecting an 18% increase from the previous year;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the significant increase in homelessness despite the Government's efforts over the past decade; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address this issue and reduce homelessness?

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

(a)to (c): The report and data mentioned in question relates to United States of America. The said report has no relation with India.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-9 पर दुर्घटनाएं

1584. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-9 पर उत्तर प्रदेश के हापुड बाबूगढ़ से सिखेड़ा, हिम्मतपुर और सिंभावली तक डिवाइडर पर उगने वाली घास और राजमार्ग पर आवारा पशुओं के कारण बढ़ती दुर्घटनाओं से अवगत है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो डिवाइडरों से घास हटाने और आवारा पशुओं को राजमार्ग पर आने से रोकने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-9 के इस खंड पर कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं और इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है और कितने लोग घायल हुए हैं;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा डिवाइडरों से घास हटाने, आवारा पशुओं को राजमार्ग पर आने से रोकने और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-9 के इस खंड पर सड़क सुरक्षा में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) इन सुरक्षा उपायों को पूरा किए जाने की समय-सीमा क्या है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है?

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

(क) से (ड.) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। उक्त खंड, बाईपास किए गए पुराने हिस्से का भाग है, जिसे 2022 में बाईपास किए गए खंड के एकबारगी सुधार के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार को सौंप दिया गया है।

PROMOTION OF FOOD PROCESSING IN RURAL AND BACKWARD REGIONS

1585. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

- (a) whether there are any specific measures to promote food processing in rural and backward regions of the country;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken to develop cold storage facilities and reduce food wastage across the supply chain; and
- (c) whether there is any financial assistance or subsidy available for building cold storage units, specifically for perishable crops like Darangiri bananas in the market area?

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 of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of 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 across the

country including rural and backward regions. These schemes are not region or state specific but demand driven.

Under PMKSY, credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) is provided to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing industries with total outlay of Rs 5520 Cr for 15th Finance Commission Cycle.

Under PMFME scheme, financial, technical and business support is provided for setting up / upgradation of micro food processing enterprises. The scheme is operational for a period of upto 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore.

PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The Scheme is operational for a period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crores.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries, under its schemes, does not provide financial assistance for establishment of standalone cold storages facilities. However, it incentivizes creation of cold chain, preservation and value addition infrastructure as part of food processing projects under relevant component schemes of PMKSY.

These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, value addition, etc., thereby help in providing better returns to farmers and creating huge employment opportunities, reducing wastage of agricultural produce and increasing the processing level.

Ministry extends financial support to prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of different kinds of food processing industries including bananas processing, as per respective scheme guidelines.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) under which capital assistance is provided for various horticulture activities including Construction/Expansion/Modernization of cold storages of capacity up to 5000 MT in the country on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) received from States/UTs. AAPs are prepared by the States/UTs based on their requirement, capacity and availability of resources. The component of Cold Storage is demand/entrepreneur driven for which Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy is available at the rate of 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% of the project cost in hilly and scheduled areas through respective State Horticulture Missions. Under the scheme, assistance is available to individuals, Groups of farmers/ growers/ consumers, Partnership/ Proprietary firms, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs), Companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, Cooperative Marketing Federations, Local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and Marketing Boards and State Governments.

Scheme also provides assistance for setting up of food processing units in North East and Himalayan States only;. For Food Processing Units credit linked back ended assistance @ 50% of eligible project cost, in North Eastern and Himalayan States of the maximum project cost of Rs. 800.00 lakh/unit is available.”

EFFECT OF DESTRUCTION OF TREES AND SOIL EROSION

1586. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the fact that due to indiscriminate destruction of trees and soil erosion, the silting of rivers have increased and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it has seriously affected the sources of water and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the efforts made/being made by the Government to prevent large scale destruction of trees and soil erosion?

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

(a) to (c) Erosion, movement and deposition of sediment in river are natural regulating functions of a river. Rivers tend to maintain a balance between the silt load carried and silt load deposited, maintaining a river regime.

The protection of forests and tree resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. There are legal frameworks for the protection of forests and tree resources which include, the Indian Forest Act 1927, Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the State Forest Acts and Rules. The State Governments/UT Administrations take appropriate actions to protect forests and trees under the provisions made under these Acts/Rules. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change also supports the

efforts of the State Governments/ UT Administrations for afforestation and conservation of forests through various schemes such as National Mission for Green India, Nagar Van Yojana and "Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)". Afforestation activities are also undertaken in a major way by utilizing the "Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA)".

Further, the 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.

For the comprehensive and holistic management of sediments in river courses and water bodies, in a holistic manner, the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, in extensive consultations with Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments/ UTs have prepared the "National Framework for Sediment Management (NFSM)". Its emphasis is on reducing silt generation rather than silt removal and promote technological innovations and best practices. The framework

lays emphasis on sediment management through integrated river basin management plan giving due consideration to environment and ecology.

STATUS OF PMAY-U IN SURAT

1587.SHRI MUKESH KUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) the total financial allocations made for Surat district under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) since its inception;
- (b) the current status of implementation of the PMAY-U in the said district, including the number of completed and ongoing projects;
- (c) the total number of beneficiaries availed the benefits under the PMAY-U in Surat Parliamentary Constituency till date;
- (d) the projected number of beneficiaries for the entirety of the PMAY-U based on the current implementation trends and approved targets;
- (e) whether there are any additional challenges related to financial allocations, project delays, or beneficiary identification under the PMAY-U, particularly in Surat; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address them?

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

(a)to(f) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of

States/Union Territories (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 eligible urban beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories across the country. The scheme period, has been extended upto 31.12.2025 to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.;

(b) PMAY-U is implemented through the States/UTs in the spirit of co-operative federalism wherein participating States/UTs prepare project proposals in consonance with the scheme guidelines, based on the demand for houses in urban areas and submit to this Ministry for release of admissible Central Assistance.

(c) Based on the project proposals submitted by the State of Gujarat, in Surat district a total of 2.06 lakh houses have been sanctioned with Central Assistance of ₹ 4,398.25 crore. Out of sanctioned houses 1.98 lakh houses have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries and ₹4,100.65 crore has been released till date. Details of physical and financial progress for the State of Gujarat, Surat district and Surat Parliamentary Constituency are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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 including Gujarat 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

Physical and financial progress in the State of Gujarat, Surat District and Surat Parliament Constituency under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	Particulars	Gujarat	Surat District	Surat Parliament Constituency
1	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	10,05,204	2,06,777	1,80,767
2	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)	9,79,825	2,01,019	1,79,430
3	Constructions of Houses Completed (Nos)	9,37,830	1,98,323	1,76,807
4	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	21,064.34	4,398.25	3,897.15
5	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Cr.)	19,805.76	4,100.65	3,660.40

सड़क सुरक्षा

1588. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों की संख्या सर्वाधिक है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों की संख्या के राज्यवार विस्तृत आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सड़क सुरक्षा पर राज्यवार कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने राज्य और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए लोगों के शोक संतप्त परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) 2021 में प्रकाशित सड़क दुर्घटनाओं और चोटों पर विश्व बैंक के अध्ययन के अनुसार, भारत में दुनिया में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है।

सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट "भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ" प्रकाशित करती है। वर्ष 2022 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कैलेंडर वर्ष 2020 से 2022 के दौरान देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) सहित सभी श्रेणी की सड़कों पर सड़क दुर्घटना में होने वाली मौतों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है: -

वर्ष	मौतें
2020*	1,38,383
2021*	1,53,972
2022	1,68,491

* - कोविड प्रभावित वर्ष

कैलेंडर वर्ष 2020 से 2022 के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में हुई मौतों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय को देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और रखरखाव का कार्य सौंपा गया है, जबकि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारें राज्यीय राजमार्गों और

अन्य सड़कों के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। सड़क सुरक्षा प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना का एक अभिन्न और अपरिहार्य घटक है। सड़क सुरक्षा पहल विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट की शुरुआत के साथ आरंभ होती है क्योंकि सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की सड़क सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा (ऑडिट), तृतीय पक्ष के लेखा परीक्षकों/विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से सभी चरणों अर्थात् डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव में अनिवार्य कर दी गई है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, व्यापक सड़क सुरक्षा पहलुओं के लिए खर्च किए जाने वाले आवंटित धनराशि में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए शामिल संरचनाओं के आधार पर विकास परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत की 2.21% से 15% तक भिन्नता होती है।

भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) सड़क सुरक्षा सहित राजमार्ग निर्माण और रखरखाव के सभी पहलुओं के लिए मानक, दिशा-निर्देश, मैनुअल आदि तैयार करती है। सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) से संबंधित सड़क सुरक्षा इंजीनियरिंग मुद्दों पर नीतिगत परिपत्र भी जारी करती है। आईआरसी के ऐसे मानक, दिशा-निर्देश, मैनुअल और नीतिगत परिपत्र सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर लागू और बाध्यकारी हैं। (ड) मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 161 के अनुसार केंद्र सरकार हिट एंड रन मोटर दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली मृत्यु के संबंध में मुआवजा प्रदान करती है। तदनुसार, हिट एंड रन मोटर दुर्घटना के पीड़ितों को मुआवजा योजना, 2022 को सरकार द्वारा साकानि 163 (अ) दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 2022 के माध्यम से अधिसूचित किया गया है। इस योजना के तहत, हिट एंड रन मोटर दुर्घटना के कारण दुर्घटना के शिकार व्यक्ति की मृत्यु के मामले में मृतक के कानूनी प्रतिनिधियों को दो लाख रुपये की एक निश्चित राशि प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण

कैलेंडर वर्ष 2020-2022 के लिए सड़क दुर्घटना में हुई मौतों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2020	2021	2022
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	7,039	8,186	8,293
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	73	157	148
3	असम	2,629	3,036	2,994

4	बिहार	6,699	7,660	8,898
5	छत्तीसगढ़	4,606	5,371	5,834
6	गोवा	223	226	271
7	गुजरात	6,170	7,452	7,618
8	हरियाणा	4,507	4,706	4,915
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	893	1,052	1,032
10	झारखंड	3,044	3,513	3,898
11	कर्नाटक	9,760	10,038	11,702
12	केरल	2,979	3,429	4,317
13	मध्य प्रदेश	11,141	12,057	13,427
14	महाराष्ट्र	11,569	13,528	15,224
15	मणिपुर	127	110	127
16	मेघालय	144	187	162
17	मिजोरम	42	56	113
18	नागालैंड	53	55	73
19	ओडिशा	4,738	5,081	5,467
20	पंजाब	3,898	4,589	4,756
21	राजस्थान	9,250	10,043	11,104
22	सिक्किम	47	56	92
23	तमिलनाडु	14,527	15,384	17,884
24	तेलंगाना	6,882	7,557	7,559
25	त्रिपुरा	192	194	241

26	उत्तराखंड	674	820	1,042
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	19,149	21,227	22,595
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	5,128	5,800	6,002
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	14	20	19
30	चंडीगढ़	53	96	83
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	64	76	90
32	दिल्ली	1,196	1,239	1,461
33	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर \$	728	774	805
34	लद्दाख	लागू नहीं	56	62
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	1	2
36	पुदुचेरी	145	140	181
कुल (संपूर्ण भारत)		138,383	153,972	168,491

नोट- \$ इसमें वर्ष 2020 के लिए लद्दाख का डेटा शामिल है।

सतना विमानपत्तन का विकास

1589. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार घरेलू उड़ान सेवाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए विमानपत्तनों की स्थिति से अवगत है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त विमानपत्तनों में से सतना लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सतना विमानपत्तन का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, लेकिन अभी तक संचालन शुरू नहीं हुआ है और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) क्या सतना विमानपत्तन पर 1,850 मीटर लम्बी हवाई पट्टी का प्रावधान है, लेकिन अभी तक केवल 1,200 मीटर का निर्माण किया गया है और इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा उक्त विमानपत्तन पर हवाई पट्टी का विस्तार करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है;

(घ) क्या उक्त विमानपत्तन पर रात्रि में विमान उतारने संबंधी सुविधा का प्रावधान किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का उक्त विमानपत्तन से दिल्ली सहित महानगरों के लिए उड़ानों का संचालन शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क): वर्तमान में, देश में 159 प्रचालनशील हवाईअड्डे हैं, जो घरेलू उड़ान सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

(ख): मध्य प्रदेश में अवस्थित सतना हवाईपट्टी बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत असेवित हवाईअड्डों की सूची में उपलब्ध है। इस योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के पांच दौर पूरे होने तक, सतना हवाईअड्डे को जोड़ने वाला कोई भी मार्ग आरसीएस उड़ान परिचालित करने हेतु किसी भी एयरलाइन को अवार्ड नहीं किया गया है। इस योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार/ उन्नयन वैध बोली के माध्यम से उन्हें चिह्नित करके और चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालक को अवार्ड किए जाने पर किया जाता है।

(ग): अगस्त 2023 में सतना हवाईअड्डे का बाधा सीमा सर्वेक्षण (ओएलएस) आयोजित किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण में घनी आवासीय बस्ती को बाधा के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रनवे की लंबाई प्रस्तावित 1,800 मीटर से घटकर 1,200 मीटर हो गई।

(घ): वर्तमान में, सतना हवाईअड्डे को डीजीसीए द्वारा सार्वजनिक उपयोग श्रेणी, एयरोड्रोम संदर्भ कोड (एआरसी) 2बी के तहत डे-वीएफआर (दृश्य उड़ान नियम) परिचालन के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया है। हवाईअड्डों पर रात्रि लैंडिंग सुविधा का प्रावधान भूमि की उपलब्धता, वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक सरोकार, यातायात की मांग/ एयरलाइनों की ऐसे हवाईअड्डों से परिचालन करने

की इच्छा आदि के आधार पर भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) और अन्य हवाईअड्डा प्रचालकों द्वारा समय-समय पर किया जाता है।

(ड): मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरसन के साथ, भारतीय घरेलू विमानन को पूर्ण रूप से नियंत्रण मुक्त कर दिया गया है। एयरलाइनों किसी भी तरह के विमान के साथ क्षमता बढ़ाकर, किसी भी बाजार एवं नेटवर्क का चयन कर सकती हैं। किसी भी हवाईअड्डे से हवाई सेवाएं शुरू करने का निर्णय एयरलाइनों द्वारा उनकी परिचालन और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता तथा एयरलाइनों की नीति के आधार पर लिया जाता है।

AIRCRAFT OBJECTS BILL, 2024

1590. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced the Protection and Enforcement of Interests in Aircraft Objects Bill, 2024 to enhance the leasing framework in the aviation sector of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the key objectives of the said Bill and its expected impact on aircraft leasing costs and air travel affordability for the passengers?

**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 introduced the Protection of Interests in Aircraft Objects Bill, 2025 in Parliament.;

(b) The bill is intended to provide for protection of interests in aircraft objects and to implement the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and

the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment, each signed at Cape Town on 16 November 2001 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This Bill implements the Cape Town Treaty by statutorily recognising the insolvency remedies as acceded to by India to protect interests in aircraft objects. The intended legislation includes:

- i. Provisions for Irrevocable De-registration and Export Request Authorization;
- ii. The obligations of debtors and creditors towards the Registry Authority (the Directorate General of Civil Aviation) for submission of dues and exercising remedies in cases of default;
- iii. overriding effect of the proposed Bill on inconsistent domestic laws and to protect the power of Central Government, and other entities under domestic law to arrest/detain an aircraft;
- iv. confer jurisdiction upon the High Court as acceded to by India under the Convention;
- v. provisions such as delegated power to Central Government to make rules, for removal of difficulties and to make, amend or withdraw declarations deposited under the Cape Town Treaty.;

The expected impact of the proposed Bill includes:

- i. Legal certainty with a primacy legislation which may reduce the risk premium, lowering interest rates and lease rentals for financing/leasing of aircraft by lessors/financiers leading to reduced leasing costs which is likely to be passed to end users i.e. passenger/shipper;

ii. Better contract enforceability and repossession certainty would ease conducting business in India and also give impetus for growth of domestic leasing hubs such as in GIFT City.

STATUS OF SCM IN UTTAR PRADESH

1591.SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) the status of Smart City Mission (SCM) in Uttar Pradesh along with the funds allocated, released and utilised during the last three years and the current year till 31st January 2025, year and smart city-wise;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address urban housing amidst urbanization programmes; and
- (c) whether the Government has introduced schemes or policies to increase urban mobility and public transport reliability under SCM and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), ten cities, viz. Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Moradabad, Prayagraj, Saharanpur and Varanasi have been selected in the State of Uttar Pradesh. As on 20.01.2025, work orders have been issued in 889 projects amounting to ₹21,104 crore, of which 863 projects (i.e. 97% of total projects) amounting to ₹20,371 crore have been completed and the remaining 26 projects amounting to ₹733 crore are under implementation. The city wise details of projects for these 10 cities are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The city wise, year-wise details of allocation, release and utilization of central share fund during the last three years and current year till 31st January 2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(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) 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.

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.

STATEMENT-I

The city wise details of projects for the 10 selected cities in the State of Uttar Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

State/ City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
	Project s	Amount	Projects	Amou nt	Project s	Amount
Agra	62	2,369	62	2,369	0	0
Aligarh	52	1,830	47	1,600	5	230
Bareilly	88	1,476	88	1,476	0	0
Jhansi	78	1,868	78	1,868	0	0
Kanpur	91	3,060	89	3,000	2	60
Lucknow	103	2,126	102	2,115	1	11
Moradabad	41	1,461	39	1,425	2	35
Prayagraj	140	2,295	138	2,231	2	64

Saharanpur	117	1,278	104	952	13	326
Varanasi	117	3,342	116	3,335	1	7
Uttar Pradesh	889	21,105	863	20,371	26	733

As per information provided by Smart Cities in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on 31 January 2025.

STATEMENT-II

The city wise, year-wise details of allocation, release and utilization of central share fund during the last three years and current year till 31st January 2025 for the 10 selected cities in the State of Uttar Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

State/City	Central Funds Allocated	Central Funds Released	Utilization of Central Release	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2022-23	F.Y. 2023-24	*F.Y. 2024-25 (till 31.01.2025)
Agra	500	490	490	98	98	0	0
Aligarh	500	490	488	98	98	98	0
Bareilly	500	490	485	136	196	98	0
Jhansi	500	490	490	234	147	49	0
Kanpur	500	490	489	49	196	0	0
Lucknow	500	490	490	98	98	98	0
Moradabad	500	490	484	136	147	147	0
Prayagraj	500	490	483	49	98	98	0
Saharanpur	500	490	461	136	49	245	0
Varanasi	500	490	490	98	98	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5,000	4,900	4,857	1,132	1,225	833	0

As per information provided by Smart Cities in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on 31January 2025.

*Note: The concerned smart cities have already claimed all central share fund during previous financial years under SCM.

TOLL PLAZAS

1592. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that numerous toll plazas are functioning even after the project's full cost is recovered and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of toll plazas in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the new toll plazas established in the said States during the last three years;
- (d) the toll collected in toll plazas during the last five years in the said States; and
- (e) the details of new toll plazas proposed to be set up in the said States?

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

(a) Collection of user fee at fee plazas on National Highways is not related to the recovery of project development cost. User fee is collected for the use of any section of National Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the NH Fee Rules.

As per the provision of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, 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.

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 Government and thereafter the user fee is collected by the Government through its implementing Agencies.

(b) The number of NH Fee Plazas in State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, as on 31.01.2025, are as under:

Name of the state	No. of operational user fee plazas
Tamil Nadu	70
Karnataka	58
Andhra Pradesh	72

(c) The number of new fee plazas started in last three years in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are as under:

Name of the state	No. of user fee plazas
Tamil Nadu	21
Karnataka	14
Andhra Pradesh	20

(d) The user fee collected at fee plazas on National Highways during the last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are as under:

Name of the state	Total user fee collection (in Crore Rupees)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24

Andhra Pradesh	1,830.84	1,979.08	2,434.42	3,273.86	3,502.27
Tamil Nadu	2,610.43	2,332.79	2,695.78	3,817.49	4,221.50
Karnataka	1,881.99	1,866.39	2,351.26	3,516.79	4,086.18

(e) The establishment of the user fee plazas and the commencement of user fee collection depends upon the completion of the projects and the publication of the Fee Notification in the Gazette of India. Upon completion of the project, user fee collection will be commenced after notifying the applicable rates in the local newspapers.

कानपुर विमानपत्तन से उड़ानें

1593. श्री रमेश अवस्थी:

क्या **नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का कानपुर विमानपत्तन से प्रमुख शहरों के लिए और अधिक विमान सेवाएं प्रचालित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) कानपुर विमानपत्तन पर हवाई यातायात नियंत्रण (एटीसी) के लिए दो-शिफ्ट में प्रचालन शुरू किए जाने की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार कानपुर विमानपत्तन पर रात्रि में विमान उतारने की सुविधा शुरू करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का कानपुर से दिल्ली के लिए उड़ान के समय को पुनर्निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ताकि यात्री सुबह जल्दी यात्रा कर सकें और शाम को वापस आ सकें और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) कानपुर विमानपत्तन के विस्तार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) वर्तमान में, इंडिगो कानपुर से बेंगलुरु, मुंबई, दिल्ली और हैदराबाद के लिए वाणिज्यिक उड़ानें संचालित करती है। मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरस्त होने के साथ, भारतीय घरेलू विमानन क्षेत्र पूरी तरह से नियंत्रण मुक्त हो गया है। एयरलाइनें किसी भी प्रकार के विमान को शामिल करने और बाजारों और मार्गों का चयन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

(ख) और (ग) कानपुर हवाई अड्डा भारतीय वायु सेना (आईएएफ) के अधिकारक्षेत्र में है, जबकि भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) इस हवाई अड्डे पर एक सिविल एन्क्लेव का अनुरक्षण करता है। एयरसाइड अवसंरचना और एटीसी सेवाओं का प्रबंधन भारतीय वायुसेवा द्वारा किया जाता है।

रेडियो नेविगेशनल सहायक उपकरणों (जैसे इंस्ट्रूमेंट लैंडिंग सिस्टम (आईएलएस), डॉपलर वेरी हाई फ्रीक्वेंसी ओमनी-डायरेक्शनल रेडियो रेंज/डिस्टेंस मेजरिंग इक्विपमेंट (डीवीओआर/डीएमई)) का प्रावधान भी आईएएफ के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है जो रात में लैंडिंग संचालन को सुलभ बनाता है। एयरलाइनों की मांग के आधार पर अपेक्षित सुविधाओं के प्रावधान के लिए समय-समय पर भारतीय वायुसेना के साथ मामला उठाया जाता है।

(घ) एयरलाइनें बाजार की मांग, वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता और अपनी कंपनी की नीति के आधार पर विशिष्ट मार्ग/शहर पर अपने घरेलू उड़ान कार्यक्रम की योजना बनाती हैं, जिस पर एएआई का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होता है।

(ङ) हवाईअड्डों का विस्तार और उन्नयन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और हवाईअड्डा प्रचालकों द्वारा इसे समय-समय पर भूमि की उपलब्धता, वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों, यातायात की मांग/एयरलाइनों की ऐसे हवाईअड्डों से/के लिए परिचालन करने की स्वेच्छा के आधार पर किया जाता है।

LEVEL OF NITRATE IN GROUNDWATER

1594. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE :

SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) the data on nitrate levels in groundwater in the country during the last five years, districtwise including Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan;
- (b) the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to reduce nitrate contamination caused by agricultural practices, including the use of fertilisers and their impact on water quality;
- (c) the steps undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to mitigate contamination from other sources, particularly in severely affected States like Rajasthan, Punjab and Karnataka;

(d) the progress made in expanding the groundwater monitoring network, including the use of digital devices to measure water levels and the expected outcomes of increasing the network to 40,000 wells by 2027;

(e) the Government's strategy to balance groundwater extraction with replenishment, ensuring sustainable usage, particularly in overexploited regions; and

(f) whether the Government has conducted any studies on the environmental and public health impacts of chemical contamination in groundwater and if so, the details and the outcomes thereof?

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

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program annually and for various other scientific studies. The district-wise data on nitrate levels in ground water samples recorded for the years 2019 and 2023 is available at the following link:

https://cgwb.gov.in/sites/default/files/inlinefiles/percentage_of_samples_nitrate_morethan_permmissible_limits_all_states_2023_2019.pdf

According to the recorded data, in Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan, 24% of the samples analyzed had nitrate beyond the permissible limit (>45 mg/l) in 2019, whereas in 2023 the proportion was 45%. Similarly, in Hanumangarh, the percentage of samples reporting nitrate above permissible limits were 26% in 2019 and 56% in 2023 respectively.

(b) The Government is taking several measures to promote sustainable agriculture in the country with a vision to discourage excessive use of chemical fertilizers and promote organic agricultural practices. The Government is implementing Soil Health Management and Soil Health Card Schemes under the National Project on Soil Health and Fertility of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture since the year 2014-15. Soil health card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its productivity. Based on the recommendations on Soil Health Card (SHC), so far, 93781 farmer's trainings and 7425 farmer's melas/campaigns have been organized across the country for promoting judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers.

Further, the Government is also promoting Natural Farming since 2019-2020 through BharatiyaPrakritikKrishi Paddhati (BPKP) programme under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). The scheme mainly emphasizes on exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs and promotes on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, use of cow dung-urine formulations and other plant based preparations.

(c) Water is a state subject and the responsibility of ground water management, including taking initiatives for improving ground water quality and mitigate the contamination issue, lies primarily with the state governments. However, several steps have been taken by the Central Government in this direction like regular quality monitoring and sharing of data by 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.

But the major thrust for safeguarding the entire population of the country from the adverse effects of contaminated water has been provided by the Government by way of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, as a novel initiative. JJM is operational in the country since August 2019, including in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab and Karnataka, 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 to be given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

(d) Realizing the significance of having high frequency data on ground water on real time basis, this Ministry has taken up the process of installing Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs) with telemetry systems throughout the country under its various schemes and projects like Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWM andR) Scheme, Atal Bhujal Yojana etc. The state governments are also funded for carrying out the said activity under National Hydrology Project(NHP). So far, around 24,000 DWLRs have been installed across the country under the above said schemes, which facilitate real-time access to ground water related data.

(e) As stated earlier, Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for sustainable development of ground water resources in the country, with special focus on water stressed regions, 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. 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 has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation.
- iii. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country 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 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water.

iv. MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States.

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.

(f) Use of Ground Water for drinking purpose having Arsenic, Fluoride, heavy metals etc. above the permissible limits over a prolonged period of time is known to cause several adverse health effects. As per the information provided by M/o Health and Family Welfare, 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. Similarly, various other contaminants are known to produce different kinds of adverse effects.

फतेहपुर में सीवर लाइन/जल शोधन संयंत्र

1595. श्री. नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले जो गंगा और यमुना नदियों के बीच स्थित है, में सीवर लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और जिला मुख्यालय फतेहपुर शहर में कोई सीवर लाइन नहीं है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या फतेहपुर जिले जहां नगर पालिका फतेहपुर और जिला मुख्यालय दोनों हैं और जिसकी आबादी लगभग पांच लाख है में कोई सीवर लाइन और जल शोधन संयंत्र नहीं है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार यहां सीवर लाइन और जल शोधन संयंत्र स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और नहीं, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) उक्त कार्य की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है;

(ड.) क्या सरकार ने यह आकलन किया है कि फतेहपुर शहर के नालों का गंदा पानी शहर के चारों ओर जमा हो जाता है जिससे विभिन्न बीमारियां फैलती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (च) फतेहपुर नगर पालिका परिषद जिला मुख्यालय के लिए एक सीवरेज नेटवर्क योजना को अमृत 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत किया गया है और इसके कार्य के दायरे में 293 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 18 मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन (एमएलडी) सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) का विनिर्माण और 123.40 कि.मी लम्बी सीवर लाइन बिछाना शामिल है।

EXTENSION OF THE UDAN-3.0 SCHEME

1596. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state whether the Government is considering to extend the UDAN-3.0 Scheme for any further period 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):**

Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), routes are awarded for a period of three (03) years from the date of commencement of RCS flight operations for each version of the Scheme including UDAN 3.0.

The government has announced launching of a modified UDAN Scheme for the next 10 years.

CESS LEVIED THROUGH PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

1597. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on the amount of cess levied through various petroleum products and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has any account of utilisation of the aforementioned cess and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the petroleum infrastructure devolved to States for the development?

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) The details of taxes imposed on Petrol, Diesel, LPG are as follows:

Petrol and Diesel:

Currently, an excise duty of Rs. 19.90 per litre and Rs. 15.80 per litre is levied on petrol and diesel respectively. The Union Government levies Central Excise/Cess on petrol/diesel, while the State Governments levy Value Added Tax (VAT). The details of VAT levied by various State Governments on Petrol and Diesel are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

LPG: The rates of Customs duty and GST applicable on LPG are:

Particulars		GST	Customs Duty
LPG	Domestic *	5%	Nil
	Non Domestic -	18%	5%

*Basic Customs duty is Nil for import of domestic LPG sold by PSU OMCs to household consumers. Basic Customs duty rate is 5% for other importers of domestic LPG.

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

The details of contribution of petroleum sector to exchequer since 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) The revenue generated by taxation is used in various infrastructural projects and developmental schemes of the Government like Targeted subsidy to PMUY households, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), free vaccination for COVID – 19 etc.

STATEMENT-I

Details of VAT /Sales tax on petrol and diesel as on 07.02.2025

State/UT	Petrol	Diesel
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1%	1%
Andhra Pradesh	31% VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT+Rs.1/litre Road Development Cess and Vat thereon	22.25% VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT+Rs.1/litre Road Development Cess and Vat thereon
Arunachal Pradesh	14.50%	7.00%
Assam	24.77% or Rs.18.80 per litre whichever is higher	22.19% OR Rs. 14.60 per litre whichever is higher Rebate of Rs. 1.50 per litre subject to minimum tax of Rs. 14.60 per litre

Bihar	23.58% or Rs. 16.65/Litre whichever is higher (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	16.37% or Rs. 12.33/Litre whichever is higher (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)
Chandigarh	Rs.10/KL cess +15.24% or Rs.12.42/Litre whichever is higher	Rs.10/KL cess + 6.66% or Rs.5.07/Litre whichever is higher
Chhattisgarh	24% VAT + Rs.2/litre VAT	23% VAT + Rs.1/litre VAT
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	12.75% VAT	13.50% VAT
Delhi	19.40% VAT	Rs.250/KL air ambience charges + 16.75% VAT
Goa	21.5% VAT + 0.5% Green cess	17.5% VAT + 0.5% Green cess
Gujarat	13.7% VAT+ 4% Cess on Town Rate and VAT	14.9% VAT + 4 % Cess on Town Rate and VAT
Haryana	18.20% or Rs.14.50/litre whichever is higher as VAT+5% additional tax on VAT	16.00% VAT or Rs.11.86/litre whichever is higher as VAT+5% additional tax on VAT

Himachal Pradesh	17.5% or Rs. 13.50/Litre- whichever is higher	13.90% or Rs. 10.40/Litre- whichever is higher
Jammu and Kashmir	24% MST+ Rs.2/Litre employment cess, Rebate of Rs.4.50/Litre	16% MST+ Rs.1.00/Litre employment cess , Rebate of Rs.6.50/Litre
Jharkhand	22% on the sale price or Rs. 17.00 per litre , which ever is higher + Cess of Rs. 1.00 per Ltr	22% on the sale price or Rs. 12.50 per litre , which ever is higher + Cess of Rs 1.00 per Ltr
Karnataka	29.84% sales tax	18.44% sales tax
Kerala	30.08% sales tax+ Rs.1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess , Social security cess Rs.2 per litre	22.76% sales tax+ Rs.1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess , Social security cess Rs.2 per litre
Ladakh	15% MST+ Rs.5/Litre employment cess, Reduction of Rs.2.5/Litre	6% MST+ Rs.1/Litre employment cess , Reduction of Rs.0.50/Litre
Lakshadweep	10% VAT	10% VAT
Madhya Pradesh	29 % VAT + Rs.2.5/litre VAT+1% Cess	19% VAT+ Rs.1.5/litre VAT+1% Cess

Maharashtra – Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai	25% VAT+ Rs.5.12/Litre additional tax	21% VAT
Maharashtra (Rest of State)	25% VAT+ Rs.5.12/Litre additional tax	21% VAT
Manipur	25% VAT	13.5% VAT
Meghalaya	13.50% or Rs.13.50/Litre- whichever is higher (Rs.0.10/Litre pollution surcharge)	5% or Rs. 9.50/Litre- whichever is higher (Rs.0.10/Litre pollution surcharge)
Mizoram	18%, Social Infrastructure and Services Cess Rs. 2000/KL, Road Maintenance Cess Rs 2000/KL	10%, Social Infrastructure and Services Cess Rs 2000/KL, Road Maintenance Cess Rs. 2000/KL
Nagaland	21.75% VAT or Rs. 16.94/litre whichever is higher	17.20% VAT or Rs. 12.83/litre whichever is higher
Odisha	28% VAT	24% VAT
Puducherry	16.98% VAT	11.22% VAT
Punjab	Rs.2050/KL (cess)+ Rs.0.10 per Litre (Urban Transport	Rs.1050/KL (cess) + Rs.0.10 per Litre (Urban Transport

	Fund) + 0.25 per Litre (Special Infrastructure Development Fee)+16.58% VAT plus 10% additional tax or Rs.14.93/Litre whichever is higher	Fund) +0.25 per Litre (Special Infrastructure Development Fee) + 13.1% VAT plus 10% additional tax and or Rs.10.94/Litre whichever is higher
Rajasthan	29.04% VAT+Rs. 1500/KL road development cess	17.30% VAT+ Rs.1750/KL road development cess
Sikkim	20% VAT+ Rs.4000/KL cess	10% VAT + Rs.3500/KL cess
Tamil Nadu	13% + Rs.11.52 per litre	11% + Rs.9.62 per litre
Telangana	35.20% VAT	27% VAT
Tripura	17.50% VAT+ 3% Tripura Road Development Cess	10.00% VAT+ 3% Tripura Road Development Cess
Uttar Pradesh	19.36% or Rs. 14.85/Litre whichever is higher	17.08% or Rs. 10.41/Litre whichever is higher
Uttarakhand	16.97% or Rs. 13.14 Per Ltr whichever is greater	17.15% or Rs. 10.41 Per Ltr whichever is greater
West Bengal	25% or Rs.13.12/litre whichever is higher as sales tax+ Rs.1000/KL cess (20%	17% or Rs.7.70/litre whichever is higher as sales tax + Rs 1000/KL cess (20%

	Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATEMENT-II

Contribution of petroleum sector to exchequer

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Sep) (P)
Contribution to Central Exchequer		
A. Tax/ Duties on Crude oil and Petroleum products		
Cess on Crude Oil	19,580	7,769
Royalty on Crude Oil / Natural Gas	9,286	4,675
Customs Duty	13,134	6,696
National Calamity Contingent Duty (NCCD) on Crude Oil	1,191	578
Excise Duty	2,73,684	1,22,507
Service tax	-	-
IGST	20,930	10,364
CGST	12,230	5,523
Others	51	23

Sub Total (A)	3,50,086	1,58,135
B. Dividend to Government/ Income tax etc.		
Corporate/ Income Tax	57,493	19,053
Dividend income to Central Govt.	19,310	4,294
Dividend distribution tax	-	-
Profit Petroleum on exploration of Oil/ Gas	5,505	1,837
Sub Total (B)	82,308	25,184
1. Total Contribution to Central Exchequer (A+B)	4,32,394	1,83,319
2. Total Contribution to State Exchequer	3,18,762	1,55,866
Total Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer (1+2)	7,51,156	3,39,185

The above is based on data provided to Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) by 15 major oil and gas companies. The amount reported by the companies to PPAC is the consolidated amount of all taxes/cess/ duties /GST etc. for crude oil and petroleum products. (P) – Provisional

जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत नल जल कनेक्शन

1598. एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) कार्यक्रम सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन के साथ जलापूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने के लिए शुरू किया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का नन्दुरबार संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जलापूर्ति अवसंरचना की संस्थापना के कारण गांवों की क्षतिग्रस्त और खोदी गई सड़कों की मरम्मत करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार 'हर घर जल, हर घर नल' के अंतर्गत कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त निधि जारी करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) जेजेएम के अंतर्गत कार्यों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, जेजेएम की शुरुआत के समय 3.23 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन थे। तब से, 12.22 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 10.02.2025 तक, देश के 19.37 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.45 करोड़ (79.79%) से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान उपलब्ध है।

(ख) जल राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है। जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की होती है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऐसी गलियों अथवा सड़कों की मरम्मत अथवा निर्माण करना भी शामिल है जो जल

आपूर्तिपाइपलाइनबिछाते समय प्रभावित होती हैं और जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध निधियों का उपयोग इसके लिए किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीणों को होने वाली किसी कठिनाई से बचने के लिए राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्रामीण जल योजनाओं को इस प्रकार से शुरू करें जिससे सड़कों/राजमार्गों जैसी अवसंरचना को कम से कम क्षति हो और जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाते समय क्षति होने पर सड़कों/राजमार्गों को तत्काल ठीक किया जाए। मिशन के कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के माध्यम से राज्यों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे मिशन के कार्यान्वयन में विलंब से बचने के लिए एजेंसियों को हतोत्साहित करने हेतु संविदादस्तावेजों में अपेक्षित दंडखंड शामिल करें। यह विभाग पानी की पाइपलाइन बिछाते समय क्षतिग्रस्त हुई अवसंरचना का ब्यौरा नहीं रखता है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने जल जीवन मिशन के कार्यान्वयन को पांच वर्षों के लिए अर्थात् 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक के लिए अनुमोदित किया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल जीवन मिशन को जारी रखने का मामला सक्षम प्राधिकारी के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने तथा निगरानी करने और उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अनेक 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, आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान के आदान-प्रदान के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक दल द्वारा क्षेत्र दौरे आदि शामिल हैं। पारदर्शिता लाने और प्रभावी निगरानी 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 प्रदान करता है।

पश्चिम बंगाल में पीवीटीजी की प्रगति

1599. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल में बीरहड़, लीधा और टोटो जनजातियों सहित लगभग 67,087 की संख्या वाली विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) की आबादी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकार प्रधानमंत्री जनमन योजना के कार्यान्वयन में सक्रिय सहभागिता कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना के लिए अपेक्षित राज्य की हिस्सेदारी पूरी की उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पश्चिम बंगाल में पीवीटीजी हेतु प्रधानमंत्री जनमन के अंतर्गत अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ङ) पश्चिम बंगाल में पीवीटीजी परिवारों को उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत पूर्ण रूप से शामिल करने के लिए निर्धारित विशिष्ट समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रधानमंत्री जनमन योजना के कार्यान्वयन में सरकार को किन-किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है और सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क) से (च): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रशासन/विभागों के माध्यम से पीएम गति शक्ति मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन के माध्यम से पीएम जनमन के तहत कवर किए गए गांवों और बस्तियों में रहने वाली पीवीटीजी आबादी को कवर करने के लिए पीवीटीजी आबादी के आंकड़ों और बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतरों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए बस्ती स्तर पर डेटा संग्रह का कार्य शुरू किया है। एकत्र किए गए डेटा (अक्टूबर 2024 में अद्यतन) के आधार पर, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में बीरहड़, लीधा और टोटो पीवीटीजी को कवर करते हुए जिले-वार पीवीटीजी आबादी का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में सारणीबद्ध किया गया है। अभियान के उद्देश्यों को 9-लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 11 उपायों के माध्यम से पूरा किया जा रहा है। अभियान के तहत, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के माध्यम से बहुउद्देश्यीय केंद्रों (एमपीसी) के उपाय को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिसमें राज्य सरकारों को 100% वित्तपोषण प्रदान किया जाता

है। इस उपाय के संबंध में, बंगाल राज्य सरकार से एमपीसी के प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा है। इसके अलावा, संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में आवास (पीएमएवाई-जी), सड़क (पीएमजीएसवाई), आंगनवाड़ी और छात्रावास (समग्र शिक्षा) के उपायों के संबंध में अभियान के तहत कोई प्रगति नहीं देखी गई है। मिशन को 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) के तहत गतिविधियों के कार्यान्वयन का मुद्रा उठाता रहा है।

विवरण

पश्चिम बंगाल में जिले-वार पीवीटीजी जनसंख्या

ज़िला	पीवीटीजी जनसंख्या
अलीपुरदुवार	1427
झाड़ग्राम	22739
पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर	42862
पुरुलिया	403
कुल	67431

एनसीएपी का कार्यान्वयन

1600. श्री विवेक ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत न्यू कार असेसमेंट प्रोग्राम (एनसीएपी) के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात् वाहन-दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी पाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) भारत एनसीएपी के अंतर्गत संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा और स्वचालित तथा प्रचालनीय सुरक्षा-सहायता प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने 27 सितंबर, 2023 को का.आ. 698 (अ) के माध्यम से भारत न्यू कार असेसमेंट प्रोग्राम (बीएनसीएपी) को अधिसूचित किया है, ताकि 3500 किलोग्राम से कम या उसके बराबर सकल वाहन भार (जीवीडब्ल्यू) वाले एम1 श्रेणी के वाहनों के लिए स्टार रेटिंग के संदर्भ में दुर्घटना सुरक्षा निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके। बीएनसीएपी रेटिंग, उपभोक्ताओं को मोटर वाहन (ऑटोमोटिव) उद्योग मानक (एआईएस)-197 में निर्धारित आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर वयस्क यात्रियों की संरक्षा (एओपी), बाल यात्रियों की संरक्षा (सीओपी) और सुरक्षा सहायता प्रौद्योगिकी (एसएटी) के क्षेत्रों में वाहन का मूल्यांकन करके यात्रियों को दी जाने वाली संरक्षा के स्तर की सूचना प्रदान करेगी। यह कार्यक्रम वाहनों के आकलन और एक सुविज्ञ निर्णय लेने के संबंध में अंतिम उपभोक्ताओं की मदद करता है।

(ख) ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग मानक (एआईएस) -197 में संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा, स्वचालित तथा प्रचालनीय सुरक्षा-सहायता प्रौद्योगिकियों, स्टार रेटिंग और दंड संबंधी विस्तृत मानदंड उल्लिखित हैं।

HOUSING SUPPORT TO THE HOMELESS POPULATION

1601. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce homelessness and provide housing support to the homeless population;

(b) whether the Government has started any specific programmes/initiatives aimed at providing housing for vulnerable populations, such as elderly, disabled or veterans and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government is addressing the issues of eviction prevention, especially in urban areas with high rent costs?

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 including homeless and vulnerable populations, such as elderly, disabled or veterans in their respective urban areas 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 including homeless population across the country.

Based on project proposals submitted by the State/UT Governments under PMAY-U, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 112.46 lakh have been grounded and 90.36 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries including homeless and vulnerable populations in urban areas as on 03.02.2025. The remaining houses are at different stages of construction. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 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). As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, preference under the scheme is given to persons belonging to SC/ST, minorities, widows, single women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, transgenders and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society.

Additionally, the Government also supported Shelter for Urban Homeless under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission (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.

Tenancy is governed by State tenancy laws to balance interest of landlord and tenant. This Ministry has circulated Model Tenancy Act to States for adoption or adaptation to local scenario.

बिजली कटौती की बढ़ती समस्या

1602. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में बिजली कटौती की बढ़ती समस्या से निपटने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पारेषण और वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए कोई नई योजना कार्यान्वित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ट्रांसफार्मरों की कमी और उनमें बार-बार होने वाली खराबी से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या प्रत्येक गांव और घर को निर्बाध बिजली आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा विद्युत विभाग में रिक्त पदों को भरने और रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(च) क्या इसके लिए युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि और बिजली बिल संबंधी समस्याओं पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ज) क्या उपभोक्ताओं के लिए शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या?

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

(क) से (घ) विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है, इसलिए उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। भारत सरकार सभी उपभोक्ताओं तक विद्युत आपूर्ति की पहुँच और गुणवत्ता में सुधार 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। ये स्कीमों में दिनांक 31.03.2022 को बंद हो चुकी हैं। इन स्कीमों के तहत, विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया गया।

भारत सरकार ने जुलाई, 2021 में देश में वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालन रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से

संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कुल तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियों को 12-15% तक कम करना और आपूर्ति की औसत लागत और औसत राजस्व प्राप्ति (एसीएस-एआरआर) अंतर को शून्य करना है।

इस स्कीम के तहत, वितरण अवसंरचना के उन्नयन और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए पात्र वितरण यूटिलिटी को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। देश भर में निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विद्युत वितरण नेटवर्क में सुधार और अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत विभिन्न कार्य इस प्रकार हैं:

- क. नये वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों एवं उप-स्टेशनों की संस्थापना/मौजूदा वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों का उन्नयन
- ख. फीडर द्विभाजन और पृथक्करण कार्य
- ग. पुराने अनावृत्त कंडक्टरों को लो टेंशन एरियल बंच्ड (एलटी एबी) केबलों से बदलना
- घ. उच्च तनाव (एचटी) और निम्न तनाव (एलटी) लाइनों आदि की पुनर्संचालन।
- ङ. वितरण प्रणालियों को अधिक स्मार्ट बनाने के लिए पर्यवेक्षी नियंत्रण और डाटा अधिग्रहण (एससीएडीए), डाटा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (डीएमएस), आईटी/ओटी, उद्यम संसाधन आयोजना (ईआरपी), जीआईएस सक्षम अनुप्रयोग, उन्नत वितरण प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एडीएमएस) आदि सहित आधुनिकीकरण कार्य।

वितरण अवसंरचना के लिए 1.48 लाख करोड़ रुपये तथा स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 1.31 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को संस्वीकृति दी गई है, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश में विद्युत आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता और गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने में मदद मिलेगी। राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-1** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) की स्कीम के तहत सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान छूटे सभी घरों के विद्युतीकरण का समर्थन कर रही है। गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों को चिह्नित करने के लिए वितरण यूटिलिटी द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। जहां भी संभव पाया गया, आरडीएसएस के तहत ग्रिड आधारित विद्युतीकरण कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। आज तक, 9,97,680 घरों के ग्रिड

विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,538 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसमें सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान) के तहत चिह्नित विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत चिह्नित सार्वजनिक स्थानों का ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण शामिल है। राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ड) रिक्त पदों को भरने सहित राज्य विद्युत विभागों का प्रशासन संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है।

(च) आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत अब तक राज्य सरकार की वितरण कंपनियों के 10,850 कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है (**ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण- IV में दिया गया है।**)।

(छ) उपभोक्ता, वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मर और फीडर स्तर पर संचार सुविधाओं और उन्नत मीटरिंग अवसंरचना (एमआई) के साथ स्मार्ट मीटरिंग वितरण यूटिलिटी को बिलिंग और संग्रह दक्षता में सुधार, स्वचालित ऊर्जा माप, लेखांकन, लेखा परीक्षा, बेहतर लोड पूर्वानुमान, विद्युत क्रय लागत का अनुकूलन और नेट मीटरिंग के माध्यम से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एकीकरण जैसे लाभों के माध्यम से उनकी वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता में सुधार करने में सहायता करती है। इस प्रकार, स्मार्ट मीटर की संस्थापना से वितरण यूटिलिटी को अपनी हानियों को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। हानियों में कमी और बेहतर विद्युत क्रय अनुकूलन से विद्युत की लागत को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी।

इसके अलावा, प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटरिंग के कार्यान्वयन से उपभोक्ताओं को निम्नलिखित लाभ मिलेंगे:

- क. त्रुटि रहित बिलिंग
- ख. छोटे रिचार्ज के साथ रिचार्ज की सुविधा
- ग. शून्य बैलेंस पर कनेक्शन कटने से बचने के लिए मीटर में आपातकालीन क्रेडिट
- घ. खपत पर नज़र रखना
- ड. बिल में छूट

इस स्कीम के तहत स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए आरडीएसएस के तहत 1.31 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। 28 राज्यों के लिए संस्वीकृत स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** पर दिया गया है।

(ज) विद्युत मंत्रालय ने उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020 जारी किए हैं। नियम विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण मंचों (सीजीआरएफ़) की स्थापना का प्रावधान करते हैं। इस मंच में वितरण लाइसेंसधारी के अधिकारी शामिल होंगे और इसमें उपभोक्ता और प्रोजेक्ट मैन प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में चार से अधिक सदस्य नहीं होंगे। राज्य आयोग एक स्वतंत्र सदस्य को नामित करेगा जो उपभोक्ता मामलों से परिचित हो। वितरण लाइसेंसधारी वह समय निर्दिष्ट करेगा जिसके भीतर मंचों के विभिन्न स्तरों द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार की शिकायतों का समाधान किया जाना है।

नियम में अपील के निवारण के लिए राज्य आयोग द्वारा लोकपाल की नियुक्ति का भी प्रावधान है।

विवरण-I

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार लागत

राज्य/डिस्कॉम	मीटरिंग की स्वीकृत लागत (पीएमए सहित) (करोड़ रुपये)	पीएमए सहित स्वीकृत एलआर लागत (करोड़ रु.)	स्वीकृत कुल परिव्यय (करोड़ रु.)	मीटरिंग कार्यों के संस्वी कृत जीबीए स (पीएम ए सहित)	अवसंरच ना (हानि न्यूनीकर ण) कार्यों के संस्वीकृ त जीबीएस (पीएमए सहित)	पीएमए (इन्फ्रा+मीट रिंग) के साथ प्रोत्साहनों सहित संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रुपये में)

				(करोड़ रु.)	(करोड़ रुपये)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	54	462	516	12	416	428
आंध्र प्रदेश	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	184	1,042	1,226	54	938	992
असम	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
बिहार	2,021	8,406	10,427	412	5,044	5,456
छत्तीसगढ़	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
दिल्ली	13	324	337	2	194	196
गोवा	469	247	716	95	148	243
गुजरात	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
हरियाणा	0	6,797	6,797	0	4,078	4,078
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
झारखंड	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
कर्नाटक	0	34	34	0	21	21
केरल	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
लद्दाख	0	876	876	0	788	788
मध्य प्रदेश	8,911	9,384	18,295	1,504	5,631	7,134
महाराष्ट्र	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
मणिपुर	121	615	737	38	554	592

मेघालय	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
मिजोरम	182	319	500	61	287	348
नागालैंड	208	461	668	60	415	474
पुदुचेरी	251	84	335	56	51	107
पंजाब	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
राजस्थान	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
सिक्किम	97	416	514	30	375	405
तमिलनाडु	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
तेलंगाना	0	120	120	0	72	72
त्रिपुरा	319	598	917	80	538	619
उत्तर प्रदेश	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
उत्तराखंड	1,106	1,717	2,823	310	1,545	1,855
पश्चिम बंगाल	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
कुल योग	1,30,6	1,47,6	2,78,3	24,17	94,050	1,18,224
	71	35	06	3		

विवरण-II

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत घरेलू विद्युतीकरण

(पीवीटीजी+अतिरिक्त एचएचएस+वीवीपी)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	संस्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रु.)	संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रु.)	कुल संस्वीकृत घर (सं.)
क.	आरडीएसएस के तहत 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 विलेजेज़ में आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत विद्युतीकरण कार्य			
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश*	6.08	5.47	-
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.18	18.16	1,683

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	संस्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रु.)	संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रु.)	कुल संस्वीकृत घर (सं.)
3	उत्तराखंड	13.08	11.77	1,154
	कुल (ख)	39.34	35.41	2,837
ग.	पीएम-जनमन के तहत ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी के माध्यम से पीवीटीजी घरों का विद्युतीकरण			
ग1	आरडीएसएस के तहत 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

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	संस्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रु.)	संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रु.)	कुल संस्वीकृत घर (सं.)
	उप योग (ग1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269
घ.	डीए-जेजीयूए का विद्युतीकरण			
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
	उप योग (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
	उप योग (घ 2)	5.25	3.86	1,193
	कुल (घ = घ 1+ घ 2)	209.45	141.05	44,045
	कुलयोग (क+ख+ग+घ)	4,537.99	3,281.39	9,97,680

विवरण-III

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य

राज्य	उपभोक्ता मीटर (सं.)	डीटी मीटर (सं.)	फीडर मीटर (सं.)	मीटरिंग की संस्वीकृत लागत (पीएमए सहित) (करोड़ रु.)
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	83,573	1,148	114	53.56
आंध्र प्रदेश	56,08,846	2,93,140	17,358	4,127.85
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,87,446	10,116	688	183.56
असम	63,64,798	77,547	2,782	4,049.54
बिहार	23,50,000	2,50,726	6,427	2,021.21
छत्तीसगढ़	59,62,115	2,10,644	6,720	4,105.31
दिल्ली	-	766	2,755	13.38
गोवा	7,41,160	8,369	827	469.17
गुजरात	1,64,81,871	3,00,487	5,229	10,641.96
हरियाणा	-	-	-	-
हिमाचल प्रदेश	28,00,945	39,012	1,951	1,788.49
जम्मू और कश्मीर	14,07,045	88,037	2,608	1,063.62
झारखंड	13,41,306	19,512	1,226	858.02
कर्नाटक	-	-	-	-
केरल	1,32,89,361	87,615	6,025	8,231.21
लद्दाख	-	-	-	-
मध्य प्रदेश	1,29,80,102	4,19,396	29,708	8,910.65

महाराष्ट्र	2,35,64,747	4,10,905	29,214	15,214.95
मणिपुर	1,54,400	11,451	357	121.16
मेघालय	4,60,000	11,419	1,324	309.56
मिजोरम	2,89,383	2,300	398	181.61
नागालैंड	3,17,210	6,276	392	207.57
पुदुचेरी	4,03,767	3,105	180	251.10
पंजाब	87,84,807	1,84,044	12,563	5,768.50
राजस्थान	1,42,74,956	4,34,608	27,128	9,714.80
सिक्किम	1,44,680	3,229	633	97.45
तमिलनाडु	3,00,00,000	4,72,500	18,274	19,235.36
तेलंगाना	-			-
त्रिपुरा	5,47,489	14,908	473	318.55
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,69,79,056	15,26,801	20,874	18,956.29
उत्तराखंड	15,87,870	59,212	2,602	1,106.03
पश्चिम बंगाल	2,07,17,969	3,05,419	11,874	12,670.45
कुल योग	19,79,24,902	52,52,692	2,10,704	1,30,670.88

विवरण-IV

आरडीएसएस के तहत आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

क्रम सं.	प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का नाम	प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की संख्या

1	एएमआई का परिचय और एटीएंडसी हानियों को कम करने में एएमआई की भूमिका	5,000
2	एएमआई सिस्टम डिजाइन और प्रोग्राम प्रबंधन	1,996
3	स्मार्ट मीटरिंग में आईटी/कम्युनिकेशन प्रौद्योगिकी	301
4	एएमआई डेटा एनालिटिक्स और डेटा अनुप्रयोग	165
5	स्काडा, आईटी/ओटी प्रौद्योगिकियां और डीएमएस और ओएमएस प्रणाली	527
6	प्रचालन सुरक्षा और आपदा प्रबंधन	2,211
7	स्मार्ट मीटरिंग और एटीएंडसी हानि में कमी	399
8	डिस्कॉम्स का तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक सुधार	173
9	संचार एवं सॉफ्ट स्किल्स	78
10	कुल	10,850

हर घर जल योजना की स्थिति

1604. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) हर घर जल योजना की प्रगति की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा देश के जलसंकटग्रस्त और सूखा-प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्रों में जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) अगस्त 2019 से, भारत सरकार राज्यों की भागीदारी से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल लागू कर रही है ताकि कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से जल संकट और सूखा प्रभावित

क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों सहित देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु पीने योग्य पानी का प्रावधान किया जा सके।

अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.8%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 10.02.2025 तक, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल के तहत लगभग 12.22 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 10.02.2025 तक, देश के 19.36 करोड़ से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.45 करोड़ (79.79%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत निधि का आवंटन करते समय नल जल कनेक्शन की कवरेज को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए दुर्गमभू-भागों को 30% भारांक महत्व दिया जाता है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम (डीडीपी) और सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (डीपीएपी) के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, पूरे देश में जेजेएम की योजना बनाने और उसे तेजी से लागू करने के लिए, संयुक्त विचार-विमर्श और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कार्य-परिपूर्णता योजनाओं और वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं (एएपी) को अंतिम रूप देने, कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण, ज्ञानसाझा करने के लिए कार्यशालाओं/सम्मेलनों/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक टीम द्वारा क्षेत्र दौरे, आदि समय-समय पर आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देश; ग्रामीण परिवारों को सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों और वीडब्ल्यूएससी हेतु मार्गदर्शिका तथा जल जीवन मिशन की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों, आश्रमशालाओं और स्कूलों में पाइपगत जल आपूर्ति प्रदान करने हेतु एक विशेष अभियान संबंधी दिशानिर्देश राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण और रिपोर्टिंग, पेयजल स्रोतों की निगरानी, स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण, प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना आदि का विस्तार करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों और

स्थानीय ग्राम स्तरीयकार्यकर्ताओं के मार्गदर्शन के लिए पेयजल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण फ्रेमवर्क भी जारी किया गया है। इसके अलावा, ऑनलाइन निगरानी के लिए, जेजेएम-एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) और जेजेएम-डैशबोर्ड की व्यवस्था की गई है। सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के माध्यम से पारदर्शी ऑनलाइन वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

जेजेएम के तहत अन्ययोजनाओंजैसेमनरेगा, ग्रामीण स्थानीयनिकायों (आरएलबी)/पंचायतीराजसंस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को 15वें वित्त आयोग के अनुदानों, एकीकृतवाटरशेड प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (आईडब्ल्यूएमपी), राज्य योजनाओं, एमपी/एमएलए-एलएडीनिधि, जिलाखनिजविकासकोष, सीएसआरनिधि, सामुदायिकयोगदान आदि के सामंजस्य में स्थानीय पेयजल स्रोतों के संवर्धन और सुदृढीकरण के लिए भी प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, जल शक्तिअभियान: कैच द रेन (जेएसए: सीटीआर) अभियान 2019 में शुरू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य देश के 256 जल संकट वाले जिलों में लोगों की भागीदारी सेजमीनी स्तर पर जल संरक्षण को प्रोत्साहितकरना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विशेष रूप से पेयजल उपलब्धता के लिए स्थायी जल प्रबंधन के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए, जेएसए-सीटीआर को 2023 में "पेयजल के लिए स्रोत स्थिरता" विषय के साथलागू किया गया था। इसी तरह, 2024 में, जेएसए को "नारीशक्ति से जल शक्ति" विषय के साथलागू किया गया था, जिसमें जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्णभूमिका पर जोर दिया गया था।

बिहार में ग्रीनफील्ड राजमार्गों का चार लेन वाले मार्ग के रूप में चौड़ीकरण

1605. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

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

(क) बिहार में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित सड़क निर्माण परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) बिहार में परसरमा से अररिया तक ग्रीनफील्ड राजमार्ग के प्रस्तावित चार लेन वाले मार्ग के रूप में चौड़ीकरण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) उक्त सड़क का निर्माण कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या बिहार में परसरमा से अररिया तक प्रस्तावित चार लेन की ग्रीनफील्ड राजमार्ग परियोजना में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) चल रही 37 परियोजनाओं के अलावा, बिहार में कुल 9 नए भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) की परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ) परसरमा से अररिया के बीच हरित राजमार्ग खंड के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) सौंप दी गई है। उक्त खंड के निर्माण के संबंध में निर्णय डीपीआर के परिणाम, मानदंडों की पूर्ति, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता तथा पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

पीएमयूवाई के अंतर्गत एलपीजी कनेक्शन

1606. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए एलपीजी कनेक्शनों की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा पीएमयूवाई योजना के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए एलपीजी कनेक्शनों का नियमित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उन लाभार्थियों के आंकड़े एकत्र किए हैं जो वित्तीय कारणों से सिलेंडर को पुनःभरवाने में सक्षम नहीं हैं;

(ड.) यदि हां, तो ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(च) देश में एलपीजी वितरण प्रणाली को और दक्ष बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे नए प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (च) पूरे देश में गरीब परिवारों की व्यस्क महिला सदस्यों के नाम से बगैर जमानत राशि के एलपीजी कनेक्शन जारी करने के उद्देश्य से मई, 2016 में प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) की शुरुआत की गई थी। पीएमयूवाई के तहत एलपीजी कनेक्शन गरीब परिवारों की व्यस्क महिला सदस्यों के नाम पर जारी किए जाते हैं बशर्ते परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य के नाम पर कोई एलपीजी कनेक्शन न हो और अन्य नियम व शर्तें पूरी हों। पीएमयूवाई के अंतर्गत 8 करोड़ कनेक्शनों को जारी करने के लक्ष्य को सितंबर, 2019 में हासिल कर लिया गया था। शेष गरीब परिवारों को कवर करने के लिए, उज्ज्वला 2.0 को अगस्त, 2021 में शुरू किया गया था जिसका उद्देश्य 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शनों को जारी करना था जिसे जनवरी, 2022 में हासिल कर लिया गया था। तत्पश्चात, सरकार ने उज्ज्वला 2.0 के तहत 60 लाख से अधिक एलपीजी कनेक्शन जारी करने का निर्णय लिया और दिसंबर, 2022 के दौरान उज्ज्वला 2.0 के तहत 1.60 करोड़ कनेक्शनों का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमयूवाई योजना के तहत 75 लाख अतिरिक्त कनेक्शन जारी करने का अनुमोदन दे दिया था जिसे जुलाई, 2024 के दौरान हासिल कर लिया गया है। दिनांक 01.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएमयूवाई योजना के अंतर्गत 10.33 करोड़ एलपीजी कनेक्शन हैं।

पीएमयूवाई लाभार्थियों की एलपीजी खपत की नियमित आधार पर निगरानी की जाती है। परिवारों द्वारा घरेलू एलपीजी की खपत कई कारकों जैसे कि भोजन की आदतें, परिवार का आकार, खाना पकाने की आदतें, परंपरा, स्वाद, पसंद, मूल्य और वैकल्पिक ईंधन की उपलब्धता आदि पर निर्भर करती है।

पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं के लिए एलपीजी को और अधिक किफायती बनाने और उनके द्वारा एलपीजी के सतत प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने मई, 2022 में पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं के लिए

अधिकतम प्रति वर्ष 12 रिफिल तक (और 5 कि.ग्रा. कनेक्शनों के लिए आनुपातिक रुप से आनुपातिक मूल्यांकन) 200 रुपए प्रति 14.2 कि.ग्रा. सिलेण्डर की निर्धारित राजसहायता शुरू की। अक्तूबर, 2023 में, सरकार ने अधिकतम प्रति वर्ष 12 रिफिल तक (और 5 कि.ग्रा. कनेक्शनों के लिए आनुपातिक रुप से आनुपातिक मूल्यांकन) 300 रुपए प्रति 14.2 कि.ग्रा. सिलेण्डर की निर्धारित राजसहायता बढ़ा दी है। पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं को 300 रुपए/सिलेंडर की निर्धारित राजसहायता के पश्चात, भारत सरकार 503 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर (दिल्ली में) की प्रभावी मूल्य पर 14.2 किलोग्राम एलपीजी सिलेंडर प्रदान कर रही है। यह देशभर में 10.33 करोड़ से अधिक उज्ज्वला लाभार्थियों को उपलब्ध है। पीएमयूवाई के अंतर्गत एलपीजी कवरेज को विस्तारित करने के लिए कोई भावी लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

सरकार ने दिनांक 30 अगस्त, 2023 से घरेलू एलपीजी के खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य को 200 रुपए प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम एलपीजी सिलिंडर कम कर दिया। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने दिनांक 9 मार्च, 2024 से प्रभावी घरेलू एलपीजी का आरएसपी 100 रुपए प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम सिलिंडर कम कर दिया। दिल्ली में घरेलू एलपीजी का वर्तमान खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य 803 रुपए प्रति 14.2 कि.ग्रा. सिलेंडर है।

पीएमयूवाई की शुरुआत से वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 तक, सरकार 1600 रुपए प्रति पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन के लिए सिलिंडर की जमानत राशि (एसडी), प्रेशर रेगुलेटर, सुरक्षा होज, डीजीसीसी बुकलेट और इंस्टालेशन प्रभार के संबंध में खर्च वहन कर रही है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से, 14.2 कि.ग्रा. एकल बॉटल कनेक्शन/5 कि.ग्रा. डबल बॉटल कनेक्शन के लिए 2200 रुपए प्रति कनेक्शन और 5 कि.ग्रा. सिंगल बॉटल कनेक्शन के लिए 1300 रुपए प्रति कनेक्शन के लिए इस खर्च को बढ़ा दिया है।

देश भर में एलपीजी तक पहुँच को समुन्नत करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पीएमयूवाई को प्रोत्साहित करने के निमित्त अभियान चलाना, कनेक्शनों का नामांकन और वितरित करने के निमित्त मेला/शिविर आयोजित करना, आउट ऑफ होम (ओओएच) होर्डिंगों, रेडियो जिंगलों, सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) वैनो आदि के माध्यम से प्रचार-प्रसार करना, अन्य पारंपरिक ईंधनों की तुलना में एलपीजी का उपयोग करने के लाभों और एलपीजी पंचायतों के माध्यम से एलपीजी का सुरक्षित उपयोग के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना, विकसित भारत संकल्प यात्रा के तहत

नामांकन/जागरूकता शिविर, पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के निमित्त आधार नामांकन और बैंक खाता खोलने के लिए उपभोक्ताओं और उनके परिवारों की सुविधा प्रदान करना, एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण, www.pmuy.gov.in पर पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन, निकटतम एलपीजी वितरक, जन सहायता केन्द्र (सीएससी) इत्यादि, 5 किलोग्राम के डबल बॉटल कनेक्शन (डीबीसी) का विकल्प, 14.2 किलोग्राम से 5 किलोग्राम के सिलिंडर में अदला-बदली का विकल्प और प्रवासी परिवारों के लिए निवास प्रमाण और राशन कार्ड के बजाय स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर नया कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने की सुविधा शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ओएमसीज लगातार विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नई एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप की कमिशनिंग कर रही है। पीएमयूवाई स्कीम की शुरुआत से, ओएमसीज ने देशभर में 7944 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप (01.04.2016 से 31.10.2024 के दौरान कमीशन की गई) कमीशन की है, जिनमें से 7361 (अर्थात् 93%) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही हैं। पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा घरेलू एलपीजी के लगातार बढ़ता उपभोग ग्रामीण परिवारों द्वारा एलपीजी को व्यापक रूप से अपनाए जाने का संकेतक है। पीएमयूवाई परिवारों का प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग वर्ष 2019-20 में 3.01 रिफिल (14.2 कि.ग्रा. घरेलू एलपीजी सिलिंडरों के संदर्भ में) से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.95 और वर्ष 2024-25 में दिसंबर, 2024 तक और बढ़कर 4.40 (वार्षिक आधार) पर हो गया है।

विभिन्न स्वतंत्र अध्ययनों और रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि पीएमयूवाई योजना ने ग्रामीण परिवारों, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले महिलाओं और परिवारों के जीवन पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला है। कुछ प्रमुख लाभों का संक्षेप में नीचे उल्लेख किया गया है

(i) पीएमयूवाई के परिणामस्वरूप पारंपरिक खाना पकाने के तरीकों में बदलाव आया है जिसमें लकड़ी, गोबर और फसल अवशेषों जैसे ठोस पदार्थों को जलाना शामिल है। स्वच्छ ईंधन के उपयोग से घर के अंदर वायु प्रदूषण में कमी आई है। इससे श्वसन स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हुआ है, खासकर महिलाओं और बच्चों में जो पारंपरिक रूप से घरेलू धुएं के संपर्क में अधिक आते हैं।

(ii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले परिवार, खास तौर पर दूरदराज के इलाकों में रहने वाले परिवार, अक्सर अपने समय और ऊर्जा का एक बड़ा हिस्सा पारंपरिक खाना पकाने के ईंधन को इकट्ठा करने में खर्च करते हैं। एलपीजी ने गरीब परिवारों की महिलाओं के लिए खाना पकाने में लगने वाले समय और मेहनत को कम किया है। इस प्रकार, उनके पास उपलब्ध खाली समय का उपयोग आर्थिक उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए कई क्षेत्रों में किया जा सकता है।

(iii) बायोमास और पारंपरिक ईंधन से एलपीजी पर परिवर्तन करने से खाना पकाने के लिए लकड़ी और अन्य बायोमास पर निर्भरता कम हो जाती है, जिससे वनों की कटाई और पर्यावरण क्षरण में कमी आती है। इससे न केवल परिवारों को लाभ होता है बल्कि व्यापक पर्यावरण संरक्षण प्रयासों में भी योगदान मिलता है।

(iv) बेहतर खाना पकाने की सुविधाओं के साथ, पोषण पर संभावित सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। परिवारों को विभिन्न प्रकार के पौष्टिक भोजन पकाना आसान लग सकता है, जिससे समग्र स्वास्थ्य बेहतर होता है।

कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर से लाभान्वित लोग

1607. श्री आशीष दुबे:

क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर योजना से बड़ी संख्या में लोग लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों का तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

						सहाय ता	सहा यता	होने वाले किसान	वाले रोजगा र
20 17- 18	महारा ष्ट्र	नासिक	मेसर्स सह्याद्री फार्मर्स प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी लिमिटेड	15.03. 2018	33.27	8.66	8.44	15100	2625
		नांदेड़	मेसर्स इंडिया मेगा एग्रो अनाज लिमिटेड	15.03. 2018	30.99	10.00	6.5	5000	1000
		कोल्हापुर	मेसर्स स्वाभिमा नी को- ऑप इंडस्ट्रिय ल एस्टेट लिमिटेड	15.03. 2018	31.97	10.00	6.96	4000	1055

20 18- 19	बिहार	बेगूसराय	मेसर्स श्रीकांगन फूड पार्क	15.03. 2019	30.43	7.91	2.49	4000	1004
	गुजरा त	बनासकां ठा	मेसर्स शुकुन बिल्डर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	31.08. 2018	31.65	10.00	6.91	100	95
		कच्छ	मेसर्स पटेल रिटेल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	07.02. 2019	13.70	4.36	3.98	375	1025
	हरिया णा	हिसार	मेसर्स श्री श्याम स्नैक्स फूड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	18.02. 2019	10.26	3.03	2.17	500	140
		करनाल	मेसर्स करनाल फूड पैक	06.04. 2018	32.97	9.86	6.94	4000	1088

			क्लस्टर लिमिटेड						
	हिमाच ल प्रदेश	कांगड़ा	मेसर्स ग्रेट हिमालय न फार्म फ्रेश	31.07. 2018	24.49	10.00	7.21	0	12
	जम्मू और कश्मी र	शोपियां	मेसर्स जुम जुम एग्री फ्रेश	05.11. 2018	24.39	10.00	7.42	4000	210
	कर्नाट क	देवनागरे	मेसर्स जेम फूड पार्क एलएलपी	15.03. 2019	40.01	9.77	6.93	4000	395
	मध्य प्रदेश	बड़वानी	मेसर्स निमाड़ एग्रो पार्क	08.06. 2018	31.55	10.00	7.15	4000	25
		बेतुल	मेसर्स भारती एग्रो क्लस्टर	19.12. 2018	26.13	9.80	6.93	1200	625

	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	मैसर्स किसान सम्पदा फूड पार्क इंडस्ट्रीज	08.06. 2018	29.96	9.69	8.34	2600	720
		धुले	मेसर्स मधुर फूड पार्क एलएलपी	31.08. 2018	25.84	10.00	6.54	4000	520
	पंजाब	जालंधर	मेसर्स एसएमए स फूड पार्क	15.03. 2019	15.19	4.69	3.19	4000	502
		मुक्तसर	मेसर्स बिग बेली ब्रदर्स गॉरमेट ग्राउंड्स	08.06. 2018	27.86	8.67	6.17	4000	920
	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर देहात	मेसर्स गोविंदग्री	06.04. 2018	34.31	9.02	7.11	400	515

			न फूड्स इंफ्राटेक						
		मथुरा	मेसर्स सीआरडी फूड	07.12. 2018	20.83	10.00	9.73	5000	80
20 19- 20	असम	कामरूप (ग्रामीण)	मेसर्स शुभ करण फूड पार्क	03.10. 2019	22.51	10.00	7.29	4000	743
		तिनसुकि या	मेसर्स जय श्री कृष्णा डेवलपर्स	03.12. 2019	19.11	8.73	6.05	4000	631
		सोनितपुर	मेसर्स सुरिंदरा एग्रो प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर	09.01. 2020	20.54	9.14	7.67	4000	677
	गुजरा त	नवसारी	मेसर्स जेआर फूड्स	01.07. 2019	30.16	8.75	6.13	4000	995

			एंड बेवरेजेस						
	केरल	वायनाड	मेसर्स चेंदयाद ग्रेनाइट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	03.10. 2019	29.50	9.97	8.82	4000	1038
		नंदुरबार	मेसर्स रेवा तापी वैली औद्योगि क विकास	01.08. 2019	27.06	10.00	6.75	4000	893
	पंजाब	फिरोजपुर	मेसर्स टीआर मेगा फूड्स एंड बेवरेजेस एलएलपी	03.07. 2019	27.44	6.76	5.15	4000	906

	तमिल नाडु	कोयंबटूर	मेसर्स जेएफके इंटरनेशन ल	01.08. 2019	16.71	4.19	2.86	4000	552
		तिरुपूर	मेसर्स पी दुरैसामी महाराजा राइस मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	03.10. 2019	25.06	8.15	6.23	4000	827
20 20- 21	असम	दरांग	मेसर्स सुमित्रा एग्रो फूड पार्क	30.03. 2021	19.44	7.59	5.61	4000	642
		मोरीगांव	मेसर्स साल्ट रेंज एग्री सॉल्यूशंस एलएलपी	17.03. 2021	23.06	9.89	3.12	4000	762

	गुजरा त	भावनगर	मेसर्स महाराजा डिहाइड्रे शन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	08.06. 2020	16.11	4.31	3.08	4000	532
	कर्नाट क	उडुपी	मेसर्स उडुपी फूड पार्क	16.03. 2021	16.08	5.23	3.75	4000	531
	केरल	एर्नाकुलम	मेसर्स सिंथाइट इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	30.04. 2020	42.22	9.05	8.38	3500	2100
	मध्य प्रदेश	धार	मेसर्स प्रशून फूड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24.12. 2020	23.6	9.87	6.66	4000	779
	महारा ष्ट्र	सतारा	मेसर्स प्रवीण	24.12. 2020	64.69	10.00	6.75	4000	2135

			मसालेवा ले						
		वाशिम	मेसर्स बहेती कृषि समूह एलएलपी	16.03. 2021	12.54	2.85	1.99	4000	414
	तमिल नाडु	तिरुवन्ना मलाई	मैसर्स तिरुवन्ना मलाई मार्केट कमेटी	29.04. 2020	25.51	5.75	1.81	4000	842
		सलेम	मेसर्स सलेम मार्केट कमेटी	29.04. 2020	25.25	5.98	1.88	4000	833
		थेनी	मेसर्स थेनी मार्केट कमेटी	29.04. 2020	26.31	5.99	1.89	4000	868

		कृष्णागिरी	मैसर्स धर्मपुरी बाजार समिति	29.04. 2020	26.83	5.89	1.86	4000	886
		मदुरै	मैसर्स मदुरै मार्केट कमेटी	29.04. 2020	32.07	5.79	1.82	4000	1059
		डिंडीगुल	मैसर्स डिंडीगुल मार्केट कमेटी	29.04. 2020	29.02	6.74	2.12	4000	957
		कुड्डालोर	मैसर्स कुड्डालोर मार्केट कमेटी	29.04. 2020	25.00	5.98	1.88	4000	825
		पुदुक्कोट्टई,	मैसर्स डेल्टा फूड्स	08.06. 2020	24.31	7.47	5.25	4000	803

	तेलंगा ना	सिद्धीपेट	मेसर्स काकुमानु सीड्स	29.04. 2020	39.80	7.43	5.02	4000	1313
20 21- 22	महारा ष्ट्र	बीड	मेसर्स चिंतेश्वर एग्रो प्रोसेसिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	17.11. 2021	22.50	8.28	5.66	4000	743
	तमिल नाडु	इरोड	मेसर्स वामसी आरएस औद्योगि क क्षेत्र	17.11. 2021	33.17	9.14	0	4000	1094
20 22- 23	आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुर	मेसर्स चरण बायोटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10.11. 2022	29.00	9.86	0	4000	1243
		एनटीआर	मेसर्स गामा	10.11. 2022	28.06	9.43	0	4000	926

			बायोटेक फार्म्स						
	असम	कामरूप	मेसर्स नेज़ोन फूड्स	10.11. 2022	25.55	10.00	0	4000	843
		नगांव	मेसर्स प्राइड ईस्ट एंटरटेनमें ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10.11. 2022	25.88	10.00	0	4000	854
	हरिया णा	रेवाड़ी	मेसर्स अनंत राज लिमिटेड	10.11. 2022	37.68	10.00	0	4000	1243
	कर्नाट क	कोप्पल	मेसर्स श्री लक्ष्मीबा लाजी एग्रो पार्क	10.11. 2022	36.34	10.00	0	4000	1200

			प्राइवेट लिमिटेड						
	मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	मेसर्स इंदौर फूड पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10.11. 2022	39.86	10.00	0	4000	1316
	महारा ष्ट्र	पुणे	मेसर्स वर्षा एग्रो	10.11. 2022	40.67	10.00	0	4000	1342
		भण्डरा	मेसर्स दिव्यांश एग्रो एंड फूड पार्क	10.11. 2022	26.65	10.00	0	4000	879
	ओडि शा	नबरंगपुर	मेसर्स विजय नगर बायोटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10.11. 2022	50.52	10.00	3.33	4000	1667
	राज स्थान	जालौर	मेसर्स गरुड़	10.11. 2022	38.65	10.00	3.33	4000	1275

			अर्बन रेमेडीज लिमिटेड						
		जयपुर	मेसर्स ग्रेटेक एग्रो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10.11. 2022	35.14	10.00	0	4000	1660
		भीलवाड़ा	मेसर्स लैंडमार्क एग्रो	10.11. 2022	40.05	10.00	0	4000	1321
	तेलंगा ना	सिद्धीपेट	मेसर्स महादेवी एग्रो मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10.11. 2022	44.48	10.00	3.33	4000	1468
		नलगोंडा	मेसर्स गायत्री एग्रो इंडस्ट्रिय	10.11. 2022	23.39	5.83	3.88	4000	772

			ल पावर लिमिटेड						
20 23- 24	आंध्र प्रदेश	एलुरु	मेसर्स रमनसिंह ग्लोबल फूड पार्क	20.11. 2023	25.85	10.00	0	4000	853
		नेल्लोर	मेसर्स एमआर एग्रोटेक इंडस्ट्रीज	20.11. 2023	28.76	10.00	0	4000	949
		पूर्वी गोदावरी	मेसर्स श्री ललिता एंटरप्राइ जेज इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28.02. 2024	48.66	10.00	0	4000	1606
		विजयनगर रम	मेसर्स आलमंधा फूड पार्क	28.02. 2024	20.78	10.00	0	4000	686

	असम	कछार	मेसर्स के डी एगो इंडस्ट्रीज	20.11. 2023	27.24	10.00	0	4000	899
	छत्ती सगढ	बेमेतरा	मेसर्स केके एगो ट्रेड वेंचर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28.02. 2024	68.87	10	0	4000	2273
	हिमाच ल प्रदेश	सोलन	मेसर्स एपीजी फूड्स डिवीजन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28.02. 2024	22.66	10.00	0	4000	748
	महारा ष्ट्र	सोलापुर	मेसर्स आर्या फूड एंड अदर प्रोडक्ट्स प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट	20.11. 2023	28.55	10.00	0	4000	942

		नागपुर	मेसर्स हरशिव हेल्दी फूड्स एंड मोर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28.02. 2024	39.32	10	0	4000	1298
	राज स्थान	टोंक	मेसर्स ग्रीनफी ल्ड्स एग्रो पार्क	20.11. 2023	23.21	8.64	2.88	4000	766
	तमिल नाडु	तिरुवल्लु र	मेसर्स इंटीग्रेटेड सर्विस पॉइंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28.02. 2024	42.64	10	0	4000	1407
	तेलंगा ना	सिद्धीपेट	मेसर्स राजेंद्र फीड्स एलएलपी	20.11. 2023	44.00	10.00	0	4000	1452

		रंगा रेड्डी	मेसर्स जेमिनी एडिबल्स एंड फैट्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	28.02. 2024	217.7 8	10.00	0	4000	7187
20 24- 25	-शून्य-								

SAFETY MEASURES IN PETROLEUM SECTOR

1608. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) whether any measures have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for providing safety from the petroleum products being hazardous and inflammable in nature including the installation of advanced lightning protection system by the oil industry to prevent the occurrence of fire incidents at par with the worldwide practices being followed to deal with such situations; and
- (b) 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) Oil and Gas companies in the country are required to adhere to all relevant standards of safety. Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), a technical directorate under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has been entrusted with the responsibility of formulating standards, overseeing its implementation through safety audits in petroleum industry with the aim to enhancing safety levels and reducing risks inherent with this industry. The industry conducts regular risk assessments and hazard analyses to identify vulnerable areas and apply appropriate protective measures. The safety measures required to be followed by oil and gas companies inter alia includes routine inspections, testing, and maintenance of the lightning protection systems to ensure their optimal functionality. OISD conducts external safety audits of oil and gas installations at defined intervals, verifying compliance with the requirements outlined in the OISD Standards.

'हमारा शौचालय हमारा सम्मान' अभियान के अंतर्गत उपलब्धियां

1609. श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे 'हमारा शौचालय हमारा सम्मान' अभियान के प्रारंभ से अब तक के प्रमुख परिणाम और उपलब्धियां क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त अभियान ने ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छता सुविधाओं तक आम आदमी की पहुंच को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने स्वच्छता संबंधी मुद्दों का समाधान जारी रखने और विशेषकर ग्रामीण और वंचित क्षेत्रों में सभी नागरिकों की गरिमा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई और कदम उठाए हैं/उठाने का विचार किया है;

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

(ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे उक्त अभियान के अंतर्गत राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार और जिलावार, विशेषकर भीलवाड़ा जिला सहित राजस्थान में, निर्मित शौचालयों का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) विश्व शौचालय दिवस (10 नवंबर, 2024) को शुरू किया गया "हमारा शौचालय: हमारा सम्मान" (एचएसएचएस) अभियान, 10 दिसंबर 2024 को समाप्त हुआ, जिसमें स्वच्छता को गरिमा और मानवाधिकारों के साथ जोड़ा गया। तीन सप्ताह के अभियान द्वारा ग्रामीण भारत में समुदायों को लामबंद किया गया, स्वच्छता को सामूहिक गौरव और जिम्मेदारी के रूप में अत्यधिक महत्व दिया गया।

अभियान की प्रमुख गतिविधियां: अभियान ने हर स्तर पर - राज्य, जिला, ब्लॉक और ग्राम पंचायत (जीपी) - गतिविधियों के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित प्रयास किए:

i. **प्रतियोगिताएं:**

- **सर्वश्रेष्ठ व्यक्तिगत शौचालय प्रतियोगिता (आईएचएचएल):** सबसे अच्छी तरह से पेंट और कार्यशील शौचालयों को बनाए रखने वाले परिवारों को मान्यता देना। दिनांक 10 दिसंबर को जिला आयोजनों में विजेताओं को सम्मानित किया गया।

- **सामुदायिक शौचालय सौंदर्य अभियान:** गांवों ने साझा स्थानों में सामुदायिक गौरव सुनिश्चित करते हुए सीएससी के स्वरूप और उपयोगिता में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा की।

ii. **जागरूकता अभियान और सामुदायिक भागीदारी:**

- ग्रामीणों ने पेंटिंग, नवीनीकरण और शौचालयों के रखरखाव में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया।
- हितधारकों को शामिल करने और जागरूकता का प्रसार करने के लिए जिला जल स्वच्छता बैठकें (डीडब्ल्यूएसएम) और रैलियां आयोजित की गईं।
- राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अभियान की उपलब्धियों को प्रदर्शित करने, सफलता की कहानियों को साझा करने और इस संदेश को लागू करने के लिए कि स्वच्छता तक पहुंच मानव गरिमा और अधिकारों के लिए मौलिक है, मानवाधिकार दिवस पर प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस आयोजित करेंगे।
- उपयोगकर्ता MyGov पोर्टल पर #MyToilet:MyPride का उपयोग करके अपने उन्नत किए गए शौचालयों की तस्वीरें पोस्ट कर सकते हैं।

अभियान की उपलब्धियां: राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आयोजित 50,500 से अधिक कार्यक्रमों और 41 लाख से अधिक लोगों की भागीदारी के साथ, एचएसएचएस अभियान में निम्नलिखित उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां हासिल की गईं:

- 606 से अधिक जिलों में डीडब्ल्यूएसएम बैठकों का आयोजन किया गया
- 3.68 लाख से अधिक आईएचएचएल स्वीकृति आदेश जारी किए गए और 50,000 से अधिक शौचालयों का निर्माण हुआ
- 70% से अधिक अर्थात् 1.73 लाख सीएससी का कार्यशीलता के लिए मूल्यांकन किया गया

भारत वर्ष में बदलाव की कहानियां: अभियान में भारत की स्वच्छता यात्रा की विविधता और नवीनता का प्रदर्शन किया गया:

- जम्मू और कश्मीर में, मोबाइल एलईडी से लैस वाहनों ने सामुदायिक जुड़ाव के साथ-साथ प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके, दूरस्थ स्थानों में स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूकता लाई गई।
- बिहार ने जागरूकता बढ़ाने और युवाओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए डिजिटल प्रणाली और स्कूल-आधारित गतिविधियों का उपयोग किया।
- उत्तर प्रदेश के भदोही में, सीएससी को ट्रैक करने के लिए एक ज़बरदस्त पहल में गूगल मैप्स को एकीकृत किया, जिससे उनकी उपलब्धता और रखरखाव सुनिश्चित हुआ।
- कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु में, सीएससी और आईएचएचएल के सौंदर्यीकरण ने स्वच्छता अवसंरचना को सामुदायिक रूप से प्रसिद्ध स्थलों में बदल दिया।

इस अभियान में सामूहिक कार्रवाई के महत्व को दर्शाते हुए राज्यपालों, केंद्रीय मंत्रियों, सांसदों, राज्य मंत्रियों, विधायकों और पंचायत नेताओं की सक्रिय भागीदारी देखी गई। राज्य, जिला और ग्राम पंचायत स्तरों पर जल और स्वच्छता समितियों को सक्रिय किया गया, जिससे दीर्घकालिक जवाबदेही और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित हुई। मानवाधिकार दिवस पर समापन करके, एचएसएचएस अभियान में स्वच्छता और मौलिक अधिकारों के बीच आंतरिक संबंध को उल्लिखित किया गया। कार्यशील और स्वच्छ शौचालयों तक पहुंच विशेष रूप से महिलाओं और सीमांत समुदायों के लिए गरिमा, सुरक्षा तथा समानता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। एचएसएचएस अभियान स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के विजन के लिए प्रतिबद्धता प्रकट करता है - स्वच्छता केवल बुनियादी ढांचे का लक्ष्य भर नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक ऐसा जन आंदोलन है, जो समुदायों को सशक्त बनाता है और जीवन को बेहतर बनाता है।

(ख) से (घ) स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। एसबीएमजी चरण-II कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, आईएचएचएल गांवों की ओडीएफ स्थिति को बनाए रखने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण घटकों में से एक घटक है। आईएचएचएल का निर्माण एक सतत प्रयास है, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र मांग के अनुसार सभी पात्र परिवारों को आईएचएचएल प्रदान करते हैं। विशेष रूप से भूमिहीन परिवारों, प्रवासी कामगारों, स्कूली बच्चों और अस्थायी आबादी सहित सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिए सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर (सीएससी) प्रदान करने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। "हमारा शौचालय: हमारा सम्मान" (एचएसएचएस)

अभियान (19 नवंबर से 10 दिसंबर, 2024) की अवधि के दौरान, **3.68 लाख से अधिक शौचालय** स्वीकृत किए गए और **50,000 से अधिक शौचालयों** का निर्माण किया गया है।

वर्तमान वार्षिक कार्यान्वयन योजना (वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 54.82 लाख से अधिक व्यक्तिगत पारिवारिक शौचालयों के निर्माण की योजना बनाई है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) चरण II का उद्देश्य आईएचएचएल और सीएससी के माध्यम से ओडीएफ+ स्थिरता, ठोस तथा तरल कचरा प्रबंधन की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से दृष्टिगत स्वच्छता, मलीय कीचड़ प्रबंधन के प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सुरक्षित स्वच्छता व्यवहारों को बनाए रखना है। यह देश के ग्रामीण हिस्से में दृष्टिगत स्वच्छता और सुरक्षित स्वच्छता व्यवहारों में वृद्धि करता है। संलग्न **विवरण-I** में उन राज्यों की सूची दर्शाई गई है जहां आईएचएचएल और सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर हैं। संलग्न **विवरण-II** में उन गांवों को दर्शाया गया है जो स्वयं को ओडीएफ+ (ठोस तथा तरल कचरा प्रबंधन तथा सुरक्षित स्वच्छता व्यवहारों के लिए प्रावधान) घोषित करते हैं।

(ड) "हमारा शौचालय: हमारा सम्मान" (एचएसएचएस) अभियान (19 नवंबर से 10 दिसंबर, 2024) की अवधि के दौरान, 3.68 लाख से अधिक शौचालय स्वीकृत किए गए और 50,000 से अधिक शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

भीलवाड़ा सहित राजस्थान का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

उन राज्यों की सूची जहां आईएचएचएल और सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर हैं।

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आईएचएचएल परिवार वाले	सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर

1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	43,312	311
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	7,513,897	14,975
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	225,391	3,032
4	असम	6,201,013	3,878
5	बिहार	17,666,584	9,302
6	छत्तीसगढ़	5,079,629	13,437
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव	36,324	69
8	गोवा	260,980	588
9	गुजरात	6,570,599	8,019
10	हरियाणा	3,054,472	5,872
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,466,295	5,887
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1,736,463	5,387
13	झारखंड	4,831,830	1,228
14	कर्नाटक	8,495,162	2,812
15	केरल	4,702,230	1,621
16	लद्दाख	37,173	430
17	लक्षद्वीप	11,909	22
18	मध्य प्रदेश	10,435,061	19,529
19	महाराष्ट्र	13,102,670	26,944
20	मणिपुर	468,550	1,073

21	मेघालय	531,967	1,181
22	मिजोरम	132,622	653
23	नागालैंड	310,339	1,368
24	ओडिशा	8,492,405	3,030
25	पुदुचेरी	88,729	11
26	पंजाब	3,023,651	6,537
27	राजस्थान	11,180,782	24,805
28	सिक्किम	78,594	699
29	तमिलनाडु	11,688,191	8,345
30	तेलंगाना	4,187,207	6,093
31	त्रिपुरा	820,492	430
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	32,606,974	61,843
33	उत्तराखंड	1,414,101	2,972
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	15,739,743	9,544
कुल		182,235,341	251,927

विवरण-II

उन गांवों का ब्यौरा जो स्वयं को ओडीएफ+ (ठोस तथा तरल कचरा प्रबंधन तथा सुरक्षित स्वच्छता व्यवहारों के लिए प्रावधान) घोषित करते हैं।

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	एसडब्ल्यूएम व्यवस्था वाले गाँव	एलडब्ल्यूएम व्यवस्था वाले गांव	ओडीएफ+ मॉडल गांव
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	201	201	195
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	15,942	3,712	3,012
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3,334	3,766	843
4	असम	21,136	24,856	19,174
5	बिहार	33,064	34,690	31,866
6	छत्तीसगढ़	17,421	18,703	17,005
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव	94	94	94
8	गोवा	370	306	293
9	गुजरात	16,967	16,917	13,143
10	हरियाणा	4,598	5,249	2,948
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15,011	15,915	14,075
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	5,944	5,949	5,912
13	झारखंड	8,838	26,423	7,033
14	कर्नाटक	26,371	5,888	5,135
15	केरल	1,381	1,376	1,369
16	लद्दाख	204	240	203
17	लक्षद्वीप	10	10	10

18	मध्य प्रदेश	50,330	50,551	50,082
19	महाराष्ट्र	30,381	37,201	28,709
20	मणिपुर	29	112	26
21	मेघालय	843	5,385	426
22	मिजोरम	624	623	617
23	नागालैंड	555	785	437
24	ओडिशा	43,959	44,892	43,537
25	पुदुचेरी	90	37	37
26	पंजाब	3,662	9,943	1,635
27	राजस्थान	42,282	42,715	41,362
28	सिक्किम	400	400	400
29	तमिलनाडु	11,390	9,362	8,653
30	तेलंगाना	8,993	8,456	8,391
31	त्रिपुरा	738	752	695
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	85,000	94,193	83,458
33	उत्तराखंड	14,886	14,851	14,838
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	32,250	35,166	29,199
कुल:-		497,298	519,719	434,812

विवरण-III

एचएसएचएस के दौरान निर्मित राज्य-वार आईएचएचएल

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संसूचित आईएचएचएल की संख्या

1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1999
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	27
4	असम	20
5	बिहार	1329
6	छत्तीसगढ़	6763
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव	0
8	गोवा	0
9	गुजरात	2081
10	हरियाणा	814
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	303
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1329
13	झारखंड	1
14	कर्नाटक	649
15	केरल	643
16	लद्दाख	124
17	लक्षद्वीप	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	1882
19	महाराष्ट्र	7138
20	मणिपुर	0
21	मेघालय	58
22	मिजोरम	20

23	नागालैंड	230
24	ओडिशा	1142
25	पुदुचेरी	5
26	पंजाब	229
27	राजस्थान	2489
28	सिक्किम	147
29	तमिलनाडु	1043
30	तेलंगाना	4508
31	त्रिपुरा	632
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	14309
33	उत्तराखंड	196
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	1147
कुल:-		51257

विवरण-IV

एचएसएचएस के दौरान राजस्थान में संसूचित आईएचएचएल की जिला-वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	संसूचित आईएचएचएल की संख्या
1	अजमेर	8
2	अलवर	40
3	अनूपगढ़	34
4	बालोतरा	0

5	बांसवाड़ा	0
6	बारां	131
7	बाड़मेर	1
8	ब्यावर	0
9	भरतपुर	30
10	भीलवाड़ा	11
11	बीकानेर	10
12	बूंदी	63
13	चित्तौड़गढ़	31
14	चुरू	123
15	दौसा	116
16	डीग	87
17	धौलपुर	132
18	डीडवाना-कुचामन	44
19	दूदू	0
20	डूंगरपुर	4
21	गंगानगर	50
22	गंगापुरसिटी	3
23	हनुमानगढ़	27
24	जयपुर (ग्रामीण)	0
25	जैसलमेर	19
26	जालौर	36

27	झालावाड़	9
28	झुंझुनूं	207
29	जोधपुर (ग्रामीण)	23
30	करौली	0
31	केकड़ी	0
32	खैरथल-तिजारा	8
33	कोटा	81
34	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	6
35	नागौर	23
36	नीम का थाना	42
37	पाली	310
38	फलौदी	20
39	प्रतापगढ़	27
40	राजसमंद	75
41	सलूंबर	62
42	सांचोर	37
43	सवाई माधोपुर	14
44	शाहपुरा	97
45	सीकर	29
46	सिरोही	1
47	टोंक	25
48	उदयपुर	393

कुल :-

2489

‘सतत’ योजना के अंतर्गत संपीड़ित बायो-गैस संयंत्र की स्थापना

1610. श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री पी.पी. चौधरी:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

डॉ. भोला सिंह:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री रमेश अवस्थी:

श्री लुम्बा राम:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था के विस्तार को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वच्छ ऊर्जा तक समान पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, दूरस्थ और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर नीति आयोग द्वारा निर्दिष्ट आकांक्षी जिलों, में पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) किफायती परिवहन हेतु संवनीय विकल्प (सतत) योजना के अंतर्गत लघु उद्यमियों को संपीड़ित बायो-गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए किस प्रकार प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है;

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं और व्यवसायों को बायोडीजल और इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल जैसे नवीकरणीय ईंधनों को अपनाने के लिए क्या प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध हैं; और

(घ) क्या ऊर्जा की अधिक खपत करने वाले उद्योगों के कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करने हेतु कोई विशिष्ट उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) दिनांक 30.09.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड का निर्माण करने और देश भर में प्राकृतिक गैस की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के प्रयोजन से लगभग 24,945 किलोमीटर प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन का नेटवर्क प्रचालित है और 10,805 किलोमीटर का पाइपलाइन निर्माणाधीन है। पाइप्ड नेचुरल गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन प्रदान करना, संपीडित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशनों की स्थापना करना और पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना को बिछाना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है और इसे पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस नियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा अधिकृत कम्पनियों द्वारा उनके न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) के अनुसार किया जाता है। स्वच्छ ईंधन के रूप में प्राकृतिक गैस का उपयोग बढ़ाने के लिए, पीएनजीआरबी ने नीति आयोग द्वारा नामित आकांक्षाशील जिलों सहित देश के कुल मुख्य भूमि के लगभग 100% हिस्से को आच्छादित करते हुए 307 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज) को अधिकृत किया है। दिनांक 31.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार अधिकृत कम्पनियों ने देश भर में 2.75 करोड़ पीएनजी(डी) कनेक्शन, 4237 सीएनजी स्टेशन और 3.40 लाख इंच-किलोमीटर पाइपलाइन के यथा-आनुपातिक लक्ष्य की तुलना में 1.42 करोड़ पीएनजी(डी) कनेक्शन प्रदान किए हैं, 7513 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं और 05.65 लाख इंच-किलोमीटर पाइपलाइन बिछाई है।

(ख) सरकार ने देश भर में संपीडित जैव-गैस (सीबीजी) संयंत्रों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। इन कदमों में तेल और गैस विपणन कम्पनियों (ओजीएमसीज) के साथ दीर्घकालिक समझौतों के माध्यम से सीबीजी के उठान के लिए सुनिश्चित मूल्य; नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम की महत्वपूर्ण योजना, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सभी प्रकार के सीबीजी/बायोगैस संयंत्रों को केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना; स्वच्छ भारत मिशन

शहरी 2.0 के अन्तर्गत नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट आधारित सीबीजी परियोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करना उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश 1985 के अन्तर्गत सीबीजी संयंत्रों से उत्पादित जैव-खाद को किण्वित जैविक खाद और तरल किण्वित जैविक खाद के रूप में शामिल करना; उर्वरक विभाग द्वारा सीबीजी परियोजनाओं से उत्पादित जैविक उर्वरक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बाजार विकास सम्बन्धी सहायता; केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर सीबीजी परियोजनाओं को 'श्वेत श्रेणी' में शामिल करना; आरबीआई द्वारा प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र को ऋण के अन्तर्गत सीबीजी परियोजनाओं को शामिल करना; सीबीजी परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए विभिन्न बैंकों से ऋण उत्पाद; आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने सीजीडी नेटवर्क में सीएनजी के साथ सीबीजी के समन्वय से सम्बन्धित दिशानिर्देश जारी करने; नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क में सीबीजी के इंजेक्शन के लिए पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना (डीपीआई) के विकास के लिए योजना का आरम्भ करना; बायोमास एग्रेगेशन मशीनरी (बीएम) की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए सीबीजी उत्पादकों को समर्थन देने की योजना का आरम्भ; और सीजीडी नेटवर्क के सीएनजी(टी) और पीएनजी(डी) क्षेत्र में सीबीजी के विक्रय के लिए चरणबद्ध अनिवार्य दायित्व जैसे उपाय किए हैं।

(ग) सरकार देश भर में एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) और बायोडीजल मिश्रण कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रही है। सरकार ने वर्ष 2014 से विभिन्न पहलें की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एथेनॉल उत्पादन के लिए एथेनॉल फीडस्टॉकों का विस्तार करना, ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गन्ना आधारित एथेनॉल के लिए एक प्रशासित मूल्य व्यवस्था की स्थापना करना, एथेनॉल पर जीएसटी दर को घटाकर 5% करना, शीरे और खाद्यान्न से एथेनॉल उत्पादन का समर्थन करने के लिए वर्ष 2018 और वर्ष 2022 के बीच एथेनॉल ब्याज अनुदान योजना (ईआईएसएस) का आरम्भ करना, आपूर्ति स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तेल विपणन कम्पनियों (ओएमसीज) द्वारा समर्पित एथेनॉल संयंत्रों (डीईपीज) के साथ दीर्घकालिक उठान समझौतों (एलटीओ) पर हस्ताक्षर करना आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, उन्नत जैव ईंधन परियोजनाएँ स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय

सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी-वन (जैव ईंधन – वातावरण अनुकूल फसल अवशेष निवारण) की अधिसूचना जारी की गई है। जैव डीजल के लिए, सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति के अन्तर्गत डीजल के साथ मिश्रण के लिए एक सांकेतिक लक्ष्य और प्रत्यक्ष विक्रय निर्धारित किया है, "परिवहन उद्देश्यों के लिए हाई-स्पीड डीजल के साथ मिश्रण के लिए जैव डीजल की बिक्री के लिए दिशानिर्देश - 2019, की अधिसूचना" और जैव डीजल की अधिप्राप्ति पर जीएसटी की दर 12% से घटाकर 5% आदि किया है।

इन मिश्रित ईंधनों को अपनाने से कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी आई है, जिससे पर्यावरण में सुधार हुआ है। (घ) भारत सरकार ने उच्च ऊर्जा खपत वाले उद्योगों को उनके कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करने में सहायता करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इन उपायों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, प्राकृतिक गैस, सीबीजी, जैव-एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल, जैव-डीजल मिश्रित डीजल, एसएएफ (संधारणीय विमानन ईंधन) सहित स्वच्छ ईंधनों को बढ़ावा देना; ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (बीईई) के अन्तर्गत परफॉर्म, अचीव एंड ट्रेड (पीएटी) योजना जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से उद्योगों में ऊर्जा दक्षता उपायों का क्रियान्वयन करना, जो ऊर्जा-गहन उद्योगों को अपनी दक्षता बढ़ाने और व्यापार के अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा बचत को विपणन योग्य प्रमाणपत्रों के रूप में प्रोत्साहित करने; यूरिया के उत्पादन के लिए सभी इकाइयों में फीडस्टॉक के रूप में प्राकृतिक गैस में परिवर्तित करने के कारण नेप्था/फ्यूल ऑयल/लो सल्फर हैवी स्टॉक (एलएसएचएस) के उपयोग को हतोत्साहित करना; राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन के अन्तर्गत नीतिगत पहलों के माध्यम से भावी स्वच्छ ईंधन के रूप में हरित हाइड्रोजन को अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित करना; नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत के माध्यम से विद्युत की अधिप्राप्ति और भारतीय रेल में डीजल से विद्युत कर्षण की ओर स्थानांतरण आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, सरकार ने ऑटोमैटिक रूट के अन्तर्गत 100% तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति, दिनांक 30 जून 2025 तक चालू होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए सौर और पवन ऊर्जा की अंतर-राज्यीय विक्रय के लिए अंतर-राज्यीय ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम (आईएसटीएस) शुल्क की छूट, वर्ष 2029-30 तक नवीकरणीय खरीद

दायित्व (आरपीओ) के लिए ट्रेजेक्टरी की घोषणा, बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकासकर्ताओं को भूमि और ट्रांसमिशन प्रदान करने के लिए अल्ट्रा मेगा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पार्कों की स्थापना आदि जैसे विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

11.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

14.00 hrs*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.**(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)*

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर आप प्रश्न काल चलने देते, तो मैं शून्य काल चलाता। जब आपने प्रश्न काल नहीं चलने दिया, तब मैंने सोचा कि शून्य काल भी नहीं चलेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा खतरे में है।... (व्यवधान)**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** बैठ जाइए। आप बैठने की भी कुछ आदत बनाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर – 2, श्री जुएल ओराम जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 3, श्री राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह जी।**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY**

OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, 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 Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, 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. LT2143/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, 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 Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2144/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, 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 Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2145/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan, 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 Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan, for the year 2023-2024.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2146/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, 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 Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, for the year 2023-2024.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in

laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2147/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gaden Rabgyeling Monastic School, Bomdila, 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 Gaden Rabgyeling Monastic School, Bomdila, for the year 2023-2024.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2148/18/25]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2149/18/25]

(15) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2025-2026.
- (ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2150/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 4, डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया जी ।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2151/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 5, डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी ।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा सांस्कृतिक एवं खेल बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (2) केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा सांस्कृतिक एवं खेल बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2152/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 6, श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी ।

**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):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2025-2026.
- (2) A copy of the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 5517(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2024 under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2153/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 7, श्री प्रतापराव गणपतराव जाधव जी ।

आयुष मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रतापराव गणपतराव जाधव) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, गोरखपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
(दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, गोरखपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2154/18/25]

- (3) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, अवन्तीपुरा, जम्मू और कश्मीर के वर्ष

2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, अवंतीपुरा, जम्मू और कश्मीर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2155/18/25]

(5) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, भोपाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, भोपाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2156/18/25]

(7) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, राजकोट के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, राजकोट के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(8) उपर्युक्त (7) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2157/18/25]

(9) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, जोधपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक

प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, जोधपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

- (10) उपर्युक्त (9) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2158/18/25]

- (11) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, कल्याणी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, कल्याणी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

- (12) उपर्युक्त (11) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2159/18/25]

- (13) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, रायबरेली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, रायबरेली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

- (14) उपर्युक्त (13) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2160/18/25]

- (15) (एक) राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं तंत्रिका विज्ञान संस्थान, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं तंत्रिका विज्ञान संस्थान, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(16) उपर्युक्त (15) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2161/18/25]

(17) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, विजयपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, विजयपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(18) उपर्युक्त (17) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2162/18/25]

(19) (एक) एम्स, बिलासपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एम्स, बिलासपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(20) उपर्युक्त (19) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2163/18/25]

(21) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (22) उपर्युक्त (21) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2164/18/25]

- (23) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, देवघर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
(दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, देवघर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (24) उपर्युक्त (23) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2165/18/25]

- (25) (एक) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, पटना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
(दो) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, पटना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (26) उपर्युक्त (25) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2166/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 8, श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी।

**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):** Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg
to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, 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. LT2167/18/25]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
 - (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2025-2026.
 - (ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2025-2026.
 - (iii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2168/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 10, श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल जी ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts* of the National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2170/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 11, डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी जी ।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी) : महोदय, श्री वी. सोमन्ना जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी राष्ट्रीय जल एवं स्वच्छता संस्थान, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

* Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the year 2023-24 were laid on 07.02.2025

तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी राष्ट्रीय जल एवं स्वच्छता संस्थान, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2171/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 12, डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी जी ।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 14 of the Post Office Act, 2023:-
- (i) The Post Office Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 767(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2024.
- (ii) The Post Office Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O. 5440(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2172/18/25]

- (2) A copy of the Telecom Consumers Protection (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 2024 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. RG-13/1/(1)/2023-ADV_FEA-I in Gazette of India dated 24th

December, 2024 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2173/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 13, श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी ।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, कुमारी शोभा कारानन्दलाजे जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें ।
- (2) वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की निर्गत परिणामी अनुश्रवण रूपरेखा ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2174/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 441(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2025 regarding constitution of the Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority issued under Sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2175/18/25]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions)

under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.787(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2024.
- (ii) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.70(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2025.
- (iii) The E-Waste (Management) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.699(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2176/18/25]

- (3) A copy of the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 772(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2024 under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2177/18/25]

- (4) A copy of the Environment Relief Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2024 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. S.O.5453(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2024 issued under Section 7(A) of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
- (5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2178/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 15, श्री बी. एल. वर्मा जी ।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 105 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता विवाद प्रतितोष आयोग (समूह 'क' पद) भर्ती (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 746(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रत (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2179/18/25]

- (2) निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रत (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें ।
- (दो) वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय की निर्गत परिणामी अनुश्रवण रूपरेखा ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2180/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 16, श्री शान्तनु ठाकुर ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND

WATERWAYS (SHRI SHANTANU THAKUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Sagarmala Development Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-

2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Sagarmala Development Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2181/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 17, श्री सुरेश गोपी ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2025-2026.
- (2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2182/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 18, श्री अजय टम्टा ।

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगों की एक प्रति

(हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2183/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 19, श्री दुर्गा दास उइके।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) नेशनल एजुकेशन सोसाइटी फॉर ट्राइबल स्टूडेंट्स, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) नेशनल एजुकेशन सोसाइटी फॉर ट्राइबल स्टूडेंट्स, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2184/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 20, श्री सुकान्त मजूमदार।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Srinagar, Hazratbal, 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 Institute of

Technology Srinagar, Hazratbal, 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. LT2185/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, 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 North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2023-2024.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2186/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli, 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 Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2023-2024.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2187/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, for the year 2023-2024.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2188/18/25]

- (9) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the EdCIL (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the EdCIL (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2189/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 21, श्री तोखन साहू जी ।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।
- (तीन) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2190/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 22, श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा ।

कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें ।
- (2) वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय की निर्गत परिणामी अनुश्रवण रूपरेखा ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2191/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 23, श्री जॉर्ज कुरियन ।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN):** Sir, I beg to lay on the

Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2025-2026.
- (2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2192/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 23ए, श्री सुकान्त मजूमदार ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR): Sir, to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version):-

- (1) Detailed demands for grants of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2025-2026.
- (2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2189A/18/25]

14.07 hrs

At this stage S /Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Dharmendra Yadav, Imran Masood and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

14.07½ hrs

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024

(i) Report*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 24, श्री जगदम्बिका पाल ।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 संबंधी संयुक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज, आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिए । माननीय गृह मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके जो विषय हैं, उनको गृह मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, विपक्ष के कुछ सदस्यों ने आपत्ति जताई है कि इनके जो विमत हैं, डिस्प्यूट्स हैं, उनको पूरी तरह से नहीं रखा गया है । मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से आपको विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि विपक्ष के जो डिस्प्यूट्स हैं, क्षीर-नीर करके आप संसदीय कार्यपालिका के उपयुक्त रूप में जो जोड़ना है, वह जोड़ें । इसमें मेरी पार्टी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान)

* The Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 30th January, 2025 under Direction 71 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मुझसे वक्फ बोर्ड के माननीय सदस्य मिले थे। वक्फ बोर्ड के माननीय सदस्यों से जिन-जिन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई है, उनको मैंने एनैक्श्नर में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

... (व्यवधान)

14.09 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – Contd.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 2, श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल।

... (व्यवधान)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, श्री जुएल ओराम जी की ओर से, मैं वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगों की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2142/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

14.10 hrs

INCOME – TAX BILL, 2025*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 13-02-2025.

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि आय-कर से संबंधित विधि को समेकित करने और उसका संशोधन करने और उसका संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।”

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

आपकी पार्टी के लोग वेल में हैं, इसलिए हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। इसलिए, छोड़ दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री मनीश तिवारी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सौगत राय जी, अगर आप बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन पर बोलना चाहते हैं, तो बोल सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपकी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं और आप सदन में हंगामा कर रहे हैं। क्या आपका इतना आपस में विरोध है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कृपया माननीय सदस्य को बोलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to oppose the introduction of the Income-Tax Bill, 2025. ... (*Interruptions*) The Income-tax Act, 1961 has been

serving its purpose while it was amended every year. ... (*Interruptions*) The amendments were the result of the Government's decisions. In a new Bill, they will only have to suffer the same fate as the Government introduced the amendments in new words... (*Interruptions*) No new Bill needs to be introduced because the present one has a complex language. ... (*Interruptions*) The logic is that because of complex language there will be increasing percentage of compliance cannot hold. ... (*Interruptions*) The basic structure of the income tax remains the same because of its very nature, and no purpose would be served by introducing a new Income-Tax Bill to help tax administration... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the new law has 622 pages, 526 Sections, 26 Chapters and 16 Schedules. ... (*Interruptions*) Is this a simple law? ... (*Interruptions*) The old law had 298 Sections and 135 Schedules. ... (*Interruptions*) So, there is no simplification. I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

14.12 hrs

At this stage S/Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Dharmendra Yadav, Imran Masood and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, with your permission, three Members have mentioned about their objections to the introduction of this Bill. I would like to say that actually Shri N.K. Premachandran's objection does not seem to be correct at all, and that is also mentioned in my introductory remarks. The Income-Tax Act was originally enacted in 1961, and it came into effect in 1962. At that time, it had only 298 sections. That is correctly referred. But then, as time went by, year after year, many more sections were added. As it stands today, there are 819 sections.

From those 819 sections, we are bringing it down to 536 sections. So, he should look at what it is today rather than what it was in 1961. So, on that objection, I do not think he is right. He should understand where the law is today and where it has been reduced.

Secondly, Shri Manish Tewari's argument was this. Sections are more now rather than when it was in 1961. That is a point. That I have answered. Then, 4000 amendments have been made from 1961. All those are being looked at now and being reduced now. So, Shri Manish Tewari's core argument that it contains 536 clauses and has also more number of amendments now, I think that he has not even looked into the papers, I am sorry to say. So, it cannot be sustained. Shri N.K. Premachandran's statement about objects and reasons being different is also not correct. I can explain in detail the objects and reasons when we will take it up for discussion. But it cannot be sustained as an objection.

Thirdly, coming to Prof. Sougata Ray's comment regarding the philosophy and also the number of words, and so on, he is thinking that it is only a mere mechanical change. It is not a mechanical change. Substantial changes are being made. The number of words has come down by half. Where there were five-and-a-half lakh words, now it has come down by half. Sections have come down. Chapters have come down. It is in plain simple English and in plain simple Hindi. ... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, these are not sustainable.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि आय-कर से संबंधित विधि को समेकित करने और उसका संशोधन करने और उसका संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की

जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप किस बात के लिए ‘ना’ कह रहे हैं, यह आपको पता नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

14.15 hrs

**MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF INCOME-TAX BILL, 2025 TO
SELECT COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to move:

“That the Income-Tax Bill, 2025 be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

The names of the Members of the Committee will be decided by hon. Speaker.

The terms and conditions regarding the Committee will be decided by hon. Speaker.

The Committee shall make a report by the first day of the next session.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

"कि आय-कर विधेयक, 2025 को सभा की प्रवर समिति को भेजा जाए।
समिति के सदस्यों के नामों का निर्णय माननीय अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।
समिति से संबंधित नियम और शर्तें माननीय अध्यक्ष द्वारा निर्णीत की जाएंगी।
समिति आगामी सत्र के प्रथम दिवस तक अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगी।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

14.16 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – Contd.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर – 9, श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी।

**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. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to
lay the Papers on the Table of the House mentioned against the name of my
colleague, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under
sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Solar Energy
Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Solar Energy Corporation of India, New
Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts
and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General
thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT2169/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर – 25, श्री जगदम्बिका पाल जी ।

14.17 hrs

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024

(ii) Evidence

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के समक्ष दिये गये साक्ष्य का अभिलेख सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 123rd and 130th reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Outbreak of Pandemic Covid-19 and its Management pertaining to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of AYUSH*

आयुष मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रतापराव गणपतराव जाधव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा आयुष मंत्रालय से संबंधित कोविड-19 वैश्विक महामारी का प्रकोप और इसका प्रबंधन के संबंध में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 123वें और 130वें प्रतिवेदनों में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT2141/18/25.

कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

14.17½ hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है। जो माननीय सदस्य नियम 377 के तहत मामले उठाना चाहते हैं, वे अपने अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सदन के पटल पर रख सकते हैं।

(i) Need to expedite construction of Pinjore-Baddi-Nalagarh National Highway into four-lane highway

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा कि पिंजौर बाजार (हरियाणा) से होकर हिमाचल के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बद्दी-नालागढ़ जाने वाले हजारों वाहनों से होने वाले ट्रैफिक जाम से निजात के लिए सिंगल लेन पिंजौर- बद्दी -नालागढ़ नेशनल हाईवे को 12 वर्ष पूर्व 36 किलोमीटर लंबे फोरलेन बनाने की परियोजना को मंजूरी मिली थी। लेकिन कई अड़चनों के बाद 05-04-2022 इसका निर्माण कार्य आरंभ हुआ था जो 30-09-2024 तक पूरा किया जाना था परन्तु निर्माण कार्य कछुआ चाल से चल रहा है। अभी तक इसका काम मात्र 38.60 प्रतिशत ही पूरा हुआ है और 61.40 प्रतिशत काम अभी भी बकाया है। परियोजना हेतु 1692 करोड़ रुपए की लागत का अनुमान है। इसके कुल 36 किलोमीटर की लंबाई में से 17.37 किलोमीटर हिस्सा हिमाचल में और बाकी हरियाणा में है।

चंडीगढ़- शिमला नेशनल हाईवे से हिमाचल प्रदेश बद्दी, बरोटी वाला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र जाने के लिए पिंजौर से होकर गुजरने वाले वाहनों के लिए एकमात्र डबल लेन पिंजौर- नालागढ़ नेशनल हाईवे पर प्रतिदिन हजारों वाहन आते जाते हैं। इसलिए इस मार्ग पर ना केवल हमेशा ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या बनी रहती है बल्कि प्रतिदिन यहां पर कोई ना कोई छोटी या बड़ी दुर्घटनाएं भी होती रहती हैं। जिनमें

* Treated as laid on the Table.

अनेक लोगों की जान जा चुकी है और कई लोग घायल भी हो चुके हैं। वाहनों का नुकसान भी इसमें जोड़ा जाए तो यह समस्या धीरे-धीरे विकराल रूप धारण कर चुकी है। इस मार्ग पर पिंजौर दून क्षेत्र दर्जनों गांव सहित हिमाचल प्रदेश के भी कई गांवों और कस्बे पड़ते हैं गांव और कस्बों के निवासियों को भारी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए मेरा केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से निवेदन प्रार्थना है कि इस मार्ग के निर्माण कार्य जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाये।

(ii) Regarding welfare measures for farmers undertaking organic farming

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : गौ आधारित प्राकृतिक कृषि से मिलने वाले विष मुक्त प्राकृतिक अनाज के उचित दाम किसानों को मिले इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है। साथ में प्राकृतिक खेती करने वाले किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन-कौन कदम उठाए हैं एवं आगामी योजना क्या है? क्या सरकार की विष मुक्त प्राकृतिक खेती करने एवं कृषकों को प्रशिक्षित करने की कोई योजना है?

(iii) Need to establish an ESIC hospital in Farrukhabad Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फर्रुखाबाद) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फर्रुखाबाद में एक भी कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा संचालित चिकित्सालय नहीं है। फर्रुखाबाद जनपद में आलू उत्पादन एवं कपड़ों पर ब्लॉक प्रिंटिंग, जरदोजी का कार्य बड़े पैमाने पर होता है जिसमें लाखों की संख्या में श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं। परंतु उनकी स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए एक भी श्रमिक चिकित्सालय नहीं है। मेरा माननीय श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फर्रुखाबाद में फर्रुखाबाद शहर में एक श्रमिक चिकित्सालय ई.एस.आई.सी. अस्पताल की स्थापना कराने की कृपा करें जिससे कि मेरे क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके।

(iv) Need to implement peace accords with insurgent groups of North East in a time-bound manner

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में 200 से अधिक जनगोष्ठिय समूह हैं। पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र ने पिछले कई दशकों में अस्थिर, विषम परिस्थितियों, अलग-अलग विचारधारा के समूहों ने कई दशकों तक आंदोलन देखा है। 2014 के बाद से यहाँ की तकदीर और तस्वीर दोनों बदली है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने पूर्वोत्तर को हमेशा से प्राथमिकता दी है और वहाँ के लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाया कि विकास के लिए आंदोलन या विवाद की नहीं बल्कि सहयोग और परिश्रम की जरूरत है। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने पिछले 5 वर्षों में विभिन्न संगठनों के साथ 12 ऐतिहासिक समझौते किये हैं, जिनके कारण आज पूर्वोत्तर के बड़े हिस्से में शांति की स्थापना हुई है। 2014 में मोदी सरकार आने के बाद असम में हिंसक घटनाओं में 87% की कमी आई है। मोदी सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर भारत के विकास के लिए वर्ष 2014-24 तक 4 लाख करोड़ रु. से भी अधिक की राशि खर्च की है। मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में उग्रवादी संगठनों के साथ हमारी सरकार द्वारा किये गए ऐतिहासिक समझौतों को समयबद्ध तरीके से क्रियान्वित किया जाए और स्थायी शान्ति स्थापित करने की दिशा में और भी ठोस कदम उठाये जाएँ।

(v) Need to establish a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Beawar District, Rajasthan

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : आज के समय में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एजुकेशन के सुधार और क्वालिटी को और भी अच्छा करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। सभी बच्चों को आसानी से एजुकेशन मिल सके इसके लिए भी प्रयास हो रहे हैं और अभी के बजट में एजुकेशन अपनी भाषा में मिल सके इसके लिए प्रयास किये गए हैं जो स्वागत योग्य कदम है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राजसमन्द राजस्थान के अंतर्गत आने वाला ब्यावर जिला नवगठित जिला है जो अजमेर जिले से बना है। नया जिला बन जाने के बाद भी अभी तक ब्यावर जिले में नवोदय विद्यालय का निर्माण नहीं हो सका है। अभी बच्चों की पढाई के लिए नवोदय विद्यालय, नसीराबाद (अजमेर) में ही है। अतः ब्यावर में नवोदय विद्यालय बन जाने से बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिल सकेगी और उनका भविष्य भी अच्छा

होगा। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि ब्यावर जिले में नवोदय स्कूल जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू किया जाये।

**(vi) Need to establish sports stadium in North East Delhi
Parliamentary Constituency**

श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली में खेल सुविधाओं की कमी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह क्षेत्र घनी आबादी वाला है, जहाँ हजारों युवा खेलों में रुचि रखते हैं, लेकिन समर्पित खेल स्टेडियम और बुनियादी सुविधाओं के अभाव में वे अपनी प्रतिभा निखार नहीं पा रहे। इससे युवा नशे और असामाजिक गतिविधियों की ओर भी बढ़ रहे हैं। उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली में कोई समर्पित खेल स्टेडियम नहीं है, जिससे खिलाड़ियों को अभ्यास के लिए सही स्थान नहीं मिलता। प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के अभाव में स्थानीय खिलाड़ी अन्य जिलों या राज्यों की ओर रुख कर रहे हैं। खेल मैदानों की कमी के कारण युवाओं के पास सीमित अवसर हैं। क्षेत्र में एक या अधिक आधुनिक खेल स्टेडियमों का निर्माण किया जाए। स्थानीय खेल मैदानों को अपग्रेड कर कोचिंग, फ्लडलाइट और अन्य सुविधाएँ दी जाएँ। स्पोर्ट्स स्कॉलरशिप और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएँ। स्कूल-कॉलेज स्तर पर खेल सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जाए। खेल क्षेत्र में रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए कोचिंग और प्रबंधन पदों का सृजन किया जाए। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली में शीघ्र खेल स्टेडियमों का निर्माण कर युवाओं को राष्ट्रीय-अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आगे बढ़ने का अवसर दिया जाए।

**(vii) Need for official recognition for celebration of Sant Shri Sevalal
Maharaj Jayanthi on 15th February**

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government the need to declare and give official recognition and nationwide celebrations of Sant Shri Sevalal Maharaj Jayanthi on 15th February every year. In this regard, I would like to state that 12 crore Banjaras in the country have significantly contributed to the nation's welfare, especially during times when

there were no roads and they pioneered transportation creating trade routes to carry essential goods and also helped Army during battles. Unfortunately, despite their sacrifices and contributions, the rich history of the Banjaras remain unrecognized in written records. At a time of socio-economic despair with Banjaras, Sant Shri Sevalal Maharaj emerged as a guiding light, blessed by Goddess Jagadamba who is callipered and a reformer, he dedicated his life as a social reformer, spiritual leader, pioneer, warrior and mentor to lead the Banjaras into a righteous path and today he is worshipped as a spiritual guru in the form of God with grand Bhog, Bhandaras conducted worldwide in his honour. States like Telangana, AP, Karnataka and Maharashtra have already officially recognized and celebrated his Jayanthi on 15th February every year and by recognizing his services at the national level, this would be an acknowledgement of his unparalleled social and humanitarian contributions in recognition of his invaluable services to the nation. Therefore, considering the deep sentiments of Banjaras national and worldwide, I humbly request the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to kindly declare and give official recognition and nationwide celebrations of Shri Sevalal Maharaj Jayanthi on 15th February every year.

(viii) Need to increase the number of beds in ESIC Hospital, Adityapur and establish an ESIC hospital in Moubhandar, Ghatshila in Jharkhand

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : इ.एस.आई.सी अस्पताल आदित्यपुर का (आईपी) लगभग 2 लाख है, जो यह स्पष्ट करता है कि यहां पर हर दिन बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिक इलाज के लिए आते हैं। यह आंकड़ा यह सिद्ध करता है कि अस्पताल में बेड की संख्या बहुत कम है और यह समस्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में घाटशिला अंतर्गत मुहभण्डार क्षेत्र में HCL की कॉपर माइंस, UCIL

माइंस, राइस मिल और अन्य कई नए उद्योग स्थापित हो रहे हैं जिससे वहां कार्यरत श्रमिकों को चिकित्सा की कोई सुविधा नहीं है और यहाँ से श्रमिकों एवं उनके परिवारों को स्वास्थ्य सम्बंधित समस्याओं के निवारण हेतु एक-मात्र अस्पताल ESIC आदित्यपुर जाना पड़ता है जो कि लगभग 100 किमी से भी अधिक दूरी पर स्थित है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इ.एस.आई.सी अस्पताल, आदित्यपुर में बेड्स की कम संख्या को देखते हुए ESIC अस्पताल में बेड्स की संख्या को बढ़ा दिया जाए, साथ ही ESIC अस्पताल की एक शाखा मुहभण्डार, घाटशिला में स्थापित करने की कृपा करें।

(ix) Need for urgent repairing and maintenance of breakwater at Androth Island in Lakshadweep

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for maintenance and repair of the breakwater at Androth Island, which is crucial for ensuring the safety and functionality of the island's maritime infrastructure. Several essential works, including the de-silting of the main wharf area, the retrieval and placement of tetrapods, and the supply of granite stone boulders for backfilling, are pending for approval from the authorities. Despite estimates being submitted, the delay in approval and execution of these works is putting the infrastructure at risk. The tender process for casting 8T tetrapods is in progress, while the casting and placement of 8T tetrapods at the seaside of the breakwater await approval. These structures are critical for mitigating the impact of strong Hitting waves and protecting the breakwater. The maintenance of the IIF Wharf passenger shutter remains unfinished, affecting operations and connectivity. A major obstacle is the lack of a suitable crane. The retrieval and placement of 8T/12T tetrapods, awarded in 2023, have not begun due to the absence of a 100-ton capacity crane. The

existing 30T crane is insufficient. I urge the Government to approve pending estimates, procure a high-capacity crane, and expedite the necessary work.

(x) Need to expedite implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Kerala

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the serious delays in the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Kerala. The Mission, which aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to all rural households, is facing hurdles due to fund shortages and non-disbursal of payments to contractors. This has significantly slowed down progress, affecting thousands of households. Moreover, roads dug up for JJM pipeline works remain unrestored, causing severe inconvenience to the public. Many panchayat roads are in a dilapidated state, posing safety hazards to commuters and residents. The delay in releasing payments has further stalled road restoration efforts. I urge the Government to immediately address the issue by releasing pending funds, ensuring timely payments to contractors, and directing authorities to restore affected roads at the earliest. The success of JJM depends on efficient execution, and any delay undermines the purpose of providing safe drinking water. I seek the intervention of the Hon'ble Minister to take urgent action in this regard.

(xi) Need to fill up the vacancies in National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) and ensure its effective functionality

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): The prolonged vacancies in the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), a constitutional body that plays a vital role in safeguarding the rights of our backward classes. For over a

year, the positions of Vice-Chairperson and two members of the NCBC have remained vacant, severely affecting its functioning. This is not just a procedural lapse; it is a direct violation of the promise made to uplift and protect the interests of the backward classes in our country. The NCBC's mandate includes making recommendations for the inclusion of communities in the list of backward classes, investigating and monitoring complaints of discrimination, and advising the Government on matters related to social justice. The absence of key members in this Commission has paralyzed its work, leaving the backward classes without a proper forum to address their grievances and seek justice. This is a matter of deep concern, as it reflects the government's indifference toward the welfare of the most marginalized sections of society. I urge the Government to immediately fill these vacancies and ensure that the NCBC can function effectively, as it is crucial for the social and economic advancement of backward classes. The time to act is now.

(xii) Regarding adverse impact on steel industries due to rise in prices of PNG in Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab

DR. AMAR SINGH (FATEHGARH SAHIB): Mandi Gobindgarh is the Steel industry hub of north India. It is part of Shri Fatehgarh Sahib Constituency. Once a bustling centre of iron and steel industry it has been affected in the recent past due to faulty policies and unfavorable trade conditions. Majority of the units are MSMEs, yet they collectively give employment to thousands of people. At present, the owners of these Industries are protesting that PNG pipelines were laid and owners of re-rolling units had spent crores on installing gas machinery and over a period of time, companies started increasing the price of PNG, forcing the steel industries in

Punjab to again use coal or to shut down, so as to compete with the states where fossil fuel was still being used. Therefore, Government should consider and revise the pricing so that the industry and environment both should not be impacted. I request the Government to depute senior officers to meet with the industry groups from Mandi Gobindgarh and offer the maximum policy relief possible.

(xiii) Need to restore allocation of funds under various scholarship schemes meant for students belonging to marginalized communities

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I wish to draw the Union Government's attention to the proposed drastic budget cuts to key scholarship programmes, which would severely impact marginalised students' access to higher education. The Union Budget 2025 proposes a 99.8% cut to the National Overseas Scholarship, reducing it from Rs. 6 crore in revised estimates (RE) 2024 to Rs. 0.01 crore in budget estimates (BE) 2025. Similarly, the National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students proposes a 99.99% reduction, from Rs. 240 crore in RE 2024 to Rs. 0.02 crore in BE 2025. Additionally, the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities are set to decrease by 72.4% and 69.9%, respectively according to the proposed Budget. Additionally, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment has pointed out that no new schemes have been introduced to replace the Maulana Azad National Fellowship and the Padho Pardesh Interest Subsidy Scheme which were discontinued in 2022-23 due to overlaps with other government programs. I, therefore, urge the Ministers of Finance and other concerned Ministries to take immediate measures to restore funding for these crucial scholarships and ensure

that financial constraints do not prevent students from disadvantaged backgrounds from accessing higher education.

(xiv) Need to waive the loan of rice cultivators in Banda Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल (बांदा) : बुंदेलखंड का सारा क्षेत्र कृषि आधारित है। मैं बांदा चित्रकूट से चुन कर आती हूँ तथा वहाँ मुख्य रूप से चावल और गेहूँ उगाया जाता है। मैं बताना चाहूँगी कि पिछले साल जहाँ चावल का दाम 4000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बेचा गया था। इस साल वही चावल आधे से भी कम 2000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से 2500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल में बिक रहा है। जिससे कि किसानों का लगाया गया मूलधन भी नहीं निकल पाया है और सरकार दावा करती है कि हम किसानों की आय दोगुनी कर रहे हैं। किसानों को उचित दाम न मिलने के कारण उनके ऊपर कर्जा अधिक बढ़ गया है जिसके कारण किसान आत्महत्या करने में मजबूर हो रहा है। अतः मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है कि किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया जाए।

(xv) Need to exclude Muzaffarnagar and Shamli from NCR

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ्फरनगर) : मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित किये जाने के निर्णय से छोटे और मझोले व्यापारियों और किसानों समेत वहाँ के नागरिकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मुजफ्फरनगर शामली समेत इन हिस्सों को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में लाये जाने से वहाँ अनावश्यक पाबंदियाँ लगा दी गयी हैं इससे किसानों के ट्रैक्टर, छोटे वाहन चालकों और छोटे छोटे उद्योगों कल-कारखानों पर अनावश्यक NCR के प्रतिबन्ध और रुकावटें लागू हो जाती हैं। किसानों के ट्रैक्टर, अन्य कृषि सम्बन्धी यंत्र तथा अन्य डीजल वाहनों पर भी ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध और भारी जुर्माने से उनके रोज़ी रोजगार का नुकसान भी हो रहा है जबकि यह क्षेत्र दिल्ली से 100 किलोमीटर से भी ज्यादा दूर है। अतः मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र के निवासियों पर लागू इन पाबंदियों से हम सभी परेशान हैं। अतः इन परेशानियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृपया मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र से बाहर करवाने की कृपा करें।

(xvi) Need to recognize Gangasagar Mela observed in Sagar Island, West Bengal as a National Mela

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): According to mythological, archaeological and historical evidences, Gangasagar Mela is the largest and oldest annual religious congregation of our country. It has been held at Sagar Island continuously for the last three millennia. It is a place on Sunderban delta where river Ganga meets the sea and a small temple with holy sage Kapil Muni, sage Bhagirath and the Ganga exists. The legend is associated with the story of King Bhagirath who performed penance and brought the sacred river Ganga from heaven to earth to free the souls of his ancestors, 60,000 sons of King Sagar, who were cursed by Maharishi Kapil Muni and turned to ashes. River-goddess Ganga descended here making Gangasagar a revered place to worship, perform rituals and seek spiritual solace. It is said that on Makar Sankranti, the Ganga reached the sage's 'Ashram' (hermitage) at Sagardweep and the condemned were liberated. Every year, in mid-January, on the occasion of Makar Sankranti, millions of Hindu devotees from all over India and abroad assemble at the Sagar Island. It is believed that a holy dip in the confluence of the Ganga and the Bay of Bengal will lead to atonement for earthly sins and the achievement of Moksha or salvation. Thus, the event has deep-rooted mythological and astrological significance, with this Mela itself together with Kapil Muni and the Sagar Island having been mentioned in the ancient Indian epics such the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and Kalidasa Raghuvamsham. As it is totally isolated from the mainland, all pilgrims are bound to cross the river Muriganga to reach the island, making it the only pilgrimage in

India, which is accessible solely through waterways. There is urgent need for a bridge over Muriganga, for which detailed project report (DPR) has been completed by state Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500 crore. Intangible Cultural Heritage of India National Inventory can refer to "Social practices, rituals and festive events", making Gangasagar Mela eligible to be included in the list of National Melas like the festivals such as Deepavali, Chhat Puja and Kumbh Mela. Hence, I am seeking attention of Government of India to recognize Gangasagar Mela as a national Mela/a fair of national importance and placement of fund for this purpose.

(xvii) Need to take comprehensive measures to address the losses on account of transmission and distribution of electricity in the country

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses in the country is the major reason for the shortage of power in the country. According to the Government report, India's T&D losses have been over 20 percent of generation, which is more than twice the world average. If only the government reduces the T&D losses the power supply will see the brighter side. Tamil Nadu is one of the top industrial states in the country and its power supply and demand alongwith the per capita consumption too is on higher side. According to the Load Generation Balance Report(LGBR) of the Southern Regional Power Committee(SRPC), TN's peak demand in April is expected to be 20600MW, against the availability of 21,488MW, resulting in a surplus of 985MW. But, in the evening, the requirement would be 20,700MW as against the availability of 16,003 MW, and leading to a deficit of 4,697MW. Steps are being taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to ensure

uninterrupted supply. Ahead of summer, the TNEB and TANGEDCO officials have identified overloading issues in 6,536 transformers across the state, of which, 407 have already been fixed. 48 new sub-stations have been installed to strengthen the power grid along with the proposal to commission 20 power substations throughout Tamil Nadu to provide an uninterrupted power supply. TANGEDCO is getting loans from REC Limited and Power Finance Corporation Ltd., to enhance power infrastructure at a rate of interest about 12.5%. The Government of India has been requested for reducing the interest to 9%. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to take all necessary steps to reduce the T & D losses in the country to less than 10%. Also I request the Union Government to provide adequate financial support to develop state of art power infrastructure in Tamil Nadu with a reduced rate of interest.

(xviii) Need to set up a Post Office Passport Seva Kendra in Periyar Nagar area of North Chennai Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH): North Chennai, which includes densely populated areas such as Periyar Nagar, has seen significant growth in both residential and commercial sectors in recent years. Despite this, the residents of these areas are forced to travel long distances to the nearest passport office or regional passport office, which is inconvenient, costly, and time-consuming. The establishment of a Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) in Periyar Nagar will significantly reduce the burden on local residents, especially in terms of transportation and time spent traveling to distant locations. Currently, the nearest POPSK is located far from the Periyar Nagar area. With the rapid

urbanization and increasing number of passport applications, it is imperative that a passport service center is set up in this area. It is not uncommon for residents of North Chennai to face long waiting periods or have to travel long distances to reach an appointment at the nearest passport center. Being a representative of North Chennai Parliamentary Constituency, I have requested vide my letters dated 10.08.2024, 08.09.2024 & 19.01.2025 but no action has been taken so far. Therefore, I urge the Union Minister to open a Post Office Passport Seva Kendra in Periyar Nagar area of North Chennai Constituency Parliamentary Constituency as soon as possible.

**(xix) Need to relocate the Jonnada toll gate at the bypass road near
Modavalasa-Chelluru in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI (VIZIANAGARAM): I would like to draw the attention the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways to a pressing issue concerning the Vizag-Raipur Highway (NH-43). This vital highway, along with the four-lane bypass road from Modavalasa to Gotlam on the outskirts of Vizianagaram, was envisioned to enhance regional connectivity, boost economic activity, and streamline freight movement across North Andhra and beyond. However, the placement of a toll gate at Jonnada, located between Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam cities, undermines these objectives. This toll gate, instead of being located on the bypass or the Vizag-Raipur Highway, has been placed on a route heavily used by local commuters traveling between Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam. Thousands of daily commuters, who neither use the bypass nor benefit directly from the highway infrastructure, are now being unfairly burdened

with toll fees. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to revisit the toll placement policies and initiate a review of this matter. Corrective measures such as relocating the Jonnada tollgate to the bypass road near Modavalasa-Chelluru, where it rightfully belongs, would ensure fairness, equity, and public convenience. Let us reaffirm our commitment to creating infrastructure that serves the people efficiently and justly.

(xx) Regarding expansion of Saharsa Airport, Bihar

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव (मधेपुरा) : बिहार राज्य के सहरसा प्रमंडलीय मुख्यालय का मुख्य शहर है, यहाँ दर्जनों शैक्षणिक संस्थान हैं। यहाँ से बड़ी संख्या में लोग विदेशों में रह रहे हैं। यहाँ से हवाई सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं रहने के कारण लोगों को भारी दिक्कत हो रही है। सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय उड़ान योजना अन्तर्गत सहरसा हवाई अड्डा को अपग्रेड करने का निर्णय लिया है। वर्तमान समय में सहरसा हवाई अड्डा के अंतर्गत 62 एकड़ जमीन है और इसके रनवे की लम्बाई 854 मीटर है। बिहार सरकार रनवे विस्तार के लिए 99 एकड़ अतिरिक्त जमीन अधिगृहित करा रही है, जिससे रनवे की कुल लम्बाई 2744 मीटर हो जाएगी। सहरसा हवाई अड्डा के विस्तारीकरण के योजना का प्री-फिजिबिलिटी, सर्वेक्षण एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के अधिकारियों ने 3 फरवरी 2025 को किया है। अतः मैं नागरिक उडयन मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि सहरसा में हवाई अड्डा की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए उसकी स्वीकृति जल्द दी जाय।

(xxi) Need to include Buxar under Religious Tourism Circuit

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि बोधगया को भगवान बुद्ध की ज्ञान स्थली के रूप में विकसित किया गया है और उसे अंतरराष्ट्रीय धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त हुई है, उसी प्रकार बक्सर, जो कि प्रभु श्रीराम की ज्ञान स्थली रही है, को भी धार्मिक पर्यटन सर्किट में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। बक्सर का ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक महत्व अत्यंत व्यापक है। यही वह स्थान है जहाँ महर्षि विश्वामित्र ने भगवान

श्रीराम और लक्ष्मण को दिव्य अस्त्र-शस्त्रों की शिक्षा दी थी। यह पवित्र भूमि करोड़ों हिंदुओं की आस्था से जुड़ी हुई है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद आज तक इसे धार्मिक पर्यटन के रूप में विकसित करने की दिशा में कोई ठोस प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। अतः, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि बक्सर को आधिकारिक रूप से धार्मिक पर्यटन सर्किट में शामिल किया जाए और यहाँ के ऐतिहासिक स्थलों का समुचित विकास किया जाए। यह न केवल सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को संरक्षित करने का कार्य करेगा, बल्कि इससे स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा और रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित होंगे। अतः, सरकार इस दिशा में शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

(xxii) Need to declare Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh as a pilgrim centre and cultural heritage site

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान हस्तिनापुर के ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक महत्त्व की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हस्तिनापुर, जो महाभारत काल में कौरवों की राजधानी थी, भारतीय संस्कृति और इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है। यहाँ कई प्राचीन मंदिर, आश्रम और अन्य धार्मिक स्थल स्थित हैं जो इसे एक प्रमुख तीर्थस्थल बनाते हैं।

हस्तिनापुर में स्थित प्रमुख स्थानों में पांडेश्वर मंदिर, कर्णेश्वर मंदिर, द्रोणाचार्य आश्रम और जैन धर्म के महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थल शामिल हैं। इन स्थलों का धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्त्व अत्यधिक है और यहाँ देशभर में श्रद्धालु एवं पर्यटक आते हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हस्तिनापुर को एक आधिकारिक तीर्थ स्थल और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के रूप में घोषित किया जाए, जिससे इसकी समृद्ध विरासत का संरक्षण हो सके और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

(xxiii) Need to provide Rajasthan its share of water

from Ravi and Beas Rivers

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : मैं माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी को रावी- व्यास नदी के जल में पंजाब द्वारा राजस्थान के शेष हिस्सेदारी 0.60 एम.ए.एफ. पानी देने की मांग के संबंध में अवगत करवाना चाहता हूं कि दिनांक 31.12.1981 को पंजाब, हरियाणा व राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्रियों के मध्य रावी-व्यास नदियों के आधिक्य जल के बंटवारे के बारे में एक समझौता हुआ जिसके अनुसार रावी-व्यास नदियों के आधिक्य जल में से राजस्थान के लिए भी उसके हिस्से का जल निर्धारित किया गया व समझौते के कुछ वर्षों बाद राजस्थान अपने हिस्से का पूर्ण जल उपयोग करने की स्थिति में हो गया और राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबंधन मंडल, भारत सरकार तथा पंजाब सरकार को कई बार प्रतिवेदन भी दिए और पंजाब सरकार जब राजस्थान को उसके हिस्से का पानी नहीं देने के उद्देश्य से पंजाब समझौता समाप्ति अधिनियम 2014 लेकर आई तब भारत सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए इस विषय का परीक्षण करके माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने पंजाब सरकार द्वारा लाये गए अधिनियम को संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के अनुसार सही नहीं बताया और कहा कि 1981 के समझौते को पंजाब निरस्त नहीं कर सकता इसलिए केंद्र सरकार राजस्थान को उसके हिस्से का शेष जल शीघ्र दिलवाने हेतु हस्तक्षेप करें।

14.18 hrs

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Conclusion of the First Part of Budget Session

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज बजट सत्र के प्रथम चरण का आखिरी दिन है। मुझे खुशी है कि इस सत्र के दौरान हमने अच्छे वातावरण में चर्चा की है। मुझे आपका पूरा सहयोग मिला है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर 17 घंटे और 23 मिनट की सार्थक चर्चा

हुई है। इसमें 173 माननीय सदस्यों ने देर रात्रि तक बैठकर अपने दायित्वों का निर्वहन किया है।

बजट पर सामान्य चर्चा 16 घंटे 13 मिनट तक चली, जिसमें 170 सदस्यों ने सक्रिय भागीदारी निभाई। आप सबके सहयोग से इस सत्र में हमारी प्रोडक्टिविटी लगभग 112 प्रतिशत रही है। मुझे आशा है कि आगे भी आपका इसी तरीके से सहयोग मिलता रहेगा।

सभा की कार्यवाही सोमवार, दिनांक 10 मार्च, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.19 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Monday, March 10, 2025/ Phalguna 19, 1946 (Saka)*

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